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GERMAN BUGBEARS.

MENACING LANGUAGE TOWARD FRANCE.

THE BERLIN JOURNALS CEASE COMPLAINING OF BELGIUM AND ATTACK FRANCE—A REVIEW OF THE BELGIAN QUESTION—THE GERMAN PRESS DECLARE WAR TO BE PERSPECTIVE—ALLEGED WARLIKE PREPARATIONS IN FRANCE—THE ACCUSATIONS BORNE IN SILENCE—PARIS NOTES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, April 12, 1875.

All Europe has been in a state of agitation during the past few days over a series of menacing and disquieting articles that have appeared in the journals of Berlin. The comments of the London press will show you how serious the matter appears from an English point of view. In order to give a clear understanding of the question I must go back some time and make a connected narrative. In the month of February last Graf von Perpoucher, Prussian Ambassador at Brussels, entered the cabinet of the Comte d'Aspremont and read to him a note from Berlin, written in the German language. This note touched upon three points—the pastoral letters of Belgium prelates which gave encouragement to the Ultramontanes in Germany in their alleged resistance to the laws; the Ghent address to the Bishop of Padderborn; the pretended plot against the life of Prince Bismarck. There were allusions to other griefs, and reclamations against the tone of the Belgian press. Count Aspremont asked a copy of this document and obtained it. It immediately caused a deep emotion in official circles. The King was informed at once, and without delay his Majesty called a Cabinet council. It was determined to send M. de Borchgrave to Berlin to see Baron Northomb, and it was hoped that verbal explanations might be given that would satisfy the German Government. The nature of this visit was kept a profound secret, the King and his Ministers showing great anxiety about letting any part of the event transpire, and to furnish an excuse for the voyage it was stated that M. de Borchgrave had gone to Berlin to make certain studies in the archives of the Foreign Office. The special Commissioner conferred with Baron Northomb, and the two then called upon Von Bulow, representing to him that the pastoral letters of certain Bishops, the Duchesne affair, and the address of a few hot-headed persons to the Bishop of Padderborn, were not facts of sufficient importance to justify the changes in Belgian legislation that had been demanded by Germany. Whether Von Bulow refused to cede to these arguments, or whether he consulted with Prince Bismarck, is not known, but since certain results followed, we know that the explanations were not received as satisfactory. M. De Borchgrave remained at Berlin for the purpose of asking another interview after receiving instructions from his Government, and meantime it transpired that the note presented by Perpoucher had been communicated by the Prussian Secretary of State to the Cabinets of London, St. Petersburg, Vienna, Paris, and La Hague. It would be curious to know why this latter second-class power was honored above the other powers of its class. Was it designed as a menace or a warning? The efforts of the Belgian Government to keep the matter secret were thus rendered useless, for, as usual in such cases, the Vienna press soon had the news of the note, and then there was no reason for withholding it from the English press.

RESPONSE OF THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT.

No doubt can be entertained that the Prussian Government had some direct object in view in making this note public, for great pains were taken to this end. As soon as it arrived in Paris Prince Hohenlohe called upon the Duc Decazes and read it to him. After a moment of silence on both sides, the Prince watching with unusual eagerness to see the effect produced, M. Decazes asked what object the German Ambassador had in view in giving him communication of this very singular document. Prince Hohenlohe replied that he had no other object than obedience to the peremptory orders of his Government. And the two statesmen saluted each other politely and separated without another word. No desire or wish of any sort respecting the conduct of other Governments accompanied this note. It is said upon different authority that pretty much the same scenes occurred when the note was read to Prince Gortschakoff, Lord Derby, and Count Andrassy, although each had an air which said, *diable! c'est grâve, ça!* The Cabinet of London was the only one that made an immediate reply, the rest deeming it prudent to await the response of the Belgian Government. It was foreseen, however, that the latter would find it impossible to give the Prussian Government the satisfaction it demanded. In a free country like Belgium it is not an easy thing to change the legislation, to make stringent laws against certain sects, and to suppress the liberty of speech, and it would be certainly impossible to do so under the menaces of a neighboring power, even though that power were victorious and formidable Germany. When it was learned at Brussels that the efforts of M. De Borchgrave had been of no avail, and that the note had been communicated by the Prussian Government, it was resolved to reply in writing. On the 26th of February Count Aspremont-Lynden read the answer to Perpoucher, and it was then communicated to the Cabinets that had received communication of the former note. This reply was very moderate and courteous. It denied the responsibility of the Government, Belgium being a free country, for anything said in pastoral letters or in the columns of the press. As for the pretended plot to assassinate Prince Bismarck, an inquiry had already shown that it was a sad practical joke, played upon an industrious laboring man, who chanced to be in his cups, but in order to leave no manner of doubt upon the subject, another inquiry would be opened. The Cabinet of Berlin was not satisfied with this reply, and it comes out in the boldest manner to demand a change in the Belgian Constitution, in order to give the Belgian Government authority to punish the press for any unfavorable comments that may be made upon Germany. A casual glance at the English journals will suffice to show that such pretensions will not be admitted by European Cabinets. They are pledged by treaty to protect the smaller States, and England is doubtless pledged to protect the honor and integrity of Belgium. Hence we find the journals calling upon the Government to show that it has not forgotten all the traditions of Palmerston and Pitt.

ATTITUDE OF THE BERLIN PRESS.

All this is but half of this irregular story—a story that seems incredible. Whether what follows is a part of the original plan, or whether Prussia wished to back out of her affair with Belgium, and give a turn to public opinion by attacking France, is more than I am able to say. Certain it is that the Berlin journals of all colors began to dwell upon the alleged warlike preparations in France, and ceased complaining of Belgium. But the last articles are quite as incredible as the first. On the 3d the Berlin *Post* published a long article, of which I give a summary to serve as a general example of the articles in all the papers: "For several weeks," says this semi-official organ, "the political horizon has been obscured. We had first the heavy purchases of horses for the French Government, the German Government having to put an interdiction upon their exportation. Then we were struck by the considerable augmentation in the *cadres* of the French Army, secretly voted by the Assembly, as if with intention, between debates upon the constitutional laws. Finally came the comments of the French journals upon the visit of the Emperor of Austria to the King of Italy, and the evidences of joy shown by them on this occasion. All these facts are united in a Vienna letter published by the *Gazette de Cologne*, and they present a very serious tableau. According to this account the reorganization of the French Army is a work *ad hoc*, that is, operated in view of an approaching war, and is not a reform of long duration, or one that could be long supported. The union of the Republicans and the Orleanists is based upon a treaty which stipulates a speedy war for revenge. So far as Austria is concerned, Count Andrassay is, it is true, a stable friend of the German alliance; but a party which is powerful at court and in the ranks of the Army, particularly also among the clergy, is, in view of a revenge, the partisan of an alliance with France. It is not improbable that this party has taken advantage of Francis Joseph's visit to Italy to ascertain how far Italy is willing to aid a triple alliance against Germany under the protection of the Pope. According to this Vienna correspondence the basis exists, for in official circles in Italy nothing is more desired than the recognition of the State by the Pope, even at the price of great ingratitude to Germany. Such is the tableau presented by the *Gazette de Cologne*, and far be it from us to contest its truth as a whole. We are even prepared to complete it, by certain facts coming under our own observation." The *Post* then adds that, in its opinion, the Comte De Chambord's letter of the 27th October, 1873, was partly inspired by the knowledge that war must necessarily follow his acceptation of the throne. Marshal MacMahon's anxiety to have his powers extended to ten years was based upon his wish to be the chief of the State when the hour for revenge came. In high Army circles the dominant idea is that a crown should be conquered on the field of battle, or be awarded by a victorious Army. But the *Post* does not believe that the union of the Orleanists and Republicans was based upon the preparations for immediate war. The leaders of the Republican Party understand too well what would be the results of a war carried on under the auspices of the Catholic Church, even in case of success. We doubt that there is in the Chamber a Republican majority ready to hasten on a war under the leadership of MacMahon and the Orleans Princes. But the war party in France dreams of bringing on a war before the dissolution of the Assembly, and before the Republican Constitution is carried into effect. Is a war, then imminent? Yes, there is a war in perspective; but this expression of opinion does not exclude the fact that the clouds may be dissipated.

DANGERS OF THE SITUATION.

The question whether or not Ultramontane intrigues in Austria will be able to overthrow Count Andrassy is one for controversy. Not less so is the question of what the effect would be upon the populations of Hungary. But one cannot deny the possibility of seeing the military circles, whose sentiments were recently expressed in the pamphlet of the Arcduke Salvator, succeed in drawing the State into their views. As for Italy, we all know that the Papacy is regarded at one and the same time as a national enemy and a matter of national pride. The most ardent wishes of the Italians will be satisfied when the Papacy, ceasing to become an obstacle to the State, becomes an institution of which all Italy will be proud. As Deputy Guiest remarked the other day, the Papacy is nothing but the supremacy of Italian prelates. To get the Papacy to renounce its territorial possessions in favor of Italy, and to content itself with its spiritual supremacy, respected by Italy, a majority of the leading classes in Italy would be disposed to conclude an alliance against Germany. And yet, it is no easy thing to take such a resolution, and it has not been taken at this hour. No one can say whether France would undertake a war without the Austro-Italian alliance, but the annihilation of that alliance, the victory of the Republicans in France, would doubtless put off the war. The *Post* concludes: "It is possible that some may ask why we submit such considerations upon a possibility that may never be realized, and the realization of which we do not desire. There are people who think that, when the roof of the house is burning and there is a good company of firemen near by, there is no reason for waking up the persons sleeping down stairs. We are not of the same opinion, in so far as the German people are concerned. We do not think it worth while to alarm the people by a cry, 'To arms!' but we neither think it worth while to conceal from the German people the dangers their Government has to combat. It is necessary that all of us should know our real situation, and act accordingly."

MENACES FROM BERLIN.

We have had so many menaces of this kind, for the purpose of attaining a minor aim under cover of a very large amount of noise, that I am a little suspicious of such language when it comes from Berlin. There may be many objects in view. First, it is possible that Prince Bismarck wants the Emperor of Austria and the King of Italy to know that he understands the possible objects of their interview, and, secondly, it may be designed to strengthen the policy of Count Andrassy, who is reported to be very friendly to Germany. Whatever it may be, France has to bear such blows in silence, and I think them very hard indeed. It is not generous to bear so hardly upon a conquered enemy, and I may say also that it is perfidious. It will be observed above that the *Gazette de Cologne* blames the French press for showing its satisfaction at the meeting at Venice, and the same paper informs us that the Emperor William has addressed his felicitations to the two monarchs, saying that "Germany rejoices in a reconciliation which must draw closer the lines between the nations desiring the maintenance of peace." The tone of the Berlin journals renders such language specially opportune; but while adopting the presumed sentiments of the Emperor, the German press is a little inconsistent in refusing to allow the French press to rejoice also in the interview at Venice; and there is something of the old dog-in-the-manger spirit shown where such rejoicings on the part of the French are made the subjects of malicious menaces or of provoking comments. The reply of the French is that the Germans magnify and exaggerate the simplest details. The purchase of horses is an example. One hundred and fifty horses were stopped at the frontier, it is true, but they belonged to a horse dealer who bought them on speculation, and who had received no orders from the Government. Besides, German agents have purchased and carried off more than four hundred Norman horses within the past month. These horses have been traced across the frontier. Such items show the delicacy of the situation, and make it apparent that we are living upon a powder-mine which any accidental spark may explode. If war is averted it will be, to use the old school-boy saying, "because one's afraid and the other daresn't." But we in France are happy beside our neighbors the Germans, who have continually before their eyes the dreadful bugbear of an offensive and defensive alliance formed to their prejudice. This accounts for the maiden-like sensibility and sensitiveness shown by them for some time back.

THE LONGCHAMPS RACES.

The weather yesterday was all that could have been desired for the races at Longchamps, and a very large attendance was the consequence. The cup was won by Count Lagrange, whose name has not figured on the lists to any great extent for some years past. The owner of Gladiateur suffered heavily by the war, and had some of his finest colts and brood mares taken from him. But his three-year olds are now coming on, and some idea of their quality can be formed from the fact that his stables won three out of the five races yesterday, including the cup. Nougat was the winner. Count Lagrange has been very ill indeed for some time, and his death was reported even, but he has now recovered, and has once more made a triumphant entry upon the turf. His first attempt hit the book-makers very hard indeed, and there were some exceedingly long faces among the professional betting men. M. Fould's Saltarelle was the favorite, and one had to lay six louis on to gain four, and considerable odds were given upon Nougat. At the last moment some of M. Lagrange's friends began to bet heavily upon Nougat, and the crowd followed suit. The odds were soon reduced, but takers were found all the same, and the betting men dare not refuse. Their bags of money were emptied completely when Nougat came in, and two or three of them had to borrow from friends to pay the smaller bets, and give checks for the larger sums. The late change in the rules, prohibiting placards under huge umbrellas as of old, has made very little change in the betting, for each book-maker now holds a small placard in his hand. This bit of pasteboard has blackboard edges, upon which the odds given is marked in white chalk. But the betting men are now prohibited from making bets upon horses that do not run, and if they do so inadvertently, they must pay the money back when it is demanded.

A SALE OF PAINTINGS.

Notwithstanding the incessant complaints about hard times and the scarcity of money, works of art sell as well as ever, and never fail to command extraordinary prices. Sixty-eight pictures by modern artists were sold last week at the Hotel des Ventes, all going at high rates. Eugene Delacroix's "Christ Upon Lake Geneseret," sold for 17,300 francs; his "St. Sebastien" brought 17,900 francs. Corat's "Orphee" sold for 12,000 francs; his "Printemps" for 7,200; "Le Sommeil de Diane" for 11,000 francs. Of Millet's works, there were sold: "La Jeune Chevrière," 18,050 francs; "La Mort et le Bûcheron," 20,000 francs. Theodore Rousseau: "Le Dormoir des Gorges d'Apremont," 16,100; "Sunset in Sologne," 24,100; "La Metairie," 28,100. Troyon: "A Cow followed by a Dog," 10,400; "Pasturage near Trouville," 12,000; "Une Saulaie," 24,000. "A Page," by Roybet, brought 30,100. The total brought by the sixty-eight pictures was 451,185 francs.

ALBANY.

SECOND SATURDAY SESSION OF THE SENATE—SMALL ATTENDANCE OF SENATORS, AND TRANSACTION OF UNIMPORTANT BUSINESS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 24, 1875.

It was only by a kind of flank movement that a session of the Senate was held to-day at all. Yesterday it was determined that a Friday evening session should be held as an apology for a Saturday session, and that then the Senate should adjourn till Monday evening. But when the Senate met last night it was found that everybody had gone away, except those who were willing to sit on Saturday, and therefore, without a thought of the breach of good faith, or at least of courtesy toward those who had left Albany in reliance upon the motion of adjournment, it was reconsidered, was then amended by substituting Saturday morning for Monday evening, and was then again passed. So a session was held to-day, although a majority of the Senate had ordered that there should be none. The session was a short one, however, and as only nine Senators were present of course no bills could be passed, and the same fact prevented the consideration of any business of importance. The most noticeable of the bills ordered to a third reading were the Assembly bill preventing individuals and corporations, not banking corporations, from doing business under names indicating them to be regularly incorporated banking institutions; a second bill, making the mutilation of shade trees an offense punishable by a fine of $10; and a third bill, introduced by Senator Jacobs, allowing the modification of Erie Basin on the Brooklyn side of the New-York Harbor so as to conform to the report of the board of officers appointed by the President in 1873 to examine and revise the bulkhead lines in question.

The Committee on Cities reported favorably the bill applying the excise money collected in Erie, Kings, and New-York counties to the support of the poor. From this report Senator Selkreg dissents as he is not satisfied that the terms of the bill prevent the distribution of this money among sectarian institutions. The bills for the suppression of obscene literature, and for preventing the deposit of offal in New-York Harbor, were also favorably reported. The Senate then adjourned until 7:30 o'clock on Monday evening.

GOV. TILDEN DID NOT FALL FROM HIS HORSE.

ALBANY, April 24.—A newspaper paragraph having stated that Gov. Tilden fell from his horse on Monday and has since been confined to the house, Col. Pelton, the Governor's nephew, states that the story is without foundation. No accident whatever has recently occurred to Gov. Tilden, and he has been on duty at the Executive Chamber every day this week.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

ALBANY, April 24.—The Governor has signed the following bills:

To provide for the better care of pauper and destitute children.

To amend the act for better regulations of the port of New-York.

To amend the charter of the Staten Island and New-Jersey Suspension Bridge Company.

To authorize an exchange of the first mortgage bonds of the Rochester and State Line Railroad Company for second mortgage bonds of the same company.

To provide for an armory and rifle range at Sing Sing.

TRIAL GOSSIP.

TALK ABOUT WHAT HAS BEEN AND WHAT WILL BE DONE.

ALL THE PARTIES TO THE SUIT VERY ACTIVE YESTERDAY—PROBABLE LENGTH OF THE TRIAL—A LARGE NUMBER OF WITNESSES STILL TO BE HEARD FOR THE DEFENSE—THE REBUTTAL EVIDENCE—THE WITNESSES TO BE CALLED—CHARACTER OF THE TESTIMONY THEY WILL PROBABLY GIVE—MR. TRACY TO GIVE EVIDENCE FOR BEECHER, AND GEN. BUTLER TO BE SUBPŒNAED IN CONTRADICTION — MRS. TILTON NOT TO TESTIFY—WHAT TILTON'S COUNSEL SAY OF MR. BEECHER'S CROSS-EXAMINATION—A NEWSPAPER STORY.

The counsel on both sides of the great scandal suit held prolonged consultations yesterday at which their clients were present, but the subject matter under discussion can only be guessed at. Mr. Beecher spent a portion of his leisure time in wandering among the florist, book, and picture stores, an occupation for which he has a decided prediliction. In the afternoon he drove out to Prospect Park. Mr. Tilton passed the greater portion of the day in his study at home, conning over the evidence of the week and marking the discrepancies for the future use of his counsel. Toward evening he stretched his legs by a tramp to the lower part of New-York and back again.

The probable length of the suit forms just now the most prominent topic of conversation. Mr. Beecher's counsel expect that the summing up will begin about the 1st of June, but the counsel on the other side say that they will consider themselves lucky if Mr. Beach finishes his speech by Thanksgiving Day. This is in the presumption that counsel will be unable to go on during the hot Summer months, and that a vacation will be taken. In regard to the proposed recess of a week between the conclusion of the testimony and the beginning of the summing up, Judge Fullerton informed THE TIMES reporter that counsel had not agreed to it. The proposition came from Judge Neilson, whose presence is needed to dispose of a number of cases in General Term, and was informally discussed by counsel, who manifested a general desire to go on to the end, if possible, without unnecessary intermission. If, therefore, they should conclude to adjourn, it will be to accommodate Judge Neilson, who has been exceedingly accommodating to counsel throughout the trial.

The defendant's counsel say that they have but seven more witnesses to call on the first examination, two or three of whom may not be able to be present before the opening of the testimony of the prosecution in rebuttal, and who will consequently be held in reserve until they can make it convenient to attend. Mr. Evarts hopes to rest by Tuesday evening or Wednesday morning. Counsel claim to have no less than fifty-two witnesses that they can call, but they will subpœna as few as possible, in order to close the suit at as early a day as possible. They try to give the impression that the much-talked-of rebuttal will be short and of little value; that the plaintiff has put in his entire case, or what amounts to as much, in the first examination. They say that Frank Carpenter will not dare to go on the stand, or if he does, that a letter will be produced which he was imprudent enough to write after the appointment of the Investigating Committee advising Mr. Tilton not to press his fight with Mr. Beecher, "as he had no real grounds for proceeding." Mr. Tilton's counsel doubt the existence of any such letter, and say that, at any rate, the construction above given is a false and forced one, and will be easily dispelled when the letter is read. Counsel for the defendant think that Messrs. Tilton and Moulton will be themselves the most important witnesses in rebuttal. They will, for instance, be allowed to give their version of what Mr. Beecher says he communicated to them of his interview with Mrs. Woodhull in Mr. Moulton's house on Nov. 20, 1871. Mr. Moulton will also be permitted to describe or contradict the account of an interview which Mr. Beecher swore he had with him in his store on the afternoon of Oct. 28, the day of the appearance of the Woodhull publication, and another interview at the same place a day or two before the publication of the "ragged edge" letter. Mrs. Moulton will also be recalled to rebut Mr. Beecher's alleged interviews with her on the morning and evening of May 31, 1873, the Saterday before the "alibi" day, and in conjunction with her husband and Mr. Tilton, to explain Mr. Redpath's assertion concerning them about July 13, 1874, and January and February, 1871. Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton will furthermore have something to say in explanation of the newspaper enterprise to which Messrs. Claflin, Schultz, and Beecher have testified, and Mr. Tilton will redescribe the interview in which Mr. Beecher says he sat on his knee in May, 1871.

This is the extent of probable importance which the defense are willing to concede to the testimony in rebuttal; but the counsel for Mr. Tilton smiled at the meagreness of the concession, and, while declining to give names, strongly impressed the reporter with the idea that they had contented themselves on the first examination with putting in as little testimony as possible consistent with a proper regard for their duty to their client, and that they retain in reserve their most important evidence in corroboration. Neither side will furnish definite information as to the witnesses they intend to bring forward, but it is pretty certain that after Mr. Partridge is allowed to retire the earlier portion of the coming week will be consumed in listening to the saloon-keeper who says that Mr. and Mrs. Beecher lunched at his restaurant on the afternoon of June 2, 1873; to Stephen Pearl Andrews and Mrs. Crocker, who will describe Mr. Tilton's relations to Mrs. Woodhull from a Beecher point of view; to Gen. Tracy, who will shoot forth the "thunderbolts" he averred were in his possession in regard to the early days of the controversy; to Mrs. Taylor, who will give further details of Mr. Tilton's alleged participation in the communistic procession; to a well-known literary lady, formerly an employe of the Brooklyn *Union*, who will relate a scandalous scene that took place between her and Mr. Tilton in the *Union* building, when the latter was the editor of that paper, in which Mr. Tilton, she says, excused his conduct on the plea that Mr. Beecher preached weekly to "forty of his mistresses," and to Mr. Henry C. Bowen's private secretary, to whom Mr. Bowen passed by mistake the letter of the lady in question complaining of Mr. Tilton's conduct, and containing Tilton's excuse above mentioned. This last evidence is for the purpose of fastening the parentage of that famous phrase on Mr. Tilton.

The witnesses to be called by the prosecution, according to all the indications, will be very numerous. In addition to Mr. Tilton, Mr. and Mrs. Moulton, and Frank Carpenter, who will contradict the new testimony offered by the defense in relation to the inside history of the scandal—Mrs. Eddy, of Montague street, Brooklyn, who is a daughter of City Judge Sutherland, of New-York, will swear that she met Mr. Beecher descending the stoop of Mr. Moulton's house on June 2, 1873, the alibi day. Mr. J. B. Ford will testify that after dissolving his connection with the *Christian Union* Mr. Cleveland said to him that he "had it in his power to ruin" that paper; that he "knew the secret of Mr. Beecher's relations to Mrs. Tilton, and would divulge them." Mr. Bowen will also probably be called for the purpose of giving a different coloring to Mr. Beecher's version to the "heads of difficulties" matter. Mr. Bowen's testimony will, however, be confined to this particular subject only. A gentleman who occupied a high official position in the War Department during the rebellion will give Sam Wilkeson the lie in the matter of the story Sam told of Tilton's mission to Washington to save Mr. Beecher's eldest son, Col. Harry Beecher, from disgrace and the loss of his commission. Gen. Butler is likely to be subpœnaed to contradict Gen. Tracy's testimony. From Petersburg, Va., will come several witnesses who will impeach the negro Woodleigh's story of Tilton's alleged orgies with the Woodhull. Mr. Delmonico will also be placed upon the stand to clinch the theory that Mr. Tilton never lunched there in company with the free-love sisters. It is claimed that the aspersions cast by the defense upon the plaintiff's character will be entirely removed, and that the Winsted and other "affairs" will be satisfactorily explained by a cloud of respectable witnesses. Mr. Kennard Philp and other employes of the *Union* in 1870 will give an account of Mr. Tilton's whereabouts when Mrs. Mitchell, the nurse, and Bessie Turner say he was raving about the house exclaiming that he was ruined. Mr. Philp, who was Mr. Tilton's managing editor, was also during that period an inmate of his house, and is personally conversant with much of the early history of the scandal. The Beecher version of the Communist procession will receive an awful overhauling. Mr. John Swinton and the reporters of the various New-York newspapers who wrote up the procession have been subpœnaed to contradict the story of Dr. Little and the others. It will be shown that the occupants of the only carriage in the procession were Gen. Ryan and O'Donovan Rossa, the latter of whom will probably be called upon to testify; that Tennie Claflin carried a red flag in front of a crowd of some twenty odd women, one of whom carried a baby; and that Mrs. Woodhull walked between Stephen Pearl Andrews and the old fellow who swept out her office. Katy McDonald, Mr. Tilton's old housekeeper, and Theresa Burke, the nurse who fled to New-Jersey to avoid testifying, will throw a new light upon the domestic affairs of the Tilton household, and demolish the reputation of Miss Bessie Turner and the veracity of Mrs. Mitchell. Several physicians will describe Mrs. Tilton's physical condition at the time her husband obtained from her the "retraction of the retraction," and it will be proved that she had so far recovered from her confinement that her doctor had ceased to visit her. Mr. E. L. Ford will be another witness in contradiction of Mr. Beecher, and some interesting facts will be elicited in regard to the Investigating Committee and the alleged conspiracy of the Beecherites to seduce Mrs. Tilton over to their side.

It seems to be conceded that Mrs. Tilton will not be allowed to testify, and consequently that neither Mrs. Beecher, Mrs. Stanton, Miss Anthony, Mrs. Morse, nor the other ladies to whom it is claimed she "confessed" will be placed upon the stand. Whether Miss Florence Tilton will be a witness is a matter of mere surmise, but it may be regarded as certain that her father will save her the humiliation if it is any way possible. Miss Tilton is the sole companion and maid of all work of her father at the present time. A few days ago an old friend drove up to the door and asked her to go out riding with him. Her father urged her to go, but, with evident reluctance, she declined, saying that her presence at home could not be dispensed with even for a few hours.

Counsel on both sides profess to regard with satisfaction the evidence of the past week. Mr. Tilton's lawyers say that they are entirely satisfied with the result of Mr. Beecher's cross-examination; that they have substantially forced him to admit that he cannot explain any of his letters; and they call attention to the fact that he invariably refused to swear that the explanations he gave on his direct examination were identical with the impressions the letters made on him at the time he received them. As to the alibi, they say it amounts to nothing; that Mr. Cleveland's recollection of events long subsequent to that day was shown to be so worthless that his statement in regard to June 2, 1873, must necessarily be taken with great caution. Even granting its correctness, the alibi cannot be proved without some corroboration from Mr. Kinsella of Mr. Beecher's account of the morning hours, and it is asserted that the defense dare not place Mr. Kinsella upon the stand.

A curious story was current yesterday in Brooklyn in regard to a row that had taken place in the *Eagle* office during the morning. The venerable President of the *Eagle* Association, it is said, bounded into the editorial room of that paper, determination on his brow and anger in his eye. He protested in the strongest terms against the way in which the scandal was being treated by his paper. It was, he said, "being made ridiculous in the eyes of every man of sense" by the course it was taking. He had had occasion once before to discharge an editor (supposed to be ex-brother Joe Howard) for upholding Mr. Beecher. He was right then, and he was right now. The editors attempted to explain, but it was useless. The old man would not be appeased with explanations. It is a remarkable fact that yesterday afternoon's issue of the *Eagle* did not contain a word that might be construed in favor of Mr. Beecher or adverse to Mr. Tilton.

It is expected that the bill granting the jurors extra pay will become a law during the coming week.

A BREAK IN THE MINNEAPOLIS TUNNEL.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 24.—It is reported that a great deal of consternation exists at Minneapolis, caused by another break in the tunnel there, which has already given so much trouble. An immense amount of money belonging to both the corporation and to the Government has been expended to repair the tunnel in order to preserve the falls and the water power. The extent of the present disaster is not publicly known, the persons conversant with the facts being extremely reticent, as the credit of the city would suffer from a disclosure of the truth. The damage can hardly be repaired until the Mississippi falls very materially. The river is now declining, but is still high.

THE COAL SUPPLY.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—The extreme scarcity of coal in the north-western section of this city, is the prevailing topic for consideration in many households. During the week stove-coal has been retailing as high as $8 50 per ton, and there is great difficulty found in obtaining it at that price. The latest information from Pottsville indicates a determination on the part of the miners to stand out for their persistently asked-for schedule of prices, and as they claim to be in possession of sufficient funds, the prospect of resumption is exceedingly unsatisfactory. The quantity of coal sent from the Schuylkill region last week was 18,245 tons, against 114,733 tons by railroad and canal for the corresponding week of last year, being a decrease of 96,488 tons. The quantity of anthracite sent from all regions was 213,974 tons, and 65,022 tons of bituminous, (for the week, 278,096 tons,) against 457,773 tons for the corresponding week of last year, being a decrease of 179,677 tons. The supply sent from all regions so far this year, is 3,741,963 tons, against 4,880,400 tons in the same period last year, being a decrease of 1,138,437 tons. The decrease in the supply of anthracite is 1,217,515 tons.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

A SAFEGUARD AGAINST SMUGGLING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The Secretary of the Treasury issued to-day a circular which must be regarded as a final decision of the controversy regarding the regulations for the transit of goods from Canada through the United States for exportation. So far as the controversy affects Portland and Island Pond, Vt., the decision is again against the former. All such merchandise must be entered at the first port which it reaches in the United States. Such entry need not, however, be made for exportation, but may, at the option of the person making the entry, be only for transit and delivery to the Collector at the port of exit from the United States; that is, goods must be entered at Island Pond, and that entry may be for transit to Portland or for exportation, as the person making the entry may desire. This decision continues the checking off of the merchandise with the manifests as soon as the line is crossed, and it maintains the safeguards against fraud and smuggling which are now employed.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE VIRGINIUS SETTLEMENT.

By the provisional agreement dated at Madrid on Feb. 27, and formally ratified by Mr. Cushing and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Spain upon March 11, 1875, after the presentation by the former of his credentials, the Government of Spain agreed to pay $80,000 (or 400,000 pesetas) on account of the Virginius, in three periods of two months each; $30,000 being the amount of two installments to be first paid. Some days ago official information was received that the Spanish Government was ready to anticipate the payments and immediately pay $45,000, no amount whatever being then due under the convention. Official information has also been received that 225,000 pesetas—being $45,000—was received by Mr. Cushing and transmitted. Not only was the first installment largely increased, but it was paid some time before it became due.

A DIVIDEND TO BANK CREDITORS.

The Controller of the Currency has declared a dividend of ten per cent. in favor of the creditors of the First National Bank of Mansfield, Ohio, making in all a dividend of thirty-five per cent.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President this morning appointed First Lieut. E. B. Atwood, of the Sixth Infantry, First Lieut. J. H. Lord, of the Second Artillery, and First Lieut. J. M. Marshall, of the Fourth Artillery, to be Captains and Assistant Quartermasters. The appointments were made in accordance with the act of March 3, 1875, fixing the status of the Quartermaster's Department, &c., which provides that that department shall hereafter consist of the Quartermaster General, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a Brigadier General; four Assistant Quartermasters General, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of Colonels of cavalry; eight Deputy Quartermasters General, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of Lieutenant Colonels of cavalry, and thirty Assistant Quartermasters, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of Captains of cavalry. The corps is now full, and no more appointments will be made.

The President to-day appointed George A. Nolen, of Connecticut, and Thomas C. Woodward, of Iowa, to be Examiners in Chief in the Patent Office.

RUMOURS ABOUT OFFICIAL CHANGES.

It may be stated on reliable authority, that Secretary Bristow would not accept the Attorney Generalship should the position be tendered to him.

The President has not yet accepted the resignation of Attorney General Williams, although there is no doubt that he will do so.

There is only rumor for the statement that Henry T. Blow has been tendered the portfolio of the Interior Department, and that he will accept it. Reports mention the name of ex-Senator Cole, of California, in the same connection.

RESIGNATION.

Assistant Engineer Charles F. Purdie, of New-York, has resigned his position in the Navy. He was recently attached to the steamer Fortune.

NAVY ORDERS.

Lieut. Samuel Belden has been detached from the Fortune and ordered to special duty at the Washington Navy-yard.

FINANCIAL.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $270,350 14, making the total for the month, $5,339,815 64. The grand total for the fiscal year is $88,076,336 54. National bank notes outstanding, $347,280,241; bonds held by the Treasurer as security for the national bank circulation, $380,247,600; as security for public deposits, $16,277,200; national bank notes received for redemption during the week ending to-day, $4,869,418; Customs receipts to-day, $460,398 67; fractional currency received from the Printing Division during the week, $674,100; shipments of legal tenders, $2,192,144; national gold bank notes outstanding, $2,430,000.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $2,149,838; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $50,505,000; coin, $88,506,596, including coin certificates, $22,311,500; outstanding legal tenders, $379,226,900.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

A SNOW-STORM DELAYING TRANSFERS—PASSAGE OF DELAYED TRAINS EAST.

OMAHA, Neb., April 24.—The situation on the Union Pacific is practically unchanged. Since yesterday a snow-storm has prevailed over the entire line from Evanston to North Platte; in some places the snow fell to the depth of five inches. It will make transfer more laborious and uncomfortable, but everything is being done to relieve it. All delayed east-bound passengers and mails passed the break this afternoon. West-bound passengers are not yet cleared.

THE DELAYS AT SALT LAKE.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, April 24.—There has been no train west or east from Ogden from the 13th until the morning of the 22d. This train arrived at Green River last night and will be transferred to-day. The latest New-York mail received here is April 10. A train went east from Ogden to-day to Green River, and is expected to bring the transferred passengers west to-night.

PROBABLE REPAIR OF THE BREAK BY TUESDAY NEXT.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—George S. Bangs, General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, to-day received the following telegram from S. S. H. Clark, General Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad, relative to the recent wash-out of the track near Green River, Wyoming:

OMAHA, Neb., April 24.

Part of the east-bound mail arrived here yesterday, and part of the west-bound arrived at Ogden yesterday. The rest of the east-bound mail will be cleared up, and by Monday will arrive here. Hope to have the road repaired by Tuesday.

BRIGHAM YOUNG AGAIN IN COURT.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 24.—Brigham Young was summoned to-day before Chief Justice Lowe, to show cause why he should not be held for contempt for failing to pay his divorced wife, Ann Eliza, $9,500, or a monthly allowance of $500 alimony. Pending the suit the case was argued for an appeal to the Supreme Court. At the conclusion the Judge called for the papers in the case, but no decision was given.

NEW EGYPT.

NOTES BY AN OLD TRAVELER.

EGYPTIAN HISTORY STILL AN ENIGMA—A MATERIAL REVOLUTION IN PROGRESS—WHAT DOES IT ALL MEAN—WARLIKE PREPARATIONS—A POSSIBLE AFRICAN EMPIRE—COST OF PERSONAL GOVERNMENT—THE PUBLIC DEBT—A VIEW OF VICEROYALTY—EGYPT AT THE CENTENNIAL—AMERICANS ON THE NILE.

From a Special Correspondent.

CAIRO, Egypt, Monday, March 29, 1875.

It would be a piece of presumption in me to attempt to give you anything like a picture of the present condition of Egypt, after a sojourn here of only three months. And yet I should very likely have more to tell you, and I should certainly write with more confidence, if I had been here only a week. It is the country of all others in which false information is most easily obtained.

There was a very intelligent American traveler here the other day who only remained one day, and did Cairo thoroughly in that time—he and his donkey—and saw all he wanted to see of the Pyramids from the citadel. He left the next morning, the evening before being the passover, to follow the route of the children of Israel as far as Suez, (by rail, of course.) My friend, who can turn this intricate Cairo wrong side out in five hours and solve the great mystery of the big Pyramid at eight miles distance, without an opera-glass, will not care much about Moses in a mist after a day at Suez.

A TRAVELER'S IMPRESSIONS.

Unfortunately I have been here too long. The history of old Egypt is still an enigma; it puzzles all the antiquarians; every one casts his own darkness upon it. But I should rather take a contract to socially expound it this minute than to undertake to say what the Khédive is doing or is trying to do to-day. I am not sure but I know more about Thotmes III. than I do about Ismail Pasha, Viceroy of Egypt.

But I will give you, at the end of my pen, some of my impressions, with extreme diffidence, and tell you some things that I hear for what they are worth. And I premise that there are two parties in Egypt, those who believe in the Khédive and those who do not. When I left the United States there was some such state of things with regard to our own Pasha.

The traveler who lands in Alexandria to-day, even if he has never been there before, will feel that something new is going on, something that is very like the stir of enterprise: just as the traveler who now comes to Rome, and who has been there before, feels in the very air the thrill of a new life. Only—to anticipate—in Rome the stir is the awakening of a people; in Alexandria it is a movement which does not seem to take hold of the people. There is an infusion of foreign element, and, indeed, some masquerading in foreign habits, but I, for one, found even Alexandria more Oriental than I had expected.

When one comes on to Cairo by rail and finds the rail running up the Nile 250 miles further, to Asiout; sees scores of steam-boats on the river; sees great casernes for soldiers in Cairo—half of the town laid out in new, broad streets, planted with trees and bordered by palaces, gardens, and handsome residences only as Oriental as the climate compels; is met by many signs of new manufactories of a revived trade; meets on the street European equipages and all the officials of the Government in Europeanized costume, he begins to think that he is in the midst of a revolution. How deep is this revolution and what is its purport?

I have been up to Wady Halfa, the second cataract, over 800 miles above Cairo, where navigation by boat ends and begins by dromedary. I have thus looked over almost the whole of Egypt, which in Nubia, if we reckon only what is green, is in some places not much wider than can be measured by the length of a yard-stick. One of Walter Scott's Highland characters used to say that Sunday never got over the pass of Bally—, something or another, and I am bound to say that revolutions have a hard time in getting up the Nile, even in getting out of sight of Cairo, although they have the help of steam and iron tracks.

THE NEW REVOLUTION.

That the Khédive is doing something everybody admits, but there is no agreement about his motives or the end he aims at. To one observer he is an enlightened ruler, far in advance of his people, eager to test foreign ideas, and to make for Egypt a real place among nations, and his motives are as unselfish as his oriental governings and education permit. To another he is verily a despot, desirous of strengthening his power, of making a dynasty like Napoleon III., of getting money for his personal ambition and his personal pleasures, of developing the resources of the country only to grasp greater revenues that he may squader them. These latter allow him no good motive in stopping the slave trade or endeavoring to bring Egypt into fruitful relations to the rest of the world. Some ladies at Wady Halfa this Winter were complaining that the traders had no good ostrich feathers; that the Khédive had monopolized the trade from Darfour, and taken all the best quality. Suspicion, you see, has planted its thorny root even in the unsuspicious female mind.

Old Mohammed Ali, you know, did make a sustained effort to change Egypt, by sending abroad youths to be educated, especially to learn trades, by the introduction of factories of various sorts, by stimulating agriculture, by planting trees, &c. But he could not overcome the centuries-old inertia of his people. The Khédive to-day (let alone his notions) is trying the same experiment on a larger scale, and with more signs of success. He has made a good harbor at Alexandria; he has pushed the culture of cotton and of sugar; he has built railroads and canals. He has vastly increased the productive capacity of the Delta by his water-ways. The system of irrigation adopted is well worth the study of any country similarly situated, say, portions of our western desert. During the months of low water there are, I am told, 400,000 laborers engaged on the canals and ditches in the Delta. He has largely modernized Cairo, and vastly improved its sanitary condition. He has the beginning of a navy; he has created an army, and has made good progress in educating officers for it. The War Department, with its school for engineers, its training-schools, its primary education of raw soldiers who have any capacity, its printing office, &c., is, thanks to Gen. Stone, beginning to take on the consistency of organization. He has established schools for both boys and girls, where something is taught besides the Koran. And, as one of the greatest steps toward the amelioration of the state of women, he has forbidden marriages under the age of sixteen. I can't learn that the law is respected; but if it were, and the girls were sent to school, there would be a new hope for Egypt.

SOCIAL INNOVATIONS.

Girls become marriagable here at eleven, not seldom younger; if they do not marry by the

time they are fifteen their chances are excellent for the life of an old maid. Marrying so young, entirely ignorant, even of housekeeping, they cannot be very good mothers; and bearing children before they cease to be children themselves, they are old at twenty and withered when they ought to be in their prime. When the first school for girls was begun here the parents would not send their children any more than the farmers will use the Khédive's steam-plows and his improved instruments and ways of agriculture—and children were caught up in the streets and forced into it. Now a change has taken place; and the schools for girls, at least one of them, are so popular that the daughters of Pashas attend them. The Khédive's mother, who is not a person of education, though of a strong mind, has greatly interested herself in the education of girls.

We shall not at all comprehend what is going on here unless we bear in mind that the Government of the Khédive is strictly an Oriental despotism, and such as we republicans cannot well conceive of without seeing it. His will is absolute law, the raising or lowering of his hand is life or death to his subjects. It is true there is an appeal to Constantinople; but I fancy no one would care to make it who wished to stay in Egypt. This is the background of everything. And behind all is the seraglio and the immense prodigality of a system that is older than the time of David. Nobody audits the Khédive's civil (or domestic) lists, and there is no Parliament to grumble at them and no press to print them in that enormous black type which was so offensive to your rulers in New-York a few years ago, but I presume it costs the Khédive as much to keep his family in his own moderate way—and he is very much a family man—as it does the English to support their excellent Queen and her royal progeny. There is nothing in the world so expensive as royalty, except a Republican city or State, under certain circumstances.

A PHANTOM PARLIAMENT.

I said the Khédive had no Parliament. He has the shadow of one, and it meets in a building in the citadel. His Highness some years ago summoned and compelled to come picked men from the chief towns to form a sort of Council. They came reluctantly, I am told, and so adverse are the Egyptians to anything of the sort that the first year they did nothing; they only sat and looked at each other. Now they so far comprehend the idea that they are of some assistance in reporting on the condition of the canals, ditches, and roads in their districts. I do not suppose the Arabs yet could comprehend the idea of any representation in the Government not in accordance with tradition and the Koran.

But the Viceroy is doing a great deal that is not provided for in the religion of El Islam, if not in opposition to it. For instance, the founding of schools where the pupils may learn that the world is not flat, and that the sun does not go round it—the common Moslem belief; the setting up of statues like that of the late Pasha in a public square, and the placing of statues and pictures in his palaces. There is no doubt that he is seeking in his own way to render Egypt strong enough to cast her loose from the Turkish Empire, and that he courts European influence to confirm the succession in his son, Prince Tofik Pasha. But I suppose it is equally certain that the Moslems will not follow him in a secession from the Sultan, who holds the very beads of the Prophet, and is accounted his successor—holding a position not unlike that of the Pope toward the faithful of his religion. The Khédive is paying immense sums to the Porte to be let alone, and probably will be let alone as long as he pays—for money is as much needed in Constantinople as in Cairo.

SIGNS OF WAR.

The most noticeable thing to one passing the length of France this year, is the number of soldiers and the military preparations. In a lesser degree the same is true in Egypt. There are soldiers everywhere, camps and drilling, and the bugle-note in the air. As to the organization of the Army, the number in a regiment, the total number of troops, it is almost impossible to obtain any correct information. An English officer, who has just come from Gondokoro, thinks the Khédive has 100,000 soldiers. He is adding to the number every day. All Winter a conscription has been going on along the Nile, wherever I have been. It is not heavy—some Governors have told me not more than two per cent. of the young men subject to draft. But whatever it is, the officers pick out of each village what they want, and great is the weeping and wailing. The failure of a savings bank with us couldn't make more commotion than the conscription of two or three idle youths in a Nile village. The women howl as if it were a funeral. The recruits are gathered at some large town, packed upon barges, and towed down the river. Wherever a barge was getting its load there were scores of women sitting in the sand, casting dust on their heads and wailing. Sometimes the grief was organized in a town, as if it were a funeral with paid weepers.

In one point of view this conscription is not a bad thing for Egypt, and may be one of the rough ways of progress. The boys taken are utterly ignorant, and would never be anything else, if they were not forced into activity. They will see something of the world, many of them will learn to read, and all of them will be subjected to a discipline that is always a good thing in itself. When their term of service is up they will bring a new life and new ideas into their villages. But when will it be ended, and how many of them will live through it?

And this brings us to the question, what is the Khédive organizing such a large army for? Putting one side his relations to Turkey, he is endeavoring to open up and add to Egypt a vast equatorial region. These expeditions must swallow up soldiers. I am told that eighty per cent. of those who go down into the Soudan, beyond Kartoom, die; the Arabs or Egyptians do not stand the climate as well as Europeans. He is making directly tributary to his treasury the riches of a vast region, including the almost unknown Darfour, recently occupied. He has monopolized the ivory product, for one thing. He has sent two small so-called scientific expeditions down to Darfour, to make a complete survey of its resources, and then to continue on to the equator and explore the water-courses. The expedition under Purdy Bey is to be gone three years. Extravagant stories are told about the wealth of Darfour, and I have heard its population estimated at 5,000,000. When we were at Korosco the head of the late Sultan, who was killed in the fight last Fall, arrived there, pickled in a jar. It was to be sent to the Khédive, and I understand that the Sultan's son and heir is to be sent to Cairo (with his head on his body and his harem, a hundred woman power) and have a palace here. When we were at Asiout, the other day, active preparations were on foot for establishing stations between that city and Darfour, twenty-eight days journey by camel. The Governor, Shakir Pasha, told us that it was the intention to make that route as safe for merchants as any highway in Europe.

Is the Khédive really attempting to make a vast African Empire, or is he only endeavoring to suck out the riches of the South for his depleted treasury? This question is as difficult to answer as that other one: Is he in earnest in suppressing the slave trade? The English officers say he is not; the American officers say that he is. The latter say that Col. Gordon has cut it off from the mouth of the Sobat, and that the occupation of Darfour stops it in that direction. The English say that if the intention were to kill it, Gordon would have been permitted to run his line so as to cut off the slave caravans that come from Darfour, and shunning Berber and Kartoom, reach Suakim on the Red Sea. Capt. Barnaby, a London *Times* correspondent, encountered one of these caravans in January near Berber. But the slaves do not come down the Nile Valley as they did formerly; and I believe that the trade is greatly curtailed. The money-lenders at Kartoom, who have been accustomed to lend to slave-buyers at 200 and 300 per cent. for three months, certainly find their occupation gone. And Kartoom is just now a dull place. Some slaves of course still filter down the Nile, and some reach Cairo by way of the Red Sea. I saw a lively little black fellow to-day who was bought from his mother for two handsful of corn at the Sabat. He had been further South, but on his return when he passed by his home, he said he did not wish to go to his mother. She had no clothes for him, and he says now that he should not like to go back.

FINANCIAL TROUBLES.

The people do not take any more kindly to the taxes than to the conscription. At Assowan I saw several men in irons in prison whose offense was that their brothers had been conscripted and run away; these were to be held till the deserters returned. I saw at the same jail over forty men confined for not paying the taxes. The taxes are enormous, and down in Soudan I hear they are more onerous than in Egypt. The collectors make raids upon the villages, and sometimes parents sell their children for money to pay the tax. Land is taxed in Egypt at from one pound and a half to three pounds per acre. In the Delta, say the friends of the Khédive, this is not excessive, since the canals and improvements have increased the productive power of the land, and an acre, giving them three crops a year, brings to the owner or lessee five or six pounds. But the best land in Egypt is in the hands of the Government, and from a third to a half of the whole of it, good and bad. The Government is indeed rapidly acquiring all the land; the same process is going on that Joseph shrewdly managed for Pharoah when he squeezed the land out of the possession of the owners in return for the grain doled out to them in the years of famine. Egypt seems to be all the time undergoing this operation. Up the river every palm-tree is taxed, the tax having been doubled within a few years, and the same is true of every sakiyah, or wheel for raising water. I saw many fields that were said to be uncultivated by reason of the heavy tax.

The Khédive is the great merchant, trader, manufacturer, and farmer of the country. He is certainly doing a great deal for the material development of the country. It is said on the one hand that the people are so inert and stupid that they will not aid him—will not take to new methods or improvements; and on the other, that all private enterprise is impossible; for it is bad policy for any one to be known to make money or to have money. Some pretext would be found of squeezing it out of him.

The Khédive has sixteen sugar factories, some of them very large, and with all the improved machinery. I have seen those that could not have cost to fit up less than $1,000,000. He owns the rich lands about them; he impresses laborers, men and boys, for them, who are paid, I was told, from seven to ten cents a day, with an allowance of bread. And yet these sugar mills, with perhaps one exception, do not pay; and one reason for this is the impossibility of finding natives intelligent enough to carry them on. Foreigners are employed at immense wages, and there is loss and waste in every department.

It should be said also in regard to the taxes that there must be great loss in the collection. It cannot be otherwise in the system of plunder and "baksheesh" universal in this country. The Khédive requires a certain amount of the Governor of a certain province. The Governor apportions it about to the districts, and of course adds enough to save himself. The under Governors apportion their share to the Sheikhs of the villages, and add enough to the amount to remunerate themselves, and the Sheikhs take care to make their own profit, so that the tax gets to be excessive by the time it reaches the fellaheen.

Where does the money go? I do not see how any one is to find out. But there is the Army, there is a large civic service, there are the courts—on a magnificent scale—and there are the railroads; the Viceroy is just beginning a narrow-gauge road from Wady Halfor to Kartoom, say about 800 miles. And there is the interest on the public debt, so called, and on the private debt. According to the *Almanac de Gotha* the debt of Egypt is over £40,000,000, of which over £20,000,000 is floating. According to report here, the debt is £60,000,000. Money has to be borrowed to pay the interest. I heard the other day that the Khédive was paying seventeen per cent. for money; but that, like all else I hear, may not be true. Egypt is a very rich country, and can be made vastly more productive than it now is. The event will show whether the Khédive is authorized in drawing on the future by his improvents, as he is doing.

SOME PERSONAL MATTERS.

But we come to the other expenses of this "personal government." Yesterday at the Shebra Garden four handsome turnouts—neat carriages and blooded horses—attended by outriders, guards and eunuchs, drove up, and from each alighted two elegantly-attired ladies from the Khédive's harem. These ladies are not limited in any expense of display, dress, or luxury in equipage or palace in which they choose to indulge. If they want a palace refurnished they have only to express the wish. The Viceroy has four wives, the number permitted by the Koran, and these have separate establishments. He has between 450 and 500 odalisques, slaves, or concubines, as you may wish to call them, some of them beautiful Georgians, reported to have cost over £2,000. This portion of his family is bestowed in more than one palace, and they are changed about to suit his convenience or according to their whims. He has forty palaces; some of the lesser ones up the river have cost half a million dollars, and those in Cairo much more. Many of them are of course unoccupied, and going, buildings and gardens, into shabby decay. Many of the new ones only receive flying visits. He is now building three fine palaces on the other side of the river, beyond the Gizureh. One person can imagine the outlay for all these palaces, pleasure gardens, and harems, as well as another.

It is not necessary here to describe any of the palaces. I may say, however, that the Gezureh internally (the outside is cheap) would do no discredit to any European court; if its decoration is a little too splendid its spaciousness is very effective. The floors, of marble and wood, are not laid so solidly as they should be, but one does not expect the best work in Egypt. The garden is really very fine, and a botanist would delight in it. There is one of the best collection of orchids in the world. At one side is a nearly completed and well-arranged zoological collection of African animals. A large portion of the adjacent land is being devoted to experimental farming.

I ought not to forget to say that the statue that has the place of honor in the palace is an American subject. It stands conspicuously on the first landing of the grand stairway. The statue really looks better than it will appear to you from a description. A young, impish Jupiter is seated on what is intended to suggest a round chimney running up out of a tiled roof, and above his head rises the point of a lightning rod. From his hand he is discharging a bolt which escapes down the twisted rod into the roof. The whole is on a pedestal, and the medallion is a half profile of Ben Franklin, a slight likeness, and about it is the legend: "*Eripuit cœlo fulmen*—1750." It is the work of an Italian artist, and, as you see, leaves little to the imagination.

There is a *bon mot* current here which will give you a notion of what the wits think of the extravagances of the Goverument, and the time of paying for them. In order to understand it, it is necessary to say that in Egypt anything to be done is always put off till "bookra," that is to-morrow; and that the common word for a dance by Ghawazees, or the performance of street musicians, or an unornamental daub of painting on the outside of a coffee-house, is "fantasia." One person meets another and says:

"I hear the Khédive is getting up a new order and decoration."

"Ah, what is it?"

"The decoration is to be a tin saucer turned up at the edges, and a cluster of real glass diamonds in the centre. Around the cluster is the motto: "*Nahr deé fantasia; feloos bookra.*" That is, fantasia to-day; the money to-morrow.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE VICEROY.

It is hardly possible to separate the Khédive from the traditions and customs which surround him; but all foreigners who are introduced to his Highness are most favorably impressed. I had the honor to see him at one of his palaces the other day, in company with Dr. Lamborn, of Philadelphia, a member of the Centennial Commission. Mr. Consul General Beardsley presented us. There was an entire absence of anything like "fuss" or ceremony. In the grand entrance hall below, in which were a score of the royal retinue in respectful waiting attitudes, we were met by the master of ceremonies, who conducted us to a plain reception room where we left our hats and overcoats. The furniture above and below was European, except that the richest Eastern rugs covered the floors. We went alone up the double staircase, which leads to a landing. From that there is one broad flight, and at the head of it stood the Khédive with no attendants. He received us simply, shook hands cordially, and after the usual compliments led the way to a pretty blue room. At the door of it he paused to make us the compliment of precedence, which we of course declined. When he walked before us we saw that his Highness was a short, stout gentleman with a walk that would be almost a waddle if he were a duck and not a Khédive. He wore a plain black European suit, and a red fez. Seating us in one corner of the room he sat with us, making a neighborly group, and the conversation at once began in a perfectly frank, unrestrained way. The Viceroy is light for an Egyptian, has a good solid head, dark-gray eyes, a fine jaw, and close-trimmed beard. His bearing and conversation are exactly that of a well-informed, courteous business gentleman; a man of practical ideas and determination to carry them out. No time was wasted on empty compliments, and there was an entire absence of Oriental palaver or of royal stiffness and deportment. The conversation ran chiefly on the improvements in Egypt, the canals, railways, &c., and the American Centennial. In the latter he exhibited a decided interest, and said that he hoped in a few days to be able to give a happy response to the request that Egypt should be represented. This is the first time that he has given a direct intimation of his purpose. I hear, by the way, that there is a good prospect that the learned German in the service of the Khédive, Brugsch Bey, will have charge of the Egyptian department. I hear also that if Egypt is represented, the celebrated tomb at Beni Hassan, which was reproduced at Vienna in all its brilliant colors, will be set up again in Philadelphia. That would be a great card for the Exhibition.

When the interview had lasted about a quarter of an hour, his Highness gave the signal for rising, lead us to the head of the stairs, express himself obliged to us, (this in response to our thanks for the favor of paying our respects to the ruler of the oldest country in the world,) wished us a safe return home, and shook hands. At the foot of the first flight we turned and bowed again. the Khédive still standing at the head of the stairs, and bowing; and we saw him no more. The idea we brought away was that the Viceroy of Egypt is a man, and a man who is alive to modern facts, and trying, in the limitations of tradition, custom, and religious prejudices, and the incapacity of his people, to do what he can to improve the condition of his land. He is breaking down religious fanaticism for one thing. I think he knows that the Moslem religion is the great hindrance to progress. Whether he fully knows, what few despots do know, that the only real growth of a country is in the individual prosperity of the people, who can say? I suppose it is possible to increase fourfold the wealth and productiveness of Egypt, if he lives long enough, and yet scarcely touch the real condition of the Egyptians. They use now the same plow and hoe that the Egytians used 3,000 years ago.

AMERICANS IN EGYPT.

America has been well represented on the Nile this season. I cannot say what proportion of steam-boat passengers have been American, but the vessel flying the starry flag has been oftener seen than one carrying the flag of any other nation. There have been more American vessels than English, and, leaving out the English, more than all others combined. One of the sensations on the Nile has been a beautiful little steam-yacht, owned and sailed by two young Americans, Mr. A. A. Anderson, of New-York, and Mr. Medley. It was built in London, is fifty-two feet long, seven feet nine inches in the beam, has a twenty-horse power engine capable of 500 revolutions a minute, and makes, at its best, eighteen miles an hour. It has fair quarters for two passengers. It attracted great attention wherever it went for its beauty and speed. It happens to be the first steam vessel carrying a foreign flag that has ever had permission from the Khédive to go up the Nile. Another score, you see, for the American flag.

Mr. Anderson is a young artist, studying in Paris, of whom I think you will hear very favorable things some day. He has an uncommonly nice eye for color, and a facility for catching the Oriental tone and form. Egypt is all color, from the skies at the first cataract to the streets and bazaars at Cairo. The purity of the atmosphere gives a depth and delicacy to the sky, which is unknown in any experience elsewhere. I have seen no studies that gave better promise of interpreting the color and life of Egypt than those which Mr. Anderson has made this Winter, and I am glad to be able to say this of a young New-Yorker, who has zeal and perseverance to pursue art for itself only.

C. D. W.

P. S.—As I am sealing this letter, I hear that the Viceroy has decided to exhibit at your centennial. This is unofficial, but I think can be relied on. If Brugsch Bey is director, as I suppose he will be, you may rely upon a most attractive display from Egypt in antiquities, in horticulture, in manufactures. The tomb at Beni Hassan that will be reproduced exactly is at least 4,000 years old, and one of the most interesting monuments that the traveler sees in Egypt to-day. I wish I could send you a little of the Egyptian sky for your centennial—or just a month, say, of Nubian Winter weather.

The Khédive expended a million and a half of francs on the Vienna Exhibition. C. D. W.

COMMUTATION OF DEATH SENTENCE.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 24.—Johnson, the murderer, who was to have been hanged on the 28th inst., has had his sentence commuted by Gov. Allen to imprisonment for life.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

LOCAL POLITICS.

MEETING OF THE TAMMANY COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION—THE QUARREL IN THE SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—PREPARING TO APPOINT CENSUS ENUMERATORS.

The Tammany Committee on Organization met yesterday at Tammany Hall, John Kelly in the chair. A communication from the Seventeenth Assembly District Committee was presented, announcing that the officers of that committee had been changed, and that John S. Masterson and Frederick Smyth had been appointed in place of ex-Police Justice James E. Coulter and Francis Blessing as representatives of the General Committe deelegates in the Committee on Organization. After the reading of the communication, a protest, signed by fourteen members of the District Committee, was presented and read. The protest sets forth that there are thirty-two delegates to the General Committee from the Seventeenth District, that only seventeen of them were in favor of any change, and that according to the regulations of the General Committee the votes of three-fifths of the delegates from the district were required to remove the members of the Committee on Organization already appointed. After considerable discussion on the subject, in which Senator Hugh H. Moore, Frederick Smyth, John Morrissey, and others took part, the matter was referred to a Sub-committee on Rules and Discipline, which, after some deliberation could make no report, and adjourned to meet again to-morrow. The question involves the control of the organization of the Seventeenth Assembly District, and is directly a fight for the supremacy between Coulter and Masterson. The nominations of candidates for Senator in place of Hugh. H. Moore, and of Civil Justice in place of Alfred T. Ackert, depend upon the Seventeenth District. Coulter and Blessing are at present in command of the district in virtue of their position in the Committee on Organization, and can influence the nomination of anybody they desire for the important offices mentioned. If they are displaced by Masterson and Smyth their influence is lost, and hence the bitter fight at present waging. Coulter is Morrissey's favorite. John Kelly was non-committal, but it appeared from the expressions of many present that there was a general desire to oust Coulter from the Committee on Organization and retain Francis Blessing, who is an influential and wealthy Democrat of the district. The friends of the rival factions impatiently awaited the close of the secret meeting of the committee, and were much dissatisfied to learn that no decision had been reached.

The subject of the appointment of enumerators to take the State census next June was also brought up before the meeting, and printed forms containing the questions as to capability and fitness for the position, to be answered and sworn to as correct by candidates for the position, were distributed among the members of the committee to be used in their various districts and wards. No appointments were made, but it is understood that the names of persons deemed eligible to act as census-takers will be presented for the action of the committee next week. It is feared that there will be considerable difficulty experienced in engaging men able to fulfill all the requirements of the law, as the work for each man will not last over a month and the remuneration small.

THE NEW CARDINAL.

PREPARATIONS FOR CONFERRING THE BERRETTA—IMPOSING RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES.

The preparations for the ceremony of conferring the berretta on Cardinal McCloskey, on Tuesday next, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, in progress for several days past, were almost completed yesterday. The altar will be richly hung with crimson velvet and decorated with natural flowers, and the sanctuary will be enlarged for the accommodation of the Bishops and clergy participating in the ceremonies. The decorations are all in readiness, but will not be placed in position until Monday morning. With the exception of the Cardinal's throne on the left of the altar, which has been richly gilded and upholstered, and some alterations in the choir and galleries to make additional room for the spectators, the cathedral will to-day present no indications of the event to which the Roman Catholic population of the City is looking forward with such interest. The cathedral will not accommodate more than 3,000 persons, and that number of tickets have been disposed of for many days past, so great has been the desire of all sects to secure admission.

Some thirty Bishops and between two and three hundred priests will celebrate high mass, and the choir has been enlarged to accommodate 100 singers selected by the organist from the principal choirs in the archdiocese. The service will open with a procession from the sacristy, consisting of the acolytes wearing white albs and scarlet and black cassocks, the clergy of the City, and distinguished visitors from various parts of the United States, followed by the Bishops and Archbishops wearing their rochets, purple cassocks, mantelets, and berrettas. The celebrant will next enter, accompanied by his attendant deacon and sub-deacon. Next will enter the Cardinal, preceded by the cross-bearer carrying the Archiepiscopal cross, and followed by a train of attendant priests. The Cardinal will wear his capa magna, a long flowing purple robe fringed with ermine, and his Archiepiscopal dress, consisting of rochet, purple cassock, mantelet, and berretta. During the ceremonies Count Maretoschi, in the full uniform of the Pope's Noble Guard, will occupy a place near the Cardinal. The full uniform consists of a scarlet coat with rich, gold facings, helmet, cross-belt and sword, gauntlets, and Hessian boots. Mgr. Roncetti, the Ablegate, attended by Dr. Ubaldi, will occupy a position on the epistle side of the altar. At the conclusion of the mass the Ablegate will take the scarlet berretta and present it to Dr. Bayley, Archbishop of Baltimore, who will perform the ceremony of imposition. In presenting the berretta to Cardinal McCloskey, the Archbishop of Baltimore will deliver a brief address, to which the Cardinal will reply on receiving the cap. This will be followed by the singing of a "Te Deum," composed expressly for the occasion by Prof. Schmitz. The Cardinal will then return to the sacristy, and, after putting on the scarlet robes of the Cardinalite, will re-enter the sanctuary and give the Episcopal benediction. The Bishops, priests, and attendants will then retire in procession in the same order as that observed on entering.

THE DISPUTE IN THE HUDSON COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The struggle in the Hudson County (N. J.) Board of Canvassers, among candidates for seats in the County Board of Freeholders, which has excited the people of the county to an unusual extent for several days, was brought to a close by the action of the Board of Canvassers yesterday. At their first meeting, on Tuesday last, the board threw out the returns from the Fourth Ward of Hoboken, in the Seventh District, and contemplated discarding the returns from three of the wards in Harrison, in the Eighth District. The result of this action was to elect William Stuhr, (Independent,) over Curran, (Democrat,) who, if the returns had been accepted, would have had the largest number of votes. Yesterday, acting under legal advice, the board accepted and canvassed the returns of the Fourth Ward of Hoboken, and the official vote was announced as follows: Cooke, 956; Curran, 816; Stuhr, 807; Meehan, 708; Londregan, 533; McHold 201. Messrs. Cooke and Curran having received the highest number of votes were declared elected from the Seventh District. The board then canvassed the returns from the Eighth District, including the three Harrison wards, and declared John Dwyer, Democrat, and Thomas P. O'Reilly, Independent, elected from that district. This action gives the Democrats nine members, the Republicans six, and one Independent.

THE LATE COMMODORE ST. JOHN.

Capt. Alanson P. St. John, the announcement of whose suicide caused deep regret to so large a circle of friends and acquaintances, was more widely known than any other steam-boat man in New-York, excepting, perhaps, the two veterans, Commodore Vanderbilt and Daniel Drew. He had been for a lifetime in the business, and there was not a steam-boat captain or pilot on the North River or the Long Island Sound who was not acquainted with him. All had a good word to say of the faithful captain and firm friend. The offices of the People's Line were yesterday in mourning, and every employe on the docks looked sad when Capt. St. John's name was mentioned. "He was a good man," said every one, when spoken to about the veteran. Mr. English, one of the Directors, said he did not think Capt. St. John could have been in his right mind since last Fall. He had been troubled about a great many things, and had been very feeble. His health had been very poor, and this had affected his brain. The company, he said, had lost a valued coadjutor, who had held an honorable position for a great many years. Socially, Capt. St. John was a very quiet man, although rather curt in conversation, and reserved, except among his personal friends. He was an active and faithful Captain, and never mingled with his passengers, but confined himself closely to his duties.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.

School Commissioner James W. Farr died suddenly last evening while on a visit to State Senator Booth, at his residence, No. 78 Bedford street. Mr. Farr was about fifty-five years of age, and for a great many years past had been connected with the schools in this City, as a member of the local School Board of the Ninth Ward and as a member of the Board of Education. He also held a responsible position in the Tax Commissioner's office. The deceased was a Republican in politics, and during the conscription in 1863 in this City was appointed Provost Marshal of the Sixth Congressional District, at that time comprising the Ninth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards, to supervise the draft. The cause of death is not known, and an inquest will be held to-day at his late residence, No. 11 St. Luke's place, where the remains of deceased were removed.

MINIATURE YACHT-RACING.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE COMING SEASON AT PROSPECT PARK—THE PASTIME GROWING IN POPULARITY.

Miniature yacht-racing, although comparatively novel sport in this country, is fast becoming popular with the lovers of out-door sports. For the past two seasons it has been quite a feature in the attractions of Prospect Park, Brooklyn, but the backwardness of the present season has somewhat retarded the regular Spring opening. Extensive preparations, however, have been made for the vigorous prosecution of the sport this season, and by the time the weather shall have become sufficiently warm to render out-of-doors amusements agreeable, Prospect Park yachting ground will no doubt present a lively and attractive appearance. Already four clubs are making preparations for the coming yachting season, and contain on their several lists, in addition to several in course of construction, between thirty and forty boats.

The Long Island Model Yacht Club, Augustus Dayton, Secretary, has the following boats: Unknown, J. Dayton owner, 60 inches long, 17½ inches wide, 6 inches deep; Culyer, S. Dayton, 60 inches long, 17¼ inches wide, 5 inches deep; Albatross, A. Dayton, 58 inches long, 15 inches wide, 5 inches deep; Hercules, G. Dayton, 62 inches long, 18 inches wide, 7 inches deep; Eclipse, 60 inches long, 22½ inches wide, 6½ inches deep; Idle Hour, Mr. Johnson, 60 inches long, 15 inches wide, 6 inches deep.

The American Model Yacht Club, John Cole, Commodore, W. H. Northrup, Secretary, has ten boats: Unknown, M. Wood, 69 inches long, 16 inches wide, 9 inches deep; Coquette, S. Ward, 42 inches long, 10 inches wide, 4 inches deep; Yankee Traveler, J. S. Pease, 69 inches long, 17 inches wide, 10½ inches deep; Millie, W. H. Northrup, 68 inches long, 14 inches wide, 6 inches deep; Commodore Voorhis, J. Cole, 54 inches long, 16 inches wide, 7 inches deep; John Cole, J. Pease, 64 inches long, 17½ inches wide, 7 inches deep; Joe Peto, J. Peto, 64 inches long, 17½ inches wide, 7 inches deep; Flirt, 36 inches long, 8 inches wide, 5 inches deep; Theodore, C. Porter, 60 inches long, 16 inches wide, 7 inches deep; Vision, G. B. Stevens, 60 inches long, 16 inches wide, 5 inches deep.

The Gowanus Bay Model Yacht Club, Samuel Avala, Commodore; Lucius Wells, Secretary, owns the following boats: Little Gut, G. Braisted, 63 inches long, 15 inches wide, 7 inches deep; Sadie, 63 inches long, 14½ inches wide, 7 inches deep; Claroy, 63 inches long; Libby James, 48 inches long, and one unknown both as to name and dimensions.

The Prospect Park Model Yacht Club, Joseph Peto, Commodore, Robert Dillon, Jr., Secretary, which is a new club, is represented by the following boats: Adirondack, C. Grant, 63 inches long, 17⅛ inches wide, 5 inches deep; Mattie, J. Peters, 63 inches long, 17⅛ inches wide, 5 inches deep; Unknown, W. Kershaw, 63 inches long, 17⅛ inches wide, 5 inches deep; Reindeer, Mr. Conklin, 63 inches long, 17⅛ inches wide, 5 inches deep; Peerless, G. Sheerman, 60 inches long, 16 inches wide, 5 inches deep; Kate, W. Kershaw, 60 inches long, 15 inches wide, 6 inches deep; Wonder, W. Smith, 56 inches long, 14 inches wide, 5 inches deep; Twilight, W. Smith, 48 inches long, 13 inches wide, 4 inches deep; America, G. Gyord, 94 inches long, 19 inches wide, 8 inches deep; Osceola, Mr. Conklin, 63 inches long, 20 inches wide, 9 inches deep.

An independent boat named the Wing and Wing, owned by Mr. Otto Meyer, of New-York, rigged with the lateen sails, such as are used in the Mediterranean, and in the Sandwich Islands, has also been put in racing condition. This craft is 63 inches long, 22 inches wide, and 6 inches deep, and presents a unique appearance before the wind.

A race was to have taken place yesterday, but was postponed in consequence of the unfavorable turn in the weather in the afternoon. Several of the yachts, however, were on the lake, and a few friendly contests were engaged in by the Adirondack and Wing and Wing. The advocates of this sport claim that it has much merit aside from its value as a means of outdoor exercise and recreation. They argue that it must result in benefit to ship-building and navigation, by enabling builders and navigators to experiment in plans and demonstrate theories. These miniature yachtmen are just now making strenuous efforts to induce the Commissioners of Prospect Park to provide them with a suitable house for their boats, and claim that should the request be complied with no less than 100 yachts will be put upon the lake, thereby rendering the miniature yachting ground one of the most attractive spots in Prospect Park.

THE NEW-YORK BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY—STATEMENT OF THE PRESIDENT.

In regard to the action of the Broadway Fire Insurance Company in withdrawing from the New-York Board of Underwriters, Mr. Hiram M. Forrester, the President, stated yesterday that their reason for taking that step was because they considered the rates adopted by the board on certain classes of property somewhat excessive, and did not perceive a willingness to modify the rates on such risks in proportion to the hazard. Besides this, some of the companies in the board were cutting the rates, and other companies outside the board were doing the same. Under those circumstances, as his company was exposed to the risk of losing their old customers, they had decided to withdraw, and act according to their own discretion. The majority of the companies composing the board were doing business in other cities and had agencies throughout the country. They did all they could to maintain rates at as high a standard as possible in New-York, those rates being to a certain extent taken as a criterion by other boards in fixing their tariffs. As the New-York Board was composed of about ninety companies, of which about one-third only did a purely local business, it was clear that the majority, having the greater part of their insurances out of the City, would do all in their power to arrange matters in such a way as would best serve their own interests. In fact, they had a general interest to protect, while on the other hand the local companies—those taking no risks out of the City—had but one interest to protect. Of the local companies of the City, about one-half had withdrawn from the board, and it was probable that many more would follow. Should the board eventually be broken up, which, however, he did not think was probable, it would involve the impairment of the responsibility of many of the weaker or least conservative companies. All the local companies that had withdrawn had done so through honorable motives, not desiring to remain in a position where they could not do what they considered fair toward their customers without breaking the rules of the board of which they were members.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Vice President Wilson is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Hon. Stephen B. Elkins, of New-Mexico, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Capt. E. R. Moodie, of the steam-ship Bothnia, is at the New-York Hotel.

Speaker Jeremiah McGuire, of Elmira, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Nicolas de Voigt, Chargé d'Affaires of Russia at Washington, is at the Hoffman House.

Senator George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts; State Senator F. W. Tobey, of Port Henry, N. Y.; George B. McCartee, of the Treasury Department, and Dr. E. Eldridge, of Elmira, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

DINNER OF THE ST. GEORGE'S CRICKET CLUB.

The thirty-sixth annual dinner of the St. George's Cricket Club took place last evening at Sutherland's Hotel, Liberty street, near Broadway. The club was well represented, and several prominent cricketers were in attendance as guests. In the absence of Mr. John G. Dale, President of the club, Mr. George T. Green, Vice-President, occupied the chair. After the cloth had been removed, the Chairman congratulated the club on its continued prosperity, and the prospect of a very interesting series of matches during the coming season, which will open about the 1st proximo. Short speeches were made by Messrs. Soutter, Moeran, and others; songs were sung and stories told, and the evening passed very pleasantly.

THE PALETTE CLUB.

At a special meeting of the newly-elected Council of the Palette, held last night at the club rooms, No. 7 East Twenty-second street, Mr. Clark Bell was re-elected to the Presidency of the association for a third term. Communications were read by Mr. C. N. Miller from Mr. S. L. M. Barlow and other gentlemen accepting the position of Honorary Vice Presidents, to which they were elected at the annual meeting on last Monday night. The annual dinner of the club will take place on next Thursday evening, and the reception and exhibition of drawings on the 10th of May.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS.

The Commissioners of Parks yesterday discharged from the maintenance force of the department a number of carpenters, blacksmiths, painters, watchmen, and skilled laborers, and reduced to half time fifty laborers. The commissioners have received a communication from the Trustees of the Museum of Art stating that the public were invited to visit the museum free on Thursdays of each week as well as on Mondays, as originally intended. The President of the board has been directed to report on the subject of watering Jerome avenue during the season.

THE CHAIN-GANG.

The following are the names, crimes, and sentences of the prisoners removed from the Tombs to Sing Sing Prison during the past week by Deputy [illegible] Daly and Coughlin: Alexander Marshall, grand larceny, one year; Patrick Kane, petit larceny, one year; Patrick Fallon, robbery, first degree, twenty years; Andrew Hutchinson, burglary, two years and six months; Charles McLain, grand larceny, three years; Frank Backus, gambling, one year; Edward Murphy, robbery, eighteen years; John Alexander Holmes, grand larceny, three years; Arthur M. Simpson, grand larceny, two years and six months.

THE AERIAL FIRE LADDERS.

SECRETARY WHITE'S TRANSACTIONS WITH MRS. SCOTT-UDA—THE PURCHASE OF THE PATENT.

In accordance with the resolution of the Board of Fire Commissioners calling for information relating to the purchase of the patent for aerial ladders without the consent of the board, the following communication was sent to the Commissioners yesterday by Mr. White, Secretary of the board:

To the Honorable Board of Fire Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your resolution directing me to make a return to you in writing of "all the particulars in the purchase of a certain patent for aerial and flying ladders without the knowledge or consent of the Commission, and of the part taken by me in such purchase of such claim or patent," I beg respectfully to submit the following statement:

On the 12th day of September, 1874, I entered into an agreement to purchase from Mrs. Scott-Uda the letters patent of the United States and Great Britain in the aerial, flying, and bridge ladders, a copy of which I inclose. On Sept. 12, 1874, I paid Mrs. Scott-Uda the sum of $5,000, and on Sept. 17 the sum of $10,000, as required by the provisions of the contract, the receipts for which are herewith submitted for your inspection, and on the next day the accompanying assignment was delivered to me by her. On Sept. 25, eight days after the final payment of the sum mentioned therein, the warrant of the City of New-York in payment for the right to manufacture and use, for Municipal purposes only, the said invention, was delivered to Mrs. Scott-Uda by her attorneys. Three days thereafter, that is, on Sept. 28, I received from Mrs. Scott-Uda the sum of $15,000, and on October 10, the additional sum of $6,124 89, in full for all moneys remaining in her possession after payment of outstanding obligations, (by her made dependent upon the collection of the claim against this city,) accompanied by the following statement:

Receipts.—Sept. 25—Amount of claim against the City of New-York, $25,000; interest on same, $1,074 39. Total, $26,074 39.

Disbursements.—Sept. 25—Ormsby & Shaw, for professional services, $3,500; Sept. 26, E. N. Dickerson, as retainer in suit, and the patent involved therein, $1,000; Sept. 28, paid William B. White, $15,000; Oct. 10, paid Leggett & Leggett, for services in the matter of search, $400; incidental expenses, $49 50; Oct. 10, paid William B. White, to balance account, $6,124 89; Total, $26,074 39.

It having been further verbally agreed that I should purchase the ladder trucks brought to this country for exhibition and use, in case such sale met the approval of certain interested parties abroad, on Nov. 30 I paid Mrs. Scott-Uda as per such agreement $1,000, the receipt whereof is herewith submitted. On Dec. 14, 1874, I also paid her $500 for a certain improvement made by her after the issue of the original patents. From the above accounts it therefore results that the total profits derived by me from the purchase of the above patents were $4,624 89.

You will perceive by this statement that the above was the purchase of the invention, together with all the patents on it in the two countries mentioned, and not the simple purchase of the claim against the City of New-York. I will recall to your recollection the fact that the contract on which this claim against the City was based, was concluded, as you are aware, in the meeting of your honorable board of Feb. 11, 1874, and the bill transmitted to the Finance Department by your order for payment on Feb. 12, that is to say, seven months before this project of sale on the part of Mme. Scott-Uda, which fact of itself excludes any intention to unduly influence in my own favor or in that of the Commission the payment by the City of this claim. A warrant for payment had indeed been drawn by the Controller, and was countersigned by the Mayor some time in the month of May, out was withheld from the claimant for reasons not assigned. Some months later, the Controller still strenuously opposing the payment, suit was instituted with every prospect of an indefinite prolongation. Under these circumstances, Mrs. Scott-Uda desiring to sell, the purchase was made by me, with a view to obtaining possession of a patent I believed to be of value. The then pending and unsettled claim against this City was not made the subject of any special mention or arrangement, but, like various other negotiations, more or less advanced in other cities, naturally and inevitably came into my possession with the patents. Subsequent to my purchase I carefully refrained from attempting directly or indirectly to influence the same. The claimant had closed her negotiations with the Fire Department; the contract had been stipulated at the exact figures afterward paid, and had received every official audit and formality which the Commission, or I, as its Secretary, could give, seven months before. My official relations with her were ended. She was at the time of my purchase engaged in a litigation with the Finance Department which precluded any interference on my part, officially or otherwise.

I knew and know of no law forbidding my entering as a private citizen into a transaction in which my official influence and duty were no longer concerned, and I did not, therefore, feel that I was violating any official obligation to the Commissioners in entering into the above business contract "without their knowledge or consent."

Conscious that the City has not lost one dollar by my action in the premises, and feeling that your honorable Commission has been in no way compromised by the same, I do not feel called upon to offer any apologies for a step taken, to the best of my belief, in the entirely legitimate exercise of my rights as a private citizen.

Respectfully submitted,

W. B. WHITE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 23, 1875.

The assignment referred to in the above communication shows that Paola Porta, of Milan, sold to Michele Uda, on the 6th February, 1873, and Mary Belle Scott-Uda, his wife, his right and title to the improvements made by him in firemen's ladders for the United States and Great Britain. A patent was obtained for these improvements in September, 1873, in England, and for the United States in May, 1874. These patents were assigned to Mr. White for the sum of $15,000. A copy of the deed of assignment made by Paola Porta to Michele and Mary Uda is also given, together with the receipts for the moneys referred to in the communication.

A NEW DISSIPATION.

THE CAREER OF AN ETHER INHALER—BALEFUL EFFECTS OF THE DRUG—TWO POUNDS AND A HALF CONSUMED DAILY.

A man, aged thirty-two, was taken to a Berlin hospital complaining of general debility, loss of appetite, and muscular tremors. No internal disease was detected on examination beyond a slight enlargement of the liver; but the filthy and abject appearance of the patient was curiously in contrast with his educated speech, when he explained that what at first was supposed to be the strong alcoholic smell of his breath was really due to ether. It turned out, in fact, that this unfortunate wretch, in the endeavors which he had been making for years past to cultivate his emotions by means of ether, had succeeded in reducing himself from an honorable position to his present deplorable state. Formerly he was a man of temperate habits, free from excess of any kind, and much engaged in philosophical and æsthetic studies, with a too great tendency to theologico-mystical speculations. He had gone through his university examinations with honor, and his future prospects were encouraging, when a work of Dieffenbach's, on the employment of ether, fell into his hands, in which the phenomena of narcosis were depicted in such glowing colors as to arouse the expectations of one gifted with an imaginative disposition. He resolved to try its effects, and in December, 1865, first inhaled from two ounces to two ounces and a half of sulphuric ether, which he poured upon his pocket-handkerchief while lying on a sofa alone in his room. He soon become unconscious, and a series of vivid illusory pictures, chiefly of a mystical character, succeeded each other, in utter defiance of all ideas of time and space; so that, while he had seemed to have lived through interminable ages, he found on awaking that he had scarcely slept a quarter of an hour. No ill effects whatever resulted from the trial, and from his subsequent employment of the ether he never experienced any physical inconvenience. The remarkable and unique circumstance in this person's case is that he did not resort to the ether for the relief of any bodily pain, but induced narcosis purely as a means of enjoyment. Unfortunately, he could not rest content with his first experiment, the insensibility becoming interrupted just as he seemed to be on the point of attaining his desires. This was repeated, therefore, but he found the dream-land which he conjured up was by no means so rich in pictorial effect as that produced by his first narcosis, however large and repeated the doses of ether might be. The inhalation soon became a mere habit, and from being sparingly indulged in was transformed into an irresistible propensity, all the original aspirations after the lofty and eternal having given way to the craving for a merely sensuous stimulus. At first only etherizing himself in his own room, this soon ceased to satisfy him, and, with his handkerchief saturated with ether applied to his mouth and nose, he staggered through the streets from one apothecary to another in order to purchase small quantities of ether, as the large quantities which he at last found requisite to produce complete narcosis were not permitted to be sold. In fact he had reached the point of consuming from two to two and a half pounds of ether daily. Driven from his abode through the disgust given to other lodgers by the smell of the ether, and refused supplies by the apothecaries, he became a wandering wretch, seeking shelter where he could, until at last his exhausted power compelled him to accept the aid of the hospital.

GEN. BARTLETT'S SPEECH.

The eloquent and patriotic speech of the mutilated Union veteran, Gen. Bartlett, in response to the toast, "The North and the South," at the centennial celebration in Lexington, is most acceptable to the Democratic papers of Virginia, his adopted State. The Petersburg *Index*, for example, regards it as "the hopefullest sign it has yet seen of a returning national sentiment of good-will and peace," and says: "It is our earnest desire, as it is his, that the Centennial jubilee may witness the burial of all bitterness and bad blood, and that the rust that has now for ten years eaten into the weapons of the late warfare may never again be removed in preparation for battle. The Union rests securely in the hearts of the Southern people, and it needs no coercion and no menace to establish the Republic among a loyal constituency which has passed its word and intends to keep it. All that our people ask is fair play and justice."

THE LATE JOHN HARPER.

ACTION OF THE BOOK TRADE ASSOCIATION.

GRACEFUL TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF THE DECEASED—RESOLUTIONS OF EULOGY AND SYMPATHY—ADDRESSES OF MEMBERS OF THE TRADE.

The Book Trade Association held a special meeting yesterday morning at the sales-rooms of George A. Leavitt & Co., Astor place, to take suitable action on the death of Mr. John Harper. Representatives of the following firms were in attendance: Appleton & Co.; Scribner, Armstrong & Co.; A. S. Barnes & Co.; Sheldon & Co.; Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co.; Baker, Pratt & Co.; Robert Carter & Bros.; Hurd & Houghton; W. J. Widdleton; John Wiley & Son; Charles Desilver, of Philadelphia; Henry Holt & Co.; A. D. F. Randolph & Co.; Lee, Shepard & Dillingham; Dodd & Mead; Banks Bros.; Pott, Young & Co.; George A. Leavitt & Co.; E. J. Hale; E. P. Dutton & Co.; George W. Carleton & Co., and Dick & Fitzgerald.

Mr. Barnes called the meeting to order, and expressed his regret that the book trade generally was not as well represented as it should be. Mr. Harper, he said, was a giant among the veterans, and his career might well stand as a lesson to the present and future followers of the profession. Its traditions were full of his great ability and usefulness. His name would indeed live in the annals of the craft, and his memory merited an honor even equal to that which the entire American people were preparing to accord to the great patriots of the Revolution in the coming National Centennial celebration. The surviving followers of his calling, even if endowed with equal qualities, could not but admire him, just as people of the present day, while admiring the grand development of Fulton's invention, look back with increased admiration to the genius that gave it birth.

At the conclusion of Mr. Barnes' remarks a committee on resolutions consisting of Messrs. Seymour, Randolph, and Hurd were appointed, and after a brief retirement reported the following, which were read by Mr. Seymour:

Resolved, That we have received the announcement of the death of John Harper with the most profound sorrow.

Resolved, That in him our trade mourns its oldest as well as one of its most respected and honored members and the business community in general a representative man, one whose long and distinguished career has identified his name with the history of our City and done much to establish and maintain its reputation as the literary centre of our country. The record of diligence, industry, steadfast perseverance, thrift, and economy which marked his earlier years remains for the imitation of those who are entering upon business life. The determination with which he met and triumphed over almost overwhelming disaster stands as an encouragement to any who may be struggling with adversity. His unswerving love of country has our praise. We recognize the skill and foresight which he displayed in the prosecution of the large business in the control of which he took such a prominent part for so long a series of years. We should emulate his untiring energy and imitate the strict honor which marked his transactions while his unfailing kindness of heart has our grateful remembrance.

Resolved, That we close our respective places of business during the hour of the funeral, and that we attend the services in a body.

Resolved, That we extend to the business associates and to the family of the deceased our sincerest sympathy in their bereavement, and that the Secretary be instructed to send them copies of these resolutions.

Mr. Randolph, in speaking to the resolution, said that it was certainly fit and proper that they should come together to express their regard for one who was the great leader in the calling which they pursued. There were few callings more honorable. Few pursued it with more dignity or had done more to adorn it than Mr. Harper. He himself sometimes thought that in the enrollment of great names of the world, the names of those who had achieved grand elevations in science, art, and literature, there was an injustice done by the omission of other names that ought to be mentioned. If there is genius in art and literature, so is there genius in sagacity. And, looking upon it in such a light, the name of their honored friend deserved such mention. To prosecute successfully, as he did, the details of his business required conspicuous ability and untiring industry. Nay, he must have possessed absolute genius. He lived to see mighty results as the fruit of his arduous labors. He lived to see the business of a small upper room in Dover street grow into the magnificent proportions of that in Franklin square, as large as, if not more extensive than, any publishing house in the United States. He saw the name and fame of his house spread all over the world, and the city of his adoption increase from a population of 100,000 to be the dwelling place of a million souls. Throughout his entire business career he has maintained the integrity of his name and the noble simplicity of his character, and deservedly reaped the reward which he labored for, by seeing completed the house which he endeavored to build. To the speaker it seemed a beautiful picture to see this man, after enduring and overcoming many trials and disasters, sitting in the twilight of life waiting for the opening of the gateway through which he was to pass to meet his Maker. At the present time all the competition and petty rivalries of the trade were laid aside that all might honor their brotherhood in honoring their dead. There were other names to be mentioned in connection with the shining one which also shed a bright lustre upon the trade. He hoped that their memories would serve to strengthen the tie of brotherhood and render it more generous and complete.

Mr. Sheldon also expressed his concurrence in the object of the meeting, and alluded to the character and career of Mr. Harper as a model for young men to follow. Mr. Harper had engrafted Christianity into his house and had always associated its practice in all his dealings. He was glad that they had come together to do honor to such a man, and expressed a hope that the action taken would be effectual in strengthening the unity between the representatives of the trade.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted and the meeting adjourned after resolving to attend in a body the funeral services to-morrow morning at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church.

OBITUARY.

THE MARQUIS DE CAUX.

The news of the death of Louis Sébastien Henri de Roger de Cahuzac, Marquis de Caux, was received yesterday by telegraph from London, where it was said that information had been received from St. Petersburg to the effect that he had been killed in a duel, but the name of his adversary was not stated. The Marquis de Caux was descended from an old French family, and at one time occupied the position of Equerry to the Emperor Napoleon III., in whose favor it is said he stood very high. In July, 1868, he married Miss Adelina Patti, the celebrated prima donna, in London, and as she continued in her profession, he resigned his position near the Emperor, and accompanied her on her travels. At the time of his death she was fulfilling a professional engagement at St. Petersburg.

A LOVER EQUAL TO THE OCCASION.

The Cedar Falls (Iowa) *Gazette* tells this: "A young lady living a few miles out of Cedar Falls took it into her head to go to Kansas to teach school, and a young fellow that had been keeping company with her went to Nebraska to make himself a home. Well, the young lady thought she would come home, so she sent her side-saddle and some other things on before she started, but by some accident she was taken to Sioux City, where she had to stay all night. In the meantime the young man had got up a house, and finding it lonesome work living alone sent for his two sisters. He went to Sioux City to meet them on the same evening that the young lady arrived there. Looking through the register to find his sisters' names he came across the name of his former sweetheart, so, his sisters not appearing, hunted up the young lady and talked business so well that they were married the same night, and started for his home the next morning. Names—Hattie Raymond and John Emerson."

DECEITFUL APPEARANCES.

The Bridgeport (Conn.) *Standard* says: "A fellow, well-dressed and apparently weighing about 200 pounds, succeeded yesterday in making considerable money from a number of our grocery merchants and butchers. His plan was to walk into a store, inquire the price of different articles, and then step on the platform scales, with a pleasant remark in regard to the weight of different persons. Being a sociable fellow, he offered to bet that the proprietor couldn't guess within fifty or seventy-five pounds of his exact weight. Upon the challenge being accepted and money put up, the fellow would astonish all the by-standers by pulling down the beam at 290 pounds. Some thought he was a fraud, but, upon feeling of his flesh, he seemed to be built of iron, it was so hard. In most cases, those who lost their bets paid the money cheerfully, but, after all, it was a mystery how such an ordinary appearing man could weigh so much."

MORE BACK PAY.

Ex-Congressman Archibald T. McIntyre, a Democratic member of the Forty-second Congress from Georgia, has lately sent his back pay to John Jones, State Treasurer. He says: "Now that the clamor has subsided, I do with it as I originally intended, and inclose to you the $3,93[illegible], to be deposited in the State Treasury and disposed of as the law-making power may direct. I have but one regret about this matter, and that is that I did not have the authority at the time, by the sanction of a law, to draw from the Federal Treasury enough money to pay the entire debt of the State of Georgia." This act will revive in the public mind the memory of the forgotten McIntyre.

THE RECOVERY OF CHARLEY ROSS GIVEN UP.

The Philadelphia *Press* of Saturday, 28th inst., says: "All hopes of the recovery of little Charley Ross have been almost abandoned. It is reported that Westervelt, Mosher's brother-in-law, is locked up in Moyamensing Prison, awaiting trial on the charge of being concerned in and having a guilty knowledge of the abduction of the boy. The charge is based on certain remarks that accidentally fell from Westervelt's lips a short time ago in New-York."

CURRENT LITERATURE.

AN ANSWER.

You ask me, wondering, why I sing,
And why my lips in laughter part;
The ripples of my mirth all spring
From the deep sorrow at my heart.

A smile is easier than the tear
That serves to keep sad memories green,
And always through what is, I hear
The echoes of what might have been.
—*Temple Bar.*

A POLITICAL INTRIGUE.

Written for the New-York Times.

The fine September day had passed its noon, as the young Marquis Pietro (we will not give him his illustrious family name, for fear of consequences,) left the old Florentine palace, which was his abiding place, to drive out to a villa on the hills to see his pretty American friend, Mrs. Kingston. That there was to be a "tea," a garden party, a fête, and what not at Mrs. Kingston's that day the Marquis Pietro knew well. He also knew that he was invited very early, with a view to a tête-a-tête, with the lovely hostess, and as a most distinguished compliment to himself.

He was somewhat in love with Mrs. Kingston, but not entirely. She was an enigma to him, and kept his curiosity perpetually at work and as perpetually baffled. That she was very beautiful, very luxurious, very pleasure-loving, and a superb singer—all these things Pietro knew and was capable of appreciating; he was *fanatico per la musica*, as became a Florentine noble; he was a good judge of toilets and of beauty, as any handsome young man of twenty-five is apt to be who has devoted his whole time and all his mind to the two subjects. Mrs. Kingston had been a very great attraction to these poor young Italians, with her good dinners, her perpetual entertainments, her apparently boundless wealth, her youth, beauty, and knowledge of the Italian language; for they, none of them, spoke English, and very few spoke even intelligible French. Mrs. Kingston went the whole way to meet them, so far as conversation went.

But there she stopped. They were all perfectly ready to make love to her as their part of the festivities and dinners and breakfasts. She was not quite so ready. It did not trouble their continental consciences that she had a husband. Oh, no! that added to the zest. But, although Mrs. Kingston was very smiling and sympathetic, and very full of expression when she sang a love-song, and very free with her lovely eyes when she looked at Pietro in the moonlight, driving home from the Cascine, yet Pietro had never advanced one step toward a love affair with her; and he felt it—it mortified Pietro. Was he losing his attraction? He consulted his mirror, and altered his style of collar.

And, strange to say, he felt a sort of respect for the woman—a very original and new feeling for Pietro. For, must it be confessed, Pietro had had too many *billets doux*, too many locks of hair, too many dropped pocket-handkerchiefs, to care much for the easily-infatuated dear ones. Was it possible that there was a new order of woman in the world, thought Pietro? A young and beautiful creature, with a neglectful husband, too, and an *American*—one of those strange, lawless, half-civilized, queer, handsome creatures whom he had seen so much of for a few years, and who upset all Pietro's ideas of consistency—could she resist and baffle *him*?

So reasoned Pietro, as he drove out of beautiful Florence through the Porta San Gallo, and leisurely allowed his fine horses to mount that hill which is bordered by lovely gardens and historical villas. The view which lay beneath him was as perfect a view as has ever been vouchsafed to mortal. There was the vast dome of the Cathedral "which Brunelleschi hung in air." There was Giotto's tower; there was Santa Maria Novello, "beautiful as a bride;" there was the delicate flower-like tower of the Palazzo Vecchio. There was Florence, spread before one of her sons, a man whose ancestors had known Lorenzo de Medici, a man whose name lingered about these ancient monuments of which *they* had been proud, which *they* had helped to build; *he* caring absolutely nothing about them, looked down on the proud historic city with total indifference; he was thinking—the effete descendant of the 'Bianchi and the Neri'—of a little American coquette, and was wondering why he did not like her better, and, above all, why she did not like him better.

When he arrived at the villa he saw that great preparations had been made for the fête. Servants in livery were running about, tents were spread on the lawn, a handsome pavilion was put up for the musicians, and the old gray, time-honored stone walls, with their Latin inscriptions, looked down on modern decorations. Perhaps the fair story-tellers of Boccaccio had retreated hither in 1348 to escape the plague. Perhaps Romola and her blind father had come here for a breath of cool air. Perhaps "Bande Neri" had spent one of the ardent Summers of his short, stormy, romantic life in this house. Nay; greater, sadder than all, may not Dante have paced these cypress walks; may not Lorenzo have, from this spot, looked down on his Florence? May not that other Lorenzo, whom Michael Angelo has done in marble, sad, mysterious man, have here enacted some of the romantic secrets of his life?

Alas! the stone walls will not tell. Its motto would seem to say that at least one philosopher had lived in it. "Ea sub oculis positu negligimus, proximorum incuriosi, longinqua sectamur."

It applied well to Pietro, but he neither thought nor cared for old stone walls, mottoes, views of Florence, or cypress walks, as we have said. Memories of his Florentine ancestors did not molest Pietro. He knew that they had left him very little money, and that did trouble him; he execrated them whenever he did think of them, that they had not paid more respect to posterity now ennobled in his particular person.

Pietro threw his reins to his groom, and descended near a statue of Silence. The servant who received him, and who knew him well, silently as Silence conducted him to a large inner room, carefully constructed for coolness shady, sweet, opening into a garden.

There sat the lady, not exactly counting out her money, but, alas! doing a worse thing, talking to another man; and worse still, a very handsome fellow, as Pietro observed with increasing disgust.

She was very delicious and fresh and attractive in her white robes and lilac ribbons, this young American woman, in the early flush of her beauty. Her brown hair, deep in tint as the chestnuts which grew outside the window, was brushed smoothly away from a brow, low, white, and almost square in its outline. It waved slightly, this beautiful hair, as it disappeared into a heavy luxuriant braid, as if to remind the looker-on that Aphrodite rose from the waves, and that their outline still lingered with her daughter. Her eyes were dark blue, with lashes of deeper tint than the hair, and the profile was as pure as that of the Venus of the Tribune, yet more piquant and original than that. As for the complexion, it was deeply suffused with color, now as soft and tranquil as the outer leaf of the moss rose, but suggestive of its deeper flush, if excited or aroused. The throat, much exposed by the fashion of her robe, was white as snow, so were the arms and hands, which were also bare. The figure, which sharply outlined itself against the open window as she rose to greet Pietro, was tall and full and commanding, rather Diana than Venus, perhaps a perilous suggestion of Juno—but whatever time might do to that figure afterward, it was then, as its lilac ribbon bound it, worthy of the fabled Cestus, commanding as that of a goddess, delicate as that of a nymph.

"Ah! my friend," said Mrs. Kingston, in the purest Tuscan, "you have come at last; an hour later than you promised. Allow me—my friend, Mr. Newton, a friend and countryman, whom I have picked up at the Baths of Lucca. We have been talking of you for an hour. Mr. Newton is an artist, and I have promised him a sight of your grand salons, your old pictures, your Benvenuto goblets, your Michael Angelo statues in the garden, your tapestry, and your Lucretia Borgia cabinets, and above all of your lady mother. Oh! Mr. Newton, you should see the Marchesa, the most beautiful old woman in the world. Now, when will she receive us?"

And Pietro was soothed in spite of himself. An artist was nobody to start with, and this enumeration of his own effects was gratifying. Then she had been talking of *him!* him, Pietro; in itself a good omen!

Now, with the tact of a true woman, Mrs. Kingston knew that her men were both hungry, Pietro especially. So she tinkled her little bell, and a great curtain rose at one end of the salon, and there stood a table with the major domo behind the principal chair, and everything good beneath silver covers. "Now let us lunch before any one comes," said the siren, and she led the way.

Pietro had time, even when she was cutting the bread for him with her own fair hands, to look at Mr. Newton, and he saw a dangerously superb fellow. Mr. Newton looked much more as if he came from Arles, in the South of France, than as if he came from Massachusetts. His face was so perfectly chiseled that it might have been brought up from the Pitti Gallery on purpose for this fête; his eyes deep, dazzling, and black; his complexion dark, warm, Southern; his hair as black as his eyes. his mouth delicate, firm, and exquisite; the teeth were small, concealed, retreating, yet when the man smiled, there was something curiously distinct in that white line; he was so well dressed, so elegant, so quiet, so composed, that Pietro felt in his soul that he was not an artist, and suspected Mrs. Kingston of foisting a Prince upon him in disguise. Mr. Newton spoke Tuscan, too, with wonderful correctness and in a voice which Pietro acknowledged to himself was as musical as Mrs. Kingston's own.

"These Americans are a mysterious people," thought Pietro, as, baffled of his flirtation, he applied himself to his *frittata*.

"What an excellent cook you have," said he, finally, as the meats were swept away and Mrs. Kingston laid a bunch of grapes on his plate.

"None for me," said Newton, in his dulcet tones and with a look in which eye and smile spoke several libraries of rare works on adoration all at once.

"Ah! yes," said Mrs. Kingston, the rich, red blood rising quite tumultuously to her cheek, and even invading her white throat rather too ruthlessly; "I must not forget your long dissertation at the baths of Lucca about these Florentine grapes; you like the purple clusters best; that is because you are an artist and love color."

"Yes! I love color," said Newton, turning his black eyes softly toward the invaded white throat. Up to this time, all the smiles, blushes, fine words, and grapes had been for Pietro. Now there was a slight change, but only enough to pique the young Marquis. He thought he never saw anything so graceful as was the action of her head and arm as she laid a bunch of the fine purple grapes on Mr. Newton's plate. Perhaps a rival was what Pietro needed; he felt a strong rekindling of admiration as she turned again to him, and said:

"Come, Marchese, give me you arm. I hear the rumbling of carriages; I must go play the hostess, and I commit Mr. Newton to your charge. Introduce him to the belles, Florentine, English, and American; above all things, introduce him to the Haliburton family."

So Pietro did, for although he had the young idle Florentine contempt for a man who painted for a living, he could not disobey his hostess. Newton's manners, too, impressed him; his beauty and wonderful smile soon gave him a place with the motley society assembled at the villa—careless, pleasure-loving people—who seldom asked for so much in an acquaintance, and very rarely got half as much.

The American Secretary sauntered up to Mrs. Kingston. "Do you mean," said he, "that this handsome fellow is our countryman?"

"Oh, yes," said she; "Newton, from Massachusetts."

"Well, well! I should say not, unless you assured me," muttered the Secretary.

"Superb creature!" said Mrs. Kingston; and then relapsing into Italian, which, for a wonder, the Secretary spoke as well as she did, she murmured:

"Natura lo fece, e poi ruppa la stampa,"

"What! what! what!" said the Secretary, laughing. "Mrs. Kingston getting sentimental?"

Pietro overheard that quotation from Ariosto, and he did not like it. We are willing that foreigners should admire our poets and dramatists, but we prefer to make the applications of their finer lines ourselves.

Mrs. Kingston sang, and even the musical Italians stood rapt in admiration as her delicious contralto, strong, deep, and pure, rang through the rooms.

"I never saw a blonde before with a contralto voice," said the old Marchese de Strabello.

"Mrs. Kingston was born to upset theories," said the Secretary.

Newton by this time had sauntered up to the Secretary, and began talking to him. They approached the table where wines and fruits were spread for the guests. Newton said.

"I have been disappointed in the famous Montepulciano wine; it does not seem to me to be the '*d'ogni vino è il re*' of the poet!"

"Ah! you have had but an inferior wine! Mr. Newton, let me offer you this Aleatico, with its brilliant purple color, and luscious aromatic flavor—taste it, and see what an excellent astringency follows the sweet."

"Yes," said Newton smacking his lips, "what is that excellent claret which one finds here?"

"Ah, that is *Artimino*—then there is *Columbano*, and *Trebbiano*, excellent all; and have you seen *Verdea?*"

"Oh, yes! the *Verdea* of Beaumont and Fletcher:

'Say it had been at Rome, and seen the relics,
Drunk your *Verdea* wine.'

"Very well quoted, Mr. Newton," said the Secretary. "The only objection my palate finds to the wines of Tuscany is that they are too sweet. You see the grapes are allowed to attain full maturity before being gathered, and are then dried within doors before they are trodden, so they are necessarily full of saccharine matter, and the first and best juice is sweet."

"Yes," said Newton, "that is an objection; in fact *Trebbiano* is a syrup rather than a wine."

"How long have you been in Italy, Mr. Newton?" said the Secretary.

"Oh! I am here a year or two," said Newton, coloring slightly.

The Secretary had not been talking wines to the young American artist for nothing.

He had been observing him closely, listening to his accent, noting his peculiarities of dress, speech, hands, and so on, and he had made up his acute mind that this was no American.

At length, as the soft moon began to light up the vale of the Arno, the fête came gradually to a close. Mrs. Kingston had done it very well. She was entertaining *en veuve*—for Monsieur was in Paris—(business often called Mr. Kingston to Paris, for if his wife was prudent in her flirtations, he was not.) She had had all the most unblemished society at her villa, and had been especially honored by some of the Florentine nobility. Pietro felt proud of her, for he had been one of her earliest friends. The mixed sentiment of admiration and distrust with which he regarded her, was beginning to yield to a preponderance of the former, and he came to kiss her hand for farewell with decided emotion.

"Will you drive Mr. Newton into Florence?" said she.

"So he is not your guest?" said Pietro, with a feeling of relief.

"Certainly not, and he has had some disappointment about his carriage."

So Pietro and Newton drove home in the moonlight, smoking and chatting and talking of everything but the woman whom they had left, and of whom they were both thinking. Newton made so favorable an impression on the mind of Pietro that the latter invited him most warmly to come to his old Palazzo to inspect its art treasures, and to copy his "Bronzino," if he chose.

So a few days after Mrs. Kingston and Mr. Newton made a formal call on the old Marchesa, who lived economically on her "secondo piano," letting the "piano nobile" to a "rich English." She was, as Mrs. Kingston described her, a magnificent old woman, and she might well have stepped from one of her own picture-frames. She was a woman of far more mind and of more energy than are Tuscan women generally, and had the late Marchese been as clever as she, the family property would not have degenerated as it had done. She was much interested in politics, and talked well on all subjects.

It was a splendid old Florentine house, with history built into every story.

In the old part of Florence, near the Palazzo della Signoria, this fine old gray-stone palace had seen many a civil squabble, had yet on its front some significant scars. How useful is that Tuscan law which forbids the destruction of these old houses, nay, even forbids the impious hand of the new comer to touch the armorial bearings carved on their old stone fronts.

In the enormous arched windows, the wide steps, built for the sedan chair of the lady or the noble, the iron gratings of the lower windows, and above the small-paned, heavy-beamed casements, in the beautiful architectural design of the whole, the artist read the history of a day that is gone, of the romantic, surging, troublesome, picturesque, and fruitful fourteenth century—the century of gloomy wrong, heroic achievement, magnificent genius, and profound confusion.

It is as if Time had stopped in his plodding and monotonous course, and in this century treated himself to a riot, a saturnalia, a gala day.

But these were feelings which came over one outside rather than inside of the Palazzo.

The outside was gloomy. The rooms of the Marchesa were infinitely more cheerful and sunny. She had had some heavy casements removed and lighter ones inserted, so that as she sat in the sun, looking out on her beautiful view of the Arno, her grand stone chamber was flooded with light. Around her hung priceless tapestries, and under her feet were spread Turkey carpets. On her walls were pictures of her ancestors, the noble old Florentines of history—one a Gonfalonière of Florence, in a framework of the fruits and flowers and foliage of Lucca della Robbia.

The writing-table before her was an "antico," once a dressing-table for some Dogese. Inlaid, incrusted with gems, silver, and gold, and ebony, it now held some very commonplace papers, books, inkstand, and pen. In the Marchesa was an authoress, a politician, a thinker, and worker. She could not write for money; no, that would have been an indelible blot on her escutcheon. History did not go back to the time when her ancestors had not been noble, and work had been prohibited to her. But she had a brain which could not stop, and so she plotted—enrolled herself in secret societies, corresponded with all Europe, and occasionally sent so clever a paper to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, that they begged of her to count herself among their corps of gifted writers.

Such a woman was, of course, a sedulous student of the annals and story of her own family, and of the history and antiquities of her darling city. She knew all about art, and had a certain playful wit and lightness of mind which prevented her knowledge from getting ponderous, so that a visit to the Marchesa was a very interesting thing, particularly when she condescended, as she sometimes did, to show her pictures, her gems, her cabinets, her tapestries, and to tell their story herself.

The Marchesa had taken a great fancy to Mrs. Kingston, when she first met her at a dinner at the American Minister's.

"I am a slave to beauty, my dear," she had said gracefully to the young American, who stood blushing before so eminent a person. "You must come and see me; I never pay visits."

But if the Marchesa did not pay visits, the Marchesa's son did, and Pietro had made up for all his mother's deficiencies in this respect.

On the day of Newton's first visit the Marchesa was especially gracious. She was very much struck with his beauty, and told him so, with true Tuscan frankness. Newton's Anglo-Saxon blood could scarce brook this open compliment, and it suffused his dark face; but the Marchesa, a woman of sixty, and accustomed to courts, did not allow him to feel awkwardly long. She took him to her best picture—one of Titian's portraits—a young man singularly like himself.

"See, you are one of my family; I have a right to admire you, my young friend!"

Indeed, so graceful, so picturesque, so *grande dame* was the Marchesa, so full of that information so dear to the artist heart, that Newton was almost in love with her. Meantime, Pietro had taken Mrs. Kingston into the deep embrasure of the window, where, seated on a little sofa, they laughed and chatted and looked down on Florence, gay in the sunshine, and, in short, Mrs. Kingston became immensely gracious to Pietro. She gave him violets from her belt, and when she thought he was not looking, (but knew that he was,) she kissed the rosebud which he had given her before she put it in the place of the violets.

Pietro was dazzled, confounded, bewitched, and it affected him not a little that Mrs. Kingston drove off alone with Mr. Newton, that she appeared almost daily with him in the Cascine, that he was as a tame cat about the villa. Newton had become in a few days an habitué at the Palazzo, had set up his easel, and was copying the "Bronzino." Had Pietro but studied womankind a little deeper he would have known that this woman was making a fool of him, because she was in love with another man, but he had not read the chronicles quite deeply enough for that yet.

Now it had become necessary that Pietro should marry, and marry an heiress. The Palazzo was mortgaged, the Marchesa had been obliged to pay a heavy *dot* for her daughter, much older than Pietro, who had married appropriately into a noble Roman house, and for her only son the Marchesa had made many sacrifices, and was now about to make the greatest—she was bringing her pride down to the necessity of winning for him an American heiress. It was perhaps unfair to believe that the grand-looking old lady had taken this into consideration, when she so warmly received Mrs. Kingston and Mr. Newton, but certain it is that she had never been so gracious before.

The Haliburton family, rich Americans, boasted two pretty daughters, and it was known that Père Haliburton was willing to pay well for an aristocratic son-in-law. The young Sicilian Prince who was hanging round Rosa, the eldest, boasted in fact of the bids which had been made for him; the youngest—Nina, had smiled, and shown very white teeth in so doing, on Pietro, several times as he took her out at the Grand Duke's balls. It would be a good thing for Pietro; Mrs. Kingston had said it, the American Minister had said it, and a greater than either, that American banker had said it, and he knew!

So, just as Pietro was getting really in love with Mrs. Kingston, just as she began to give him violets from her belt, just as the dawn of a very nice flirtation began to light up the picturesque horizon which surrounded the villa, Pietro found that if he would win Miss Nina Haliburton he must do a great deal of very assiduous love-making. Truly there is nothing perfect in this world! Had he only been married to Nina, he could have managed it so well; had he not been in love with Mrs. Kingston, he would not have disliked the business of making love to Nina; but when a man is in love with one woman, making love to another is exceedingly distasteful to him, and Pietro condescended to be annoyed as his mother laid before him one day the fatal papers which showed the interest accruing on the mortgages, and told him, with some sternness, to speed in his wooing.

The Sicilian Prince had been more industrious, and the engagement and marriage followed each other very quickly. Madame la Princesse began her court life with considerable éclat, and Nina, as the sister of a Princess, began to have other adorers. The Marchesa, too, Pietro's mother, was beginning to get rather irritable; certain political machinations in which she was engaged were not going at all to her mind. Queer bearded men in cloaks haunted the Palazzo, bringing letters and papers to the Marchesa, and the disturbed political atmosphere which pervaded all Italy had reached that sunny old stone salon where the Marchesa sat and wrote, and the fine old tapestries which hung around her were agitated and tremulous, as if the assassins of old, who had hidden behind them, came in their ghostly malignity, and threatened anew the descendant of the men whom they had stabbed.

No such unhappy influence seemed to haunt the grand picture gallery at the other end of the Palazzo, where Newton, as handsome as the day—in his brown painting-coat, worked away at the "Bronzino." Sometimes the Marchesa, tired of work, and sighing for refreshment of mind and body, would pay him a stately visit. Then he threw down brushes and pencils, and, from studying the "Bronzino," studied her. Never did she forget—the courtly and kind old woman—to send him a bunch of grapes, and a biscuit, with a bottle of vin Santo, as he worked, presents to her from one of her hereditary tenants in the Valley of the Casentino. She had long ceased to derive much money from these estates, owing to bad management on the part of her late husband; but they still produced enough to pay for her frugal living, for Pietro's horses, for the terrible growing malady of the mortgages, (although now they were getting insufficient for this last;) but they always produced her some wine, as much fruit as she wanted, some fat chickens, trout, cheese, and other country luxuries, and kept off that evil day which she was fearing when the old pictures, dear to her as the blood about her heart, should have to go.

One fine day, late in October, worried with bad news and visits from her *Fattore*, who came to ask for money, which she had not, she sent her servant, old Giuseppe, to tell Mr. Newton that she would come in and talk with him for a few minutes. Newton had made a good thing of his study of the "Bronzino," and he was glad of an opportunity to ask the Marchesa's criticism upon it. She came in, with her slow, elderly step, her almost monastic dress of black, and her white lace coif, which she wore nearly covering her white hair. Newton was sorry to see that she looked old and weary and troubled.

He hastened to greet her, and took her slender, white, thin hand in both of his, and kissed it with respectful and grateful admiration. The Marchesa, still beautiful, always picturesque, noble, distinguished, and agreeable, appealed to the best side of the artist's nature.

"My dear Marchesa," said the young artist, "you have neglected me sadly lately. Now what do you think of my work? I have had no refuge but work, you see, since you would not come and talk to me. Now, give me your criticism."

The Marchesa took a seat, and paid the artist's work the compliment of a silent criticism. She knew too much about art and artists to begin praising it indiscriminately.

"The work is very well," said she; "very well for so difficult a subject. You have many days' work on it yet before you can approach Bronzino's tone, if, indeed, you can reach it, which is improbable. Still there is merit and sincerity in your work, and you have great fidelity in drawing. I think you will make a good copy"—shading her eyes like a true connoisseur.

"My dear Marchesa," said Newton, "I wish you would let me draw *you*."

She shook her head.

"Follow me, Mr. Newton," said she, and she led him to a room he had never entered; she unlocked a door and threw it open; before him hung a picture of a slender, superb young woman of barely twenty Summers, a magnificent beauty.

"There," said she, "is what I *was*; now you can imagine why I do not desire to see what I *am*." The Marchesa closed the door and locked it.

"But you will let me make a pencil sketch some day as you sit writing?"

"Perhaps," said the Marchesa. That afternoon Mrs. Kingston and Nina Haliburton drove in the Cascine, and Newton and Pietro rode by the side of the carriage. Mrs. Kingston took them home to dine with her. There was a superb sunset. One of those for which Florence is renowned. Crimson as the red lily of the city, (the famous *giglia*,) while a black bed of clouds, the badge of Bandeneri, was spread across the evening sky.

"There," said Mrs. Kingston, "the arms of your city in celestial heraldry," to Pietro.

To Mr. Newton:

"Some more of your beloved color."

"Yes," said he, bending over her; "and a reminder to us that our work is reflected."

That evening, after dinner, Mrs. Kingston and Pietro wandered off into the cypress walks. Mr. Newton and Nina sat on the piazza, looking at the moon, and sentimentalizing after the fashion of young and handsome people.

Newton began to observe that Nina was a very lovely girl. She was an artist, too, in her little way, and asked to come and see his pictures.

"I should like to see the copy of the 'Bronzino,'" said she.

"Nothing easier," said he, "come to-morrow; you know the Marchesa, and," leaning over her and looking full into her eyes, "rumor says you will one day own the 'Bronzino' and the Palazzo, and be Marchesa yourself—it will be but a little inspection of your future treasures."

Nina blushed deeply, whether with modesty, pride, or pique, Mr. Newton could not tell.

The next day, Mrs. Kingston, Nina, and Pietro visited the artist at his work. There was no doubt now of Pietro's intentions; he had no eyes for other than Nina. He was pale, and *distrait*, and agitated; more like a man doing task work than a man making love; yet he did make love, and did it diligently.

In a few days Florence had a sensation, a piece of news; yes, the young Marchese Pietro had proposed for the American beauty and heiress, Miss Nina Haliburton, the offer had been accepted, and the stately old Marchesa had thrown open the "secondo piano" for a reception, when Nina, and her gratified parents stood by her side to receive congratulations.

Mrs. Kingston and Mr. Newton were of course present, and walked off toward the picture gallery, whence, of course, the artist's copy of "Bronzino," his easel, and other artistic belongings had been removed.

"How are you getting on with your work?" said she.

"Not well," said he, "nothing advances; I have an angry letter to-day from head-quarters; they are dissatisfied with us."

"You have every opportunity here," said Mrs. Kingston, "I have now very little chance."

"You should have kept Pietro in your toils," said Newton.

"He is not out of them," said she, "his engagement was a necessity. You will hear to-morrow that he has a diplomatic errand to Rome, afterward to Paris. There must be the vision of a rich father-in-law, to keep his creditors quiet. Where is your picture? I want to see it."

"I think that Giuseppe may have put it in here," said Newton, trying the door of the closet where the Marchesa had shown him her picture. "By the way, you have seen that beautiful picture of the Marchesa at twenty?"

"No, never," said Mrs. Kingston.

"Then I will go and ask her for the key, and you shall see both."

They went together to the Marchesa and asked for the key. Pietro was at that moment speaking in a low tone to his mother.

"The key of that room," said the Marchesa, looking around in a startled manner; "no, I cannot give it to you to-night. The key of that room! no."

"The key of that room," said Mrs. Kingston as they walked away, "is the key to the position; remember that. I knew it by her agitation. Now use my woman's wit, and improve upon the hint."

A few days after this it was announced that the young Marchese Pietro was called to Rome on important business. The Papal party claimed when it pleased the service of this young nobleman, and he bade adieu to his betrothed with many a whispered assurance that he would waste as little time on *business* as possible. Mrs. Kingston at the same time received a dispatch from her liege lord claiming her sweet presence in Paris. She made the journey with Mrs. Haliburton, who went on to order the wedding trousseau for her second daughter, who was to become the Marchesa.

It therefore came about that Nina Haliburton went often to the Palazzo to see her future mother-in-law, and to pay her dutiful respects. It also came about that she wandered into the picture gallery, and finally brought her brushes and accepted some lessons from the young artist. The Marchesa, who had other thoughts than those of espionage over her future daughter-in-law, had at first sat about chatting with the young people, then had allowed them both to come in her room and sketch her noble old face, finally had left the broad doors open between her salon and the picture gallery, and thus, measurably, keeping them in view, had really forgotten all about them, and was, although on the same "piano" with them, utterly removed and utterly oblivious of their existence.

Nina Haliburton was far from being so faultless a beauty, or so fascinating a woman, as was Mrs. Kingston. She was, however, young, fresh, and pretty. *Simpatica*, as the Italians say, to an extraordinary degree. Her simplicity and truth were innate, and several years of continental training had not destroyed them. She was a woman who would always be led away by her emotions from the prudent and worldly course, although her education had been purely prudent and worldly. With her, nature and instinct were to be always at war with education and training, and she was one to be betrayed into error by that part of her nature which was the noblest and best. Therefore, not being the least in love with Pietro, whose simulated ecstasies had not deceived her, she was in exactly the frame of mind to fall in love with Newton, which she did with remarkable celerity.

He was one of the men fatal to women. He was soft, gentle, amiable, and unselfish; never seeming to think of himself, he was unconsciously paying a compliment to every woman with whom he talked—with eye and smile and attention. He had, too, the extreme good taste to not pay compliments with his words. It was a chivalrous manner, as if woman was too far above him to be trifled with; too much an object of worship to be praised, save with breathless adoration.

It is a manner very often compatible with excess in meanness and selfishness—too often, alas! the outward varnish of a very scoundrel; but is more often the natural expression of a certain amiability of character which needs behind it only the stronger qualities of truth and strength to make it admirable. It is a thousand pities that those who *are* strong and true should not more often condescend to put on this agreeable and becoming varnish.

Several long sunny and golden days thus flew over the heads of Newton and Nina, days never to be forgotten by either, when time and duty and task-work stopped for love. The Marchesa would in the long afternoon frequently nod over her papers. Old age had begun to tell on that busy brain, and with other fatal gods came Somnus, to help on the love affair in the picture gallery.

One day, as Newton was bending over Nina's chair to correct her drawing, and with his lips dangerously near her pretty head, he heard a mysterious rapping at the door of the little cabinet where hung the Marchesa's picture.

He immediately, with a gesture which "silently said silence," beckoned to Nina to follow him into the next room. It was full of embrasures, curtained off with tapestry after the fashion of old Italian palaces, and into one of these he pushed Nina, gently. "Stay there quietly, for my sake," said he. He then went into the Marchesa's room, where she sat sound asleep. On her table were her keys. He recognized the one she had used to unlock the door of the cabinet, for it was one of the highly ornate keys so common in Venice and Florence, in fact all over Italy, that land of concealment, adventure, and intrigue.

He softly retraced his steps and opened the cabinet. There stood a man in a cloak, with a slouched hat, with a packet of papers. He started as he saw Newton, but not until Newton had seen that the picture of the Marchesa had disappeared, and that a door had opened behind it, disclosing what was, no doubt, a staircase in the wall.

"The pass-word," said the man in the slouched hat.

"*Verdea*," said Newton, quickly. "Say it had been at Rome and seen the relics. Drunk your *Verdea* wine."

"It is well," said the man. "Tell the Marchesa there is very great need of the other packet. It must go to Rome at once."

So saying he sprang back to the secret stair. Presently the picture of the Marchesa swung back to its place; Newton had carefully hidden the packet in his bosom and had restored the keys to the table before which sat the still sleeping Marchesa.

Then he drew aside the tapestry where he had hidden Nina, offered her his hand, and smiled on her with the most exquisite look in all his vast *répertoire*, and led her composedly into the gallery.

"What does it all mean?" said Nina.

"Simply," said Newton, "simply, that old Giuseppe gets very drunk occasionally, and that I have to lock him up until he sleeps it off. Come back to your drawing, and say nothing to the Marchesa."

Mrs. Haliburton missed her friend, Mrs. Kingston, one day in Paris before she got half through her shopping.

Mrs. Kingston had reason for returning. She was suddenly growing suspicious. Why had it not struck her before?

She arrived in Florence, took a hired carriage, drove to the Palazzo, put a coin into the oily palm of Giuseppe, mounted to the secondo piano, opened doors as silently as a ghost, found the Marchesa asleep, and judiciously wound herself along behind the tapestries until she obtained, herself unseen, unheard, a very good view of the picture gallery and its inmates. Newton was not copying the "Bronzino." No, an elder master than he was engaging Newton's artistic attention. He was evidently thinking of the Cupid and Psyche. He stood in the deep old window, with his arm around Nina, looking, as Mrs. Kingston saw with a thrill, earnestly and afflictingly in love.

Mrs. Kingston had had a large experience of love-making, and of this man's love-making she was extremly well informed. She knew, and the knowledge of it sent a knife to her heart, that at this moment Newton was in earnest—he was telling the truth.

"I love you too well, Nina," said that voice sweeter than a dulcimer; "I love you too well to drag you down to my fate without telling you that I am an adventurer, the agent of a secret society; that Newton is only one of many aliases, and that if you marry me my devotion will be your only recompense for losing the title, the splendor, the distinction which will be yours with Pietro. To be sure I have that here," and he pulled the packet from his bosom, "which will make me great favor with my chiefs. I have intercepted papers which, when carried to Paris, will alter the future of Italian politics for ten years. To do this thing I must violate my best instincts. I must involve our dear old friend the Marchesa in trouble, and perhaps in ruin, but what right have I to have a scruple; my very position in this house is that of a spy. I have no right to a regret."

At this moment, while waiting for the girl's agitated response, Newton heard the rustle of a silk dress, and a door softly shut; to this man's trained senses that noise meant ruin and detection.

"Nina, Nina!" said he, "we are overheard—now for flight—now, do you help me with your woman's wit. Fly to the front window of the house, and tell me what you see."

Newton followed her and took, in passing, the keys of the Marchesa, which lay on the Lucretia Borgia table.

Nina whispered, "Mrs. Kingston is leaving the door in a carriage."

Newton turned deadly pale, but looking for a moment at the sleeping face of the Marchesa, he took the packet of papers and laid it gently in her lap. "This much, at least, dear old friend," said the poor fellow.

Then beckoning to Nina he retreated to the picture gallery, and opened the door of the cabinet; pushing the picture back into its groove, he saw, as he expected, a narrow stone stair in the wall.

"You must follow me down to the door Nina," said he, "then return, lock all after me, and replace these key, before the Marchesa. Then leave the Palazzo, and as you do so, lock the door of the secondo piano, and throw the key in the Arno, as you walk home."

Nina obeyed him in a stunned and silent manner.

He stopped a moment in the little cabinet, and took the girl in his arms and kissed her. He looked back into the picture gallery, where he had spent so many blissful hours.

"You—you—Nina, will live here always. I shall never see it again;" and a look passed over his handsome face of utter despair and hopelessness—that face which it is not pleasant to see, whether in the group in that great picture of the "Last Victims of the Revolution," or on the features of the condemned, or on those of the hopelessly sick, when hope, delightful illuminator, has been banished, when that dark veil has been dropped over the light and life of the human countenance, which says, "For me life has ended."

Nina did as she was bid. She moved as a somnambulist moves, obedient to some power outside of her consciousness. She replaced the keys on the table before the Marchesa. She went out and locked the great door of the secondo piano. She walked home slowly, throwing the key into the muddy waters of the Arno.

She went up to her own room and threw herself into an arm-chair, where her maid found her presently, entirely unconscious.

When the Police of Florence, never a very active or alert body of men, arrived at the secondo piano, they found it locked.

Old Giuseppe could not for some time understand the situation enough to send for a locksmith. That functionary was some time in opening the old-fashioned, heavy lock; thus Newton gained time. The bewildered Marchesa understood nothing of the blows and knocks. She had awakened from her sleep to find the long-wished-for packet in her lap, and in the absorption of its contents she had failed to follow the natural sequence of surprise at its being there at all.

When all was made plain to her, that she had been harboring a spy, an agent of that dreaded society which it was her dream to defeat, she was too stunned to take any definite view of the subject. She regretted, as a mother mourns over a reprobate son, the young man who had been so deferential and sweet to her, and sometimes it did cross her mind that *he* had, in a moment of contrition, deposited the packet in her lap. She kept always his unfinished picture of herself, and the copy of the Bronzino—and politician, schemer, and hater of all Republican or French intrigues that she was, she could never look at either of them without a sigh, although the hand that had worked at them was the paid spy of both.

Mrs. Kingston disappeared, and the world of Florence knew her no more.

Nina Haliburton went through a brain fever, and then in due time married Pietro.

To Mrs. Kingston's credit be it spoken, she never revealed the scene in the picture gallery to Pietro nor to any one but to her chief, to whom she was bound by oath to tell all things.

The young Marchesa Pietro lives principally in Paris, sometimes at Milan, sometimes at Rome, scarcely ever in the old palazzo at Florence.

"These old houses are full of ghosts," said she, sadly, to a friend.

And, indeed, to her, what a ghost would ever haunt the picture gallery! Could she again enter that cabinet where she had once seen an expression such as no old master had ever painted, in its mingled beauty, love, and despair!

A few years after the American Secretary happened to be called to a meeting of gentlemen in Paris, who revealed to him the fact that they were connected with the society known all over Europe as the "Mary Ann," and by other names equally baffling. They told him that he could supply, perhaps, a missing link in a chain of evidence, and do them a great kindness.

"Did you have a conversation with the young man, *Newton*, at Mrs. Kingston's house about *wines*, that you remember?" said the chief.

The American Secretary, who had been, of course, exceedingly interested in this affair, reflected awhile, and concluded that he did.

"Yes," said he, "I think I do remember that he made a quotation which rather struck me, he said, as I spoke of *Verdea*: 'Oh, yes! the *Verdea* of Beaumont and Fletcher.

'Say it had been at Rome, and seen the relics;
Drunk your *Verdea* wine!'"

"Thanks! thanks!" said two or three; "*that* password had disappeared with Newton; it belongs to the enemy, and he used it on you, to see to which party you belonged."

"What was the real story of those agents of yours?" asked the Secretary.

"Well, Sir, since you have laid us under a great obligation, we will tell you. Newton was an English artist, whom we found starving in London; we gave him a year's travel in the United States, and a residence at several cities in Europe, to fit him for our service; his good natural manners, his good looks, and his extraordinary talent for acquiring languages, made him in five years one of our most invaluable agents. He had one drawback which has proved his ruin. He was very soft about women. He fell in love with Mrs. Kingston—he fell in love with the old Marchesa—and he fell in love with the young Marchesa. Women were fatal to him, as he was fatal to women. But I never can sufficiently express my disgust at the failure of our best, our most invaluable agent, Bianca Perelli! known to you as Mrs. Kingston. She was a girl we took from the Provinces about the Lake of Como. We educated her, sent her to the United States with an opera troupe, so that she should learn enough to pass for an American. We supplied her with no end of money, and we found in her the shrewd woman of business, always mistress of herself, and devoted to her work. Sir, the secrets of State *that* woman has found out! Oh! a terrible loss—a terrible loss! In a moment of weakness she fell in love with Newton, and then she lost her reason. The *idea* of an agent of the 'Mary Ann' doing so bungling a thing as to go the Florentine Police—when she had heard Newton say that he had a packet of papers!—and all because she was wild with jealousy. Bah!"

The chief's indignation was so intense that the American Secretary knew at once that he had been in love with Mrs. Kingston himself.

"And how did you find out that I had seen or known these people?" asked the American Secretary.

"We make it a rule that our agents keep a journal narrating the events of every day. Under the head of 'Fête at Mrs. Kingston's, 25th of September,' Newton has written: 'Talked with the American Secretary about Florentine wines; tried him with the password, which he does not know. He treated me with suspicion, and evidently knows that I am not an American.' These journals are sent frequently to us, and are invaluable; as they give the impressions of the moment. Then we make a promise to them, that if they have reason for leaving our service (if they wish to run away, that is,) we will not search for them, if they will write us an exact account of their last moments in our service. They all do it. Kingston confessed all her weakness; Newton has written us everything—his escape by a secret door from the palazzo—everything. You can read it, if you like."

The American Secretary amused himself for an hour in looking over the records of the two so-called Americans, and then turned to the chief for information on two points.

"I do not understand Pietro's position," said he.

"Pietro," said the chief, "was, like an Italian, playing fast and loose with the two parties; outwardly a loyal Churchman and an aristocrat, he liked (so many of them do) to intrigue with the 'Mary Ann.' We never trusted him, but Mrs. Kingston had many good Papal secrets out of him. He was very useful to us unconsciously."

"Then why did the Marchesa have her papers brought through the wall, instead of up the front stairs?"

"Another Italian reason. The Marchesa lost several packets which should have come through Giuseppe, so she knew that he had been bribed. In fact, Giuseppe had been in Mrs. Kingston's pay from the first. She suspected her son, too; she was too wily herself to be unsuspicious of any one. Ah! the Marchesa has been a great trouble to us with that secret passage. I am so glad she is dead! She was the best plotter in Europe."

"The Marchesa dead?" said the American Secretary, who of course knew her well.

"Yes. Her death has thrown some elements of the game into our hands; it occurred three days ago."

The American Secretary looked with amazement at this mysterious chief, this man who knew everything, this spider in the midst of his net, yet who had been baffled by a single good instinct of one of his creatures—that instinct which made Newton throw the packet into the lap of the Marchesa.

"What has become of Newton?" asked the American Secretary.

"We do not ask. We leave our retired agents three continents—America, Australia, and Africa. I think you call Australia a continent now, don't you?"

"Where is Mrs. Kingston?" said the Secretary.

"Oh! Bianca? She keeps a hotel on the Lake of Como, and intrigues for Garibaldi."

"Still beautiful?" asked the Secretary.

"Well, well! I am afraid Bianca is growing too stout and a little red. She had that in her early looks, you know."

"You have a large library here," said the Secretary, looking about him.

"There, Sir," said the chief, pointing to a dozen shelves of books, "*there* is the real history of Europe!"

HAZLITT'S CRITICISM.—Lamb said that Hazlitt was a greater authority when he praised than when he abused, a doctrine which may be true of others than Hazlitt. The true distinction is rather that Hazlitt, though always unsafe as a judge, is admirable as an advocate in his own cause, and poor when merely speaking from his brief. Of Mrs. Inchbald I must say what Hazlitt shocked his audience by saying of Hannah More; that she has written a good deal which I have not read, and I therefore cannot deny that her novels might have been written by Venus; but I cannot admit that Wycherley's brutal Plain-dealer is as good as ten volumes of sermons. "It is curious to see," says Hazlitt, rather naïvely, "how the same subject is treated by two such different authors as Shakespeare and Wycherley." Macaulay's remark about the same coincidence is more to the point. "Wycherley borrows Viola," says that vigorous moralist, "and Viola forthwith becomes a pander of the basest sort." That is literally true. Indeed, Hazlitt's love for the dramatists of the Restoration is something of a puzzle, except so far as it is explained by early associations. Even then it is hard to explain the sympathy which Hazlitt, the lover of Rousseau and sentiment, feels for Congreve, whose specialty is it that a touch of sentiment is as rare in his painfully-witty dialogues as a drop of water in the desert. Perhaps a contempt for the prejudices of respectable people gaze zest to Hazlitt's enjoyment of a literature representative of a social atmosphere most propitious to his best feelings. And yet, though I cannot take Hazlitt's judgment, I would frankly admit that Hazlitt's enthusiasm brings out Congreve's real merits with a force of which a calmer judge would be incapable. His warm praises of "The Beggar's Opera," his assault upon Sidney's *Arcadia*, his sarcasms against the most detestable of poetasters, Tom Moore, are all excellent in their way, whether we do or do not agree with his final result. Whenever Hazlitt writes from his own mind, in short, he writes what is well worth reading. Hazlitt learned something in his later years from Lamb. He prefers, he says, those papers of Elia in which there was the least infusion of antiquated language; and, in fact, Lamb never innoculated him with his taste for the old English literature. Hazlitt gave a series of lectures upon the Elizabethan dramatists, and carelessly remarks some time afterward that he has only read about a quarter of Beaumont and Fletcher's plays, and intends to read the rest when he has a chance. It is plain, indeed, that the lectures, though written at times with great spirit, are the work of a man who has got them up for the occasion. And in his more ambitious and successful essays upon Shakespeare the same want of reading appears in another way. He is more familiar with Shakespeare's text than many better scholars. His familiarity is proved by a habit of quotation of which it has been disputed whether it is a merit or a defect. What phrenologists would call the adhesiveness of Hazlitt's mind, its extreme retentiveness for any impression which has once been received, tempts him to a constant repetition of familiar phrases and illustrations. He has, too, a trick of working in patches of his old essays, which he expressly defends on the ground that a book which has not reached a second edition may be considered by its author as manuscript. This self-plagiarism sometimes worries us like a man whose conversation runs in ruts. But his quotations, where used in moderation, often give, to my taste at least, a pleasant richness to his style. Shakespeare, in particular, seems to be a storehouse into which he can always dip for an appropriate turn. But his love of Shakespeare is of a characteristic kind. He has not counted syllables nor weighed various readings. He does not throw a new light upon delicate indications of thought and sentiment, nor philosophize after the manner of Coleridge and the Germans, nor regard Shakespeare as the representative of his age according to the sweeping method of M. Taine. Neither does he seem to love Shakespeare himself as he loves Rousseau or Richardson. He speaks contemptuously of the sonnets and poems, and though I respect his sincerity, I think that such a verdict necessarily indicates indifference to the most Shakespearian parts of Shakespeare. The calm assertion that the qualities of the poems are the reverse of the qualities of the plays is unworthy of Hazlitt's general acuteness. That which really attracts Hazlitt is sufficiently indicated by the title of his book; he describes the character of Shakespeare's plays. It is *Iago*, and *Timon*, and *Coriolanus*, and *Antony*, and *Cleopatra*, who really interest him. He loves and hates them as if they were his own contemporaries; he gives the main outlines of their character with a spirited touch. And yet one somehow feels that Hazlitt is not at his best in Shakespearian criticism; his eulogies savor of commonplace, and are wanting in spontaneity. There is not that warm glow of personal feeling which gives light and warmth to his style whenever he touches upon his early favorites. Perhaps he is a little daunted by the greatness of his task, and perhaps there is something in the Shakespearian width of sympathy and in the Shakespearian humor which lies beyond Hazlitt's sphere. His criticism of *Hamlet* is feeble; he does not do justice to *Mercutio* or to *Jaques*; but he sympathizes more heartily with the tremendous passion of *Lear* and *Othello*, and finds something congenial to his taste in *Coriolanus* and *Timon of Athens*. It is characteristic, too, that he evidently understands Shakespeare better on the stage than in the closet. When he can associate *Iago* and *Shylock* with the visible presence of Kean, he can introduce that personal element which is so necessary to his best writing.

The best, indeed, of Hazlitt's criticisms—if the word may be so far extended—are his criticisms of living men. The criticism of contemporary portraits called the *Spirit of the Age* is one of the first of those series which have now become popular, as it is certainly one of the very best. The descriptions of Bentham, and Godwin, and Coleridge, and Horne Tooke are masterpieces in their way. They are, of course, unfair; but that is part of their charm. One would no more take for granted Hazlitt's valuation of Wordsworth than *Timon's* judgment of *Alcibiades*. Hazlitt sees through colored glasses, but his vision is not the less penetrating. The vulgar satirist is such a one as Hazlitt somewhere mentioned who called Wordsworth a dunce. Hazlitt was quite incapable of such a solecism. He knew, nobody better, that a telling caricature must be a good likeness. If he darkens the shades, and here and there exaggerates an ungainly feature, we still know that the shade exists and that the feature is not symmetrical. De Quincey reports the saying of some admiring friend of Hazlitt, who confessed to a shudder whenever Hazlitt used his habitual gesture of placing his hand within his waistcoat. The hand might emerge armed with a dagger. Whenever, said the same friend, (Heaven preserve us from our friends!) Hazlitt had been distracted for a moment from the general conversation, he looked round with a mingled air of suspicion and defiance as though some objectionable phrase might have evaded his censure in the interval. The traits recur to us when we read Hazlitt's description of the men he had known. We seem to see the dark sardonic man, watching the faces and gestures of his friends, ready to take sudden offense at any affront to his cherished prejudices, and yet hampered by a kind of nervous timidity which makes him unpleasantly conscious of his own awkwardness. He remains silent, till somebody unwittingly contradicts his unspoken thoughts—the most irritating kind of contradiction to some people!—and perhaps heaps indiscriminating praise on an old friend—a term nearly synonymous with an old enemy. Then the dagger suddenly flashes out, and Hazlitt strikes two or three rapid blows, aimed with unerring accuracy at the weak points of the armor which he knows so well. And then, as he strikes, a relenting comes over him; he remembers old days with a sudden gust of fondness, and puts a touch of scorn for his allies or himself. Coleridge may deserve a blow, but the applause of Coleridge's enemies awakes his self-reproach. His invective turns into panegyric, and he warms for a time into hearty admiration, which proves that his irritation arises from an excess, not from a defect, of sensibility; till finding that he has gone a little too far, he lets his praise slide into equivocal description, and with some parting epigram, he relapses into silence. The portraits thus drawn are never wanting in piquancy nor in fidelity. Brooding over his injuries and his desertions, Hazlitt has pondered almost with the eagerness of a lover upon the qualities of his intimates. Suspicion, unjust it may be, has given keenness to his investigation. He has interpreted in his own fashion every mood and gesture. He has watched his friends as a courtier watches a royal favorite. He has stored in his memory, as we fancy, the good retorts which his shyness or unreadiness smothered at the propitious moment, and brings them out in the shape of a personal description. When such a man sits at our tables, silent and apparently self-absorbed, and yet shrewd and sensitive, we may well be afraid of the dagger, though it may not be drawn till after our death, and may write memoirs instead of piercing flesh. And yet Hazlitt is no mean assassin of reputations; nor is his enmity as a rule more than the seamy side of friendship. Gifford, indeed, and Croker, "the talking potato," are treated as outside the pale of human rights.

DRESDEN HOUSES.—I think the sombre humor which is apt to settle upon us after a little acquaintance with Dresden may be traceable to the invisible ugliness, I will not say of its people, but of its houses. They curiously elude our observation, even when we strive to fix our regards upon them. We walk street after street, with all our eyes about us, (so we fancy,) and yet on reaching home we cannot call up the picture of any one among the hundreds of buildings by which we have passed. They are featureless, bare, and neutral-tinted, and present no handle for memory to catch them by. They did not make our nerves prick with anguish and our brows flush, as do the palatial residences in New-York and elsewhere; a little stimulus of that sort once in a while would be healthful. They deaden us by a communication of their own deadness, and it is a mystery how living men built them or can live in them.

The best way to get at them is to put them side by side with houses of our own, and note the differences. These differences all begin from the fundamental difference between the Saxon and the Anglo-Saxon modes of living. They live in layers, we in rows; and when we have analyzed all the issues of this variance we shall have done much toward accounting for things of far greater importance. In some respects the Saxons have the advantage of us. Our city houses are no better than an array of pigeon-holes ranged interminably side by side, the close assemblage of public doorways, each with its little flight of steps, its porch, and its twelve feet of area railings, fatigues the eye. There is a constant repetition, but no broad uniformity. Moreover, the fact that the houses are clothed only in front, and are stark naked behind and at the sides, keeps us in a constant state of nervous apprehension. We do our best to see only the brown-stone pinafores and to ignore the bare brick, but the effort is no less futile than it is wearisome. The bareness haunts us until the very pinafores seem transparent.

Undoubtedly they manage this matter much better in Dresden. They are as niggard of their doors as though they were made of gold. One door to a frontage of a hundred windows; and instead of a joining together of twenty or more short sections of imitation stone cornice of various designs, here we have a single great bulging, rambling, red-tiled roof, covering the whole building, with rank upon rank of dormer windows and fantastic chimneys figuring against the sky. Whatever its failings, at all events, the house is coherent and conceivable. It has a back, of course, but an honest back, such as we are not ashamed to look at. Three or four of these caravansaries form a block, and there is an absence of fussy detail about them at which the harassed New-Yorker may well rejoice. The economy in-doors extends itself to door numbers. One would suppose that, let them swell their biggest, these would remain small enough; but they are rigorously decimated by a free application of the alphabet. If the first door in the block is No. 7, the next is not No. 8, but No. 7A, and the third No. 7B, and so on up to G. High numbers are considered vulgar, but letters may be supposed to denote architectural blue blood.

The doorways are flush with the sidewalk; if there are steps, they are within the house line, and the houses never sit back behind a railing as with us. They seem to have grown since they were first put down, and so have filled out all spare room. The larger houses are built round three sides of a court, with which the front door communicates. But houses in Dresden are under no restrictions as regards ground-plan. Any geometrical figure is good enough for them; and the Royal Palace, already referred to, affords them an example of license in this direction which it would be hard to outdo. The crookedness of the streets abets the eccentricity; and yet the most extravagant sprawler of them all seems more human than our endless repetition of pigeon-holes.

The houses are built of coarse sandstone, quarried from the cliffs of Saxon Switzerland, and brought thence on canal boats. The interior is patched here and there with brick, while to the outside is applied a thick layer of gray or yellow plaster, whose dead service is sometimes relieved by arabesques and friezes in low relief, or perhaps a statuette or two in a shallow niche. This facade is from time to time over-smeared with a staring coat of paint, causing it to look unnaturally and even violently clean for a month or so, but not improving it from an æsthetic point of view. In the more modern villas, however, which line the approach to the Royal Park, the plaster is generally replaced by a fine kind of stone, dark cream-color, and better as a building material than our American yellow or brown stone. These villas are four-square, detached, two-storied structures, each in the midst of its garden, and surrounded by an irreproachable iron railing. The roofs are either French or hip, slated and regular; the carriage-drive is smoothly paved with a mosaic of black and white; there is a fountain on the lawn; a handsome porch, and a balcony full of flowers. They more resemble the wooden country seats on the outskirts of American cities than anything in England; there is none of the English passion for seclusion and reserve; no impenetrable hedges, no ivy screens, nor canopy of foliage. Everything is bare, open, and visible, and seems to invite inspection, like a handsome, immodest woman. We can even look through the plate-glass windows

and see the painted ceilings and satin-wood doors.

But it is to the city houses that we must look for traits essentially Saxon. Balconies they generally have, fitted to the drawing-room windows of the successive Etages, and supported on stone cantalevers. Not always trustworthily supported, however; for moisture rots the stone, and the balconies occasionally come down, to the destruction of whatever is on them or beneath them. Meanwhile they are a pleasant refuge in Summer; we sit chatting, smoking, and sipping beer among the flower-pots as the sun goes down, and long after the stars are out. They may even be used as supper rooms when the day has been very hot, and the company is not too numerous. If we have lived long in Dresden, it will not discompose us that every passer-by in the street may see how our table is furnished.—*The Contemporary Review.*

JOHN KNOX AND MARY STUART.—The interviews of Knox with the Queen are what one would most like to produce to readers; but unfortunately they are of a tone which, explain as we might, not one reader in a thousand could be made to sympathize with or do justice to in behalf of Knox. The treatment which that young, beautiful, and high chief personage in Scotland receives from the rigorous Knox would, to most modern men, seem irreverent, cruel, almost barbarous. Here more than elsewhere Knox proves himself—here more than anywhere bound to do it—the Hebrew Prophet in complete perfection; refuses to soften any expression or to call anything by its milder name, or in short for one moment to forget that the Eternal God and His Word are great, and that all else is little, or is nothing; nay, if it set itself against the Most High and His Word, is the one frightful thing that this world exhibits.

He is never in the least ill-tempered with her Majesty, but she cannot move him from that fixed centre of all his thoughts and actions: Do the will of God, and tremble at nothing; do against the will of God, and know that in the immensity and the eternity around you there is nothing but matter of terror. Nothing can move Knox here or elsewhere from that standing-ground; no consideration of Queen's sceptres and armies and authorities of men is of any efficacy or dignity whatever in comparison, and becomes not beautiful but horrible, when it sets itself against the Most High.

One mass in Scotland, he more than once intimates, is more terrible to him than all the military power of France, or, as he expresses it, the landing of ten thousand armed men in any part of this realm would be. The mass is a daring and unspeakably frightful pretense to worship God by methods not of God's appointing; open idolatry it is, in Knox's judgment; a mere invitation and invocation to the wrath of God to fall upon and crush you. To a common, or even to the most gifted and tolerant reader, in these modern careless days, it is almost altogether impossible to sympathize with Knox's horror, terror, and detestation of the poor old Hocuspocus *(Hoc est Corpus)* of a Mass; but to every candid reader it is evident that Knox was under no mistake about it, on his own ground, and that this is verily his authentic and continual feeling on the matter.

There are four or five dialogues of Knox with the Queen—sometimes in her own palace at her own request; sometimes by summons of her Council. But in all these she is sure to come off not with victory, but the reverse, and Knox to retire unmoved from any point of interest to him. She will not come to public sermon under any Protestant (that is, for her, heretical) preacher. Knox, whom she invites once or oftener to come privately to where she is, and remonstrate with her, if he find her offend in anything, cannot consent to run into back-stairs of courts, cannot find that he is at liberty to pay visits in that direction, or to consort with Princes at all. Mary often enough bursts into tears, oftener than once into passionate, long-continued fits of weeping—Knox standing with mild and pitying visage, but without the least hairsbreadth of recanting or recoiling; waiting till the fit pass, and then with all softness, but with all inexorability, taking up his theme again. The high and graceful young Queen, we can well see, had not met, nor did meet, in this world with such a man.

The hardest-hearted reader cannot but be affected with some pity, or think with other than softened feelings of this ill-starred, young, beautiful, graceful, and highly-gifted human creature, planted down into so unmanageable an environment. So beautiful a being, so full of youth, of native grace and gift; meaning of herself no harm to Scotland or to anybody; joyfully going her Progresses through her dominions; fond of hawking, hunting, music, literary study; cheerfully accepting every gift that out-door life, even in Scotland, can offer to its right joyous-minded and ethereal young Queen. With irresistible sympathy one is tempted to pity this poor sister-soul, involved in such a chaos of contradictions, and hurried down to tragical destruction by them. No Clytemnestra or Medea, when one thinks of that last scene in Fotheringay, is more essentially a theme of tragedy. The tendency of all is to ask "What peculiar harm did she ever mean to Scotland, or to any Scottish man not already her enemy?" The answer to which is, "Alas! she meant no harm to Scotland; was perhaps loyally wishing the reverse; but was she not with her whole industry doing, or endeavoring to do, the sum total of all harm whatsoever that was possible for Scotland, namely the covering it up in Papist darkness, as in an accursed winding-sheet of spiritual death eternal?" That, alas, is the dismally true account of what she tended to, during her whole life in Scotland or in England; and there, with as deep a tragic feeling as belongs to Clytemnestra, Medea, or any other, we must leave her condemned.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

"THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO."—As with the "Barbier," expectation was disappointed; the "Marriage" was not a success, and had to undergo considerable alterations. Doubtless it was this partial failure which ultimately determined the King to authorize its public representation. He told Montesquieu that he believed it would fail. Never did judgment prove more erroneous. At 8 o'clock in the morning, on the day of its first performance, the doors of the theatre were besieged by an eager crowd. "It is impossible," writes Grimm, "to be by turns more humble, more bold, more urgent to obtain a favor at court than were our young men of rank to secure a place on the first representation of "Figaro." Three persons were suffocated in the press. Ladies of the highest rank dined in the actress's rooms to be sure of a place, and were content with a seat even in the balconies, among women not *comme il faut.*

Beaumarchais sat in a private box screened by a lattice work, between two abbés, in order, he said, that they might administer "*des secours très spirituels*" to him in case of death. The triumph was prodigious. The comedy ran eight months, at the end of which the receipts amounted to 346,197 livres. As before stated, he gave the whole of his share, 41,499 livres, to charities.

"There is something more foolish than my piece," he said, "and that is its success." "The *ancien régime,*" writes St. Beuve, "would not have so merited to perish if it had not assisted that evening, and a hundred times afterward, with transport, at that gay, mad, insolent, indecent mockery of itself, and if it had not taken so magnificent a part in its own destruction." It is undoubtedly a scarcely exaggerated picture of the morals and manners of the society of the day. It is full of the most bitter satire against the author's enemies, and *Figaro's* speeches contain a running commentary upon the most famous incidents of the author's life. The effrontery with which he exposed the vices, the meanness, the ignorance of the very people with whom he associated, his ridicule of ministers, police, censors, prisons, every department of law and government, is unique in modern literature. And it is still more remarkable when we consider that in this gibbeting of society the author, unlike his predecessors in that school of satire, did not aim at its overthrow. Why should he, when his own interests were so completely identified with it? Yet Napoleon said that "'Figaro' was the revolution already in action."

Little thought the brilliant *noblesse,* who nightly assembled to enjoy the witty sarcasms of the Spanish valet, that they were applauding their own trial and condemnation; that beneath that smiling, mocking mask were hidden the grim features of the headsman, and that behind him hovered the shadow of the guillotine. So might the gay Pompeiians have reveled the night before Vesuvius overwhelmed them with its fiery torrent.

But the history of the comedy is not yet complete. The King was greatly irritated at its success. One evening, shortly after its production, while he was playing cards, his brother introduced the subject; giving way to anger, he wrote in pencil upon the back of a seven of spades an order for Beaumarchais' arrest. It was immediately executed, and the prisoner was thrown into Saint Lazare, one of the vilest prisons of the city. The consternation of Paris may be imagined; consternation speedily turned to indignation at such an act of lawless tyranny. Of all the fatal blunders of Louis XVI.'s reign, few were more appalling than this. At the end of five days Beaumarchais was released, and to make him amends for his unjust arrest the King not only went in person, attended by all his Ministers, to witness the comedy, but actually had it played at the Trianon, the Queen herself taking the part of *Rosine.* It is difficult to sympathize with the woes of a monarch who could thus act; for weakness is the worst and most dangerous of all kingly vices.—*Temple Bar.*

THE DAYS OF THE WEEK AND THE PLANETS.—One of the cardinal principles of astrology was this: That every hour and every day is ruled by its proper planet. Now, in the ancient Egyptian astronomy there were seven planets; two, the sun and moon, circling round the earth, the rest circling round the sun. The period of circulation was apparently taken as the measure of each planet's dignity, probably because it was judged that the distance corresponded to the period. We know that some harmonious relation between the distances and periods was supposed to exist. When Kepler discovered the actual law, he conceived that he had in reality found out the mystery of Egyptian astronomy, or, as he expressed it, that he had "stolen the golden vases of the Egyptians." Whether they had clear ideas as to the nature of this relation or not, it is certain that they arranged the planets in order, (beginning with the planet of longest period,) as follows:

1—Saturn.	5—Venus.
2—Jupiter.	6—Mercury.
3—Mars.	7—The Moon.
4—The Sun.	

The hours were devoted in continuous succession to these bodies; and as there were twenty-four hours in each Chaldean or Egyptian day, it follows that with whatever planet the day began, the cycle of seven planets, (beginning with that one) was repeated, three times, making twenty-one hours, and then the first three planets of the cycle completed the twenty-four hours, so that the fourth planet of the cycle (so begun) ruled the first hour of the next day. Suppose, for instance, the first hour of any day was ruled by the Sun—the cycle for the day would therefore be the Sun, Venus, Mercury, the Moon, Saturn, Jupiter, and Mars, which, repeated three times, would give twenty-one hours; the twenty-second, twenty-third, and twenty-fourth hours would be ruled respectively by the Sun, Venus, and Mercury, and the first hour of the next day would be ruled by the Moon. Proceeding in the same way through this second day, we find that the first hour of the third day would be ruled by Mars. The first hour of the fourth day would be ruled by Mercury; the first hour of the fifth day by Jupiter; of the sixth by Venus, and of the seventh by Saturn. The seven days in order, being assigned to the planet ruling their first hour, would therefore be—

1. The Sun's day (Sunday.)
2. The Moon's day (Monday, Lundi.)
3. Mars' day (Tuesday, Mardi.)
4. Mercury's day (Wednesday, Mercredi.)
5. Jupiter's day (Thursday, Jeudi.)
6. Venus' day (Friday, Veneris dies, Vendredi.)
7. Saturn's day, (Saturday, *Ital.* il Sabbato.)

Dion Cassius, who wrote in the third century of our era, gives this explanation of the nature of the Egyptian week, and of the method in which the arrangement was derived from their system of astronomy. It is a noteworthy point that neither the Greeks nor Romans in his time used the week, which was a period of strictly Oriental origin. The Romans only adopted the week in the time of Theodosius, toward the close of the fourth century, and the Greeks divided the month into periods of ten days; so that, for the origin of the arrangement connecting the days of the week with the planets we must look to the source indicated by Dion Cassius. It is a curious illustration of the way in which traditions are handed down, not only from generation to generation, but from nation to nation, that the Latin and Western nations receiving the week along with the doctrines of Christianity, should nevertheless have adopted the nomenclature in use among astrologers. It is impossible to say how widely the superstitions of astrology had spread, or how deeply they had penetrated, for the practices of astrologers were carried on in secret, wherever Sabaism was rejected as a form of religion; but that in some mysterious way these superstitions spread among nations professing faith in one God, and that even to this day they are secretly accepted in Mohammedan and even Christian communities, cannot be disputed. How much more must such superstitions have affected the Jews, led out by Moses from the very temple of astrology? Knowing what we do of the influence of such superstitions in our own time, can we wonder if 3,000 years ago Moses found it difficult to dispossess his followers of their belief in "the host of heaven," or if, a few generations later, even the reputed prophetess Deborah should have been found proclaiming that "the stars in their courses" had fought against the enemies of Israel.

That the Egyptians dedicated the seventh day of the week to the outermost or highest planet, Saturn, is certain; and it is presumable that this day was a day of rest in Egypt. It is not known, however, whether this was ordained in honor of the chief planet—that is their supreme deity, or because it was held unlucky to work on that day. It by no means follows from the fact that Nisroch, or his Egyptian representative, was the chief deity, that he was therefore regarded as a beneficent ruler. * * * And indeed, the little we know of Egyptian mythology suggests that the beneficent gods were those corresponding to the sun and moon—later represented by Osiris and Isis (deties, however, which had no other interpretations.) Saturn, though superior to the Sun and Moon, not only in the sense in which modern astronomers use the term superior, but also in the power attributed to him, was probably a maleficent, if not a malignant deity. We may infer this from the qualities attributed to him by astrologers:

"If Saturn be predominant in any man's nativity, and cause melancholy in his temperature," says Burton in his *Anatomy of Melancholy,* "then he shall be very austere, sullen, churlish, black of color, profound in his cogitations, full of cares, miseries, and discontents, sad and fearful, always silent and soltary."

We may, not unreasonably, conclude, therefore, that either rest was enjoyed on Saturn's day as a religious observance to propitiate this powerful but gloomy god, or else because bad fortune was expected to attend any enterprise begun on the day over which Saturn bore sway.—*The Contemporary Review.*

COCOA PLANTATION IN THE WEST INDIES.—Nothing is more surprising to those who know the West Indies than that so few should visit those beautiful islands for pleasure. Their varied loveliness would well repay a tourist for a little inconvenience from heat and mosquitoes, and a short voyage, which, under ordinary circumstances, is even enjoyable. The wild richly-wooded mountain scenery is magnificent, the soft green of the cane-fields lovely; but surpassing both is the beauty of a cocoa plantation. During a visit to the West Indies I passed some time on one; it was in the mountains, several hundred feet above the level of the sea. The climate was quite European, the thermometer seldom rising above seventy-six, and very often steady at seventy. I had heard much of the beauty of this estate, but it quite surpassed my expectations. The view from the house was charming. In the distance the deep-blue sea, in the valley below the groves of cocoa-trees interspersed with cocoa-*nut*-trees and stately palmistes; here and there a patch of sugar-canes, then a negro-hut peeping from the trees; nothing could be more charming. The immense variety of trees planted to shelter the cocoa renders a cocoa estate unusually interesting and beautiful, and so shady that it is seldom too hot to walk at any hour of the day. The cocoa-tree, so often confounded with the cocoa-*nut* tree, is about equal to a good-sized apple tree; the pod that encases the bean, of which chocolate is made, is something the shape of a lemon, but three times as large and is of a deep orange color—the kind called "Caraccas" cocoa is so deep as to be almost red. The pods grow on the branches and on the stem itself, quite down to the ground. The branches do not grow low, so that in looking down a cocoa piece of ground, the vista is like a miniature forest hung with thousands of golden lamps. Anything more lovely cannot be imagined; it is perfectly unique. After the pods are picked they are cut open with a cutlass; the beans, which are tightly packed together and from forty to eighty in number, are dried in drawers in the sun, after having gone through a process called "sweating," which is being packed close in a barrel and covered over. When the cocoa is thoroughly dried it is put into bags, each containing 150 pounds, and shipped.

Of the trees planted to shelter the cocoa I will describe but a few. The "caracoli," as large as an elm, is planted in rows; it is a splendid evergreen, bearing a sweet white blossom. Among the other very large trees are the bread-fruit, the shaddock, and the glorious mango, which is the size of a large horse-chestnut, and is thickly covered with leaves. The fruit is not unlike an egg-plum in shape, but three times as large and of beautiful golden color streaked with red. A tree in full bearing is indeed a sight worth seeing. Of the smaller trees the orange ranks first in beauty and usefulness. It grows to a considerable size, and bears at the same time the delicious blossom, the ripe fruit, and the unripe green. Next comes the nutmeg, which is also of considerable size. It is thickly covered with dark-green leaves. The outer covering of the nutmeg looks exactly like a large apricot. When ripe it bursts open, disclosing the brown nutmeg covered with a network of mace of a bright scarlet. It is extremely pretty, unlike anything else. The clove tree also flourishes here; it is a large and pretty tree, covered with clusters of cloves, which are of a delicate pink and white, looking like wax. Another lovely tree is the Malacca apple. It is much larger and more thickly covered with leaves than an English apple tree, the leaves shining and of a very dark green, the fruit, about the size of a middle-sized apple, of a bright rose color, and when the tree is covered with these the effect is superb; the blossom is also of a beautiful rose color. The fruit is slightly astringent and very refreshing.—*Belgravia.*

SIR ARTHUR HELPS.—Sir Arthur Helps' position, both as a social influence and as a writer of books, was that of a mediator. His official life and his literary career may be said to have begun together; and the two lines of work ran on, with noticeable mutual influences, which an acute critic might detect and signalize. As he escaped from the routine of office to refresh himself by meditation and literary exercise, he never failed to carry with him the results of his official labor; and so to official work he brought back with him the tolerance and high-minded regard for others which could not but be fed by the studies in which he took most delight. For these studies lay almost entirely in the region of practical social reform—the amelioration and elevation of suffering and helpless classes. And it is certainly one of the most remarkable phenomena in literature, that the man whose perfect taste and wide culture could not but have tempted him toward the *Nil admirari* view of things, remained as he set out, a genuine reformer and people's friend, whose one aim was to interest the cultured and influential in the causes which he had most at heart, and thus to mediate the true social reform. The very purpose of his work, when looked at in this way, accounts so far for the indirect, oblique method which he cultivated. Even behind his lightest efforts in the realm of poetry or pure fiction—as in "Oulita" or "Realmah"—we see that the author is using the lighter vehicle to enable him to put fairly before himself a series of problems germane to the time—to view them on all sides, and to insinuate rather than to set down sharply his final conclusions on the matter. He calculated on his audience, and sometimes his medium was too refined even in reference to it; but intention in this regard hallows all, and even atones for partial failure. His "Conversations of the Friends in Council" more and more betrayed practical ends. What we find as mere hints in "Companions of my Solitude," become definite and clear statements in "Social Pressure"—that surprisingly calm and earnest appeal for more attention from those in Parliament and in power to the questions to which he had devoted so much time and thought. One of the most characteristic utterances we ever remember to have read is that where the tendency of human nature to look to distant matters, and to neglect those close at hand, as illustrated by the pre-eminence given to party political questions over social ones; which remark, though it is put into the mouth of one of the *dramatis personæ,* carries with it an accent of personal conviction, as so much else in this book does. It would almost seem as though Sir Arthur, with what we can now regard as an unconscious premonition, had taken the opportunity to reveal more frankly than was his wont his own personal convictions and hopes on matters he had at heart. That book will remain a monument to his benevolence and cultured earnestness, and will perhaps be referred to after many of the changes there hinted at have been brought about. And it will serve in itself to dissipate the idea we have seen expressed, that Sir Arthur Helps' writing was cold and frigid as much from his way of viewing things as from his labored style. In opposition to this view we will venture to say that he was one of the most earnest and passionate of men, and one of the most natural and graceful of writers. But he knew at what he aimed—he apprehended clearly the work which he was most fitted to do—and was wise enough not to swerve from it. That was, as we have said, to interest the upper classes in the fate of those beneath them. Even the animals were not forgotten. In that masterpiece of argument, psychology, fun, fancy, satire, and vital contrasts of character—"Animals and their Masters," with which our readers must be familiar—he struck the most efficient blow which has been dealt at the evils of the bearing-rein, and other forms of cruelty which fashion or custom sanction and perpetuate.

The necesity for this oblique form, indeed, is nothing but the writer's effort to temper his own passionate conceptions of truth and justice, of right and wrong. His sense of fairness was so fine that he would not over-press an adversary even in argument, and always conceded more than he was called to do. Sometimes this tendency was carried to such an extreme as in some measure to defeat the writer's end; but, at a time when "over-publicity" is one of the greatest evils, and the habit is to isolate points and to make effective appeal to the public by vulgar manipulation of them, it was surely something to meet with a man who had the self-control to remain artistic and fair-minded, even while he worked passionately toward a practical end. It is not unworthy of notice that, in writing of Las Casas, at one place he urged "that there never had been a greater mistake or a more common one than to confound vehemence with inaccuracy." And in the preface to one of these masterly biographies, reprinted from the *The History of the Spanish Conquest in America,* he tells us that "that history was written with a practical object. The author hoped that the plans which had been adopted by the great Spanish statesmen for gradually reducing and ultimately obliterating the evil of slavery would be of service in the United States. He felt as every Englishman, who knows anything of the subject, must feel, that the British nation having introduced slavery into its American colonies, we all were bound to further in any way we could the abolition of that enormous evil."

This is surely well spoken. But to write an elaborate and lengthy history—involving immense research and reference—for so remote an object as influencing the Americans in respect of slavery, indicates an element of quixotic faith, and disregard of immediate considerations in view of a great object, such as we have only too few instances of in our literary history. It sufficiently shows that, in spite of his knowledge of the world, he had in him a vein of the enthusiast and idealist; a contradiction, after all, not by any means more marked than is often found in human character. The warmth of his concern for the burdens borne by others, and for the evils thus perpetuated from generation to generation, is only hidden by the half-romantic and remote means which he occasionally adopted to remove them. Notwithstanding his large experience of men, there resided in him a belief amounting almost to simplicity in their capability to take high views. This perhaps in some degree also had to do with what we cannot help regarding as one of the drawbacks to his wider popularity—the subdued and wholly "well-bred" tone of his writing. He himself felt this, and has remarked in our hearing, how valuable was the gift that, "by dint of strong style, could drive a matter directly home." But this he said without a hint of thought for result save the benefit of the cause in which he was interested. In his simple and sincere devotion to the subjects which occupied him—related as they were by moral rather than by intellectual bonds—it may be well said of him, as he aptly said when speaking of one of the heroes of his *Spanish Conquest in America:* "That man is somewhat of a prodigy who is found in self-appointed labor as earnest, as strenuous, and as fresh for his work as those who receive impulses daily renewed, which keep them up to their appointed tasks." His sympathy with the late Prince Consort is thus easily understood—they were coworkers, kindred in mind and aims; and this is, no doubt, one of the chief reasons why the Queen will so deeply miss his counsel and aid.—*Good Words.*

A MOORISH TOWN AND ITS PACHA.—We had already sent early in the morning to request an interview with the Pacha, and now received a message from him to say he would be happy to receive us. We proceeded through the large open square I have spoken of as having passed through the previous night, and on arriving at the official residence found it to be merely a straggling, whitewashed building, constructed regardless of design or uniformity, but covering a considerable area. We entered by a long covered archway, and then passed through a doorway into a garden, at one end of which, and at the back of the building, we found a long stone-built verandah. Here were scattered about in groups a number of officials and soldiers, the latter not dressed as the so-called regulars before described, but in their irregular and extremely handsome costume of loose white robes, bound round their waists by colored sashes, into which were thrust ornamented daggers and crooked cimeters. All had hanging from their shoulders, but open in front, a long dark-blue garment of fine cloth, and their head-dress consisted of a snow-white turban wound round a tasseled fez. The *tout ensemble,* as the men were grouped together under the shady trees, was picturesque in the extreme, and the dress well became the wearers, who were all handsome soldier-like looking fellows, with dark beards and mustaches neatly clipped after the Mohammedan fashion, and bronzed, intelligent countenances. Among them was the Khalifa or second Pacha, a clever-looking young man with cunning, rather Jewish features; he requested us to be seated, and apologized for the absence of his chief, who, he said, would be with us shortly.

Perhaps I may as well here explain that every Pacha of a district has for his assistant a lieutenant, or Khalifa as he is called, who appears to take the place with reference to the Pacha that the buffer of an engine occupies in connection with a railway train; that is to say, should anything go wrong in his chief's department, it is he, the Khalifa, who bears the shock of public outcry, on the one hand, and the far more powerful shock of the Sultan's ire on the other. In the latter case, he is tolerably sure of being invited to present himself at court and explain his conduct, which, if he cannot do in a satisfactory manner, i. e., if he has not the means to fee the Ministers and court officials well, he enters into the seclusion of a prison, which, in some cases, he only leaves for the place of execution, in others to govern and plunder another district.

We had not been waiting long, when the Pacha made his appearance, an elderly, intelligent-looking man, with an easy gentlemanly manner, which is characteristic of the upper class Moors. We conversed with him for some time, one of the party acting as interpreter, and then took our departure, in order to have a stroll through the city. What a labyrinth of streets and lanes Tetuan is, to be sure; what studies for an artist are to be found there; what picturesque costumes we encountered as we made our way among gayly-dressed turbaned Moors; wild-looking Riffians in short woolen tunics, with bare legs and close-cropped heads; Israelites in their dark-colored garments and black skull caps; women enveloped in long white haicks, their eyes only exposed to view as they wandered silently about with that noiseless gliding gait which seems peculiar to ghosts and Eastern women! Our guide conducted us at length to the house of a wealthy man, who having amassed a fortune by trade, had retired from business and settled in Tetuan. We entered by a narrow lane into a house which outside presented nothing but high whitewashed blind walls, and, passing through a wooden doorway, we found ourselves in a handsome building, constructed and decorated in the Mauresque style; it consisted of two storys, having all the doors and windows of the different rooms opening into the court, which was paved with azulejos or glazed colored tiles; a marble fountain was playing in the centre, and a pleasant shade was produced by four acacia trees growing up round the fountain n places which, for a space of three or four feet, had been purposely left untiled. Running round the court was a veranda supported by the usual horseshoe Moorish arches, its roof forming the floor of a balcony into which the upper rooms opened. The walls were decorated with pretty arabesques, and the carved wooden ceilings of the long narrow rooms were inlaid with a coloring of cinnamon and gold.

During the visit three or four negro slave girls came in to have a good look at the strangers; but with the exception of a lovely little Moorish girl of about eight years of age, the daughter of the master of the house, the females of the family had retired to a secluded room, and shut themselves up, so that we saw nothing of them.

In walking through the town it seemed as if I were surrounded by everyday scenes and characters reproduced from the pages of the *Arabian Nights.* At one place was the story-teller, surrounded by a silent crowd who listened with rapt attention, sitting cross-legged in a circle round him. There again was the barber, who, in this country, acts also as blood-letter and dentist, employed in shaving the head of a pensive Moor; here come Ayesha and Fatima, demurely wrapped in their veils and attended by a slave girl as they wend their way to the baths; and, as I live, there is the famous Hunchback himself, but he now officiates as porter at the doorway of the Jewish quarter—a hideous, bandy-legged dwarf, armed with a long gun, who grins horribly as he opens the gate for us on our return at night, and on being tendered a coin deposits it for safety in his mouth.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

MOLIERE AND LOUIS XIV.—When we think of Bossuet's tirades against Molière, Bossuet saying of him, "Woe unto you that laugh, for ye shall weep;" and when we call to mind the fury excited against him by the early representations of the "Tartuffe," we can form an idea how deep was the jealousy and the bigoted hatred against a man using such a weapon as Molière possessed in his unequaled wit against the hypocrisy, quackery, and affectation of those around him! Taking his private life in connection with the time in which he lived, we have to acknowledge that it did him honor. All his dealings with his own troupe show him to have been an honest man endowed with a strong sense of duty, and they show also that his comrades trusted him. It must be said in justice to Louis XIV. that he appreciated the genius of Molière when his courtiers had failed to do so; and that had it not been for the protection that he afforded, the satirist would in all probability have fallen a prey to his enemies. If Molière had lived in the last years of the reign of Louis XIV., when the stage was controlled by corrupt *petits-maîtres,* then called the *Gentilshommes de la Chambre,* the "Tartuffe" would probably not have been allowed to make its appearance at all—and certainly would not have been reproduced under the King's sanction after the strong opposition by which it was at first hounded from the stage. If Molière had lived in those latter days, strong measures would have been taken, and probably with authority from the then weakened King, to quell and stifle the greatest literary genius that France has yet produced. Most of us have seen the often quoted story about Louis asking Boileau who was the greatest writer that had honored France during his reign, and Boileau's reply, "Sire, c'est Molière," and then Louis' answer, "Je ne le croyais pas, mais vous vous y connaissez mieux que moi."

It has been remarked with regard to France that her theatre has had its greatest freedom and its best independence under despotic Governments. When Molière's "Tartuffe" came out Louis was his own master. He had not as yet come under the influence of his confessor, nor of Mme. De Maintenon. The priests had not yet scared him, nor hypocrisy got the better of him. Lashes intended for charlatans, therefore, fell harmless on him. He could do what he liked and be answerable to no human being. His conscience did not tell him that there was any harm in exposing the vices of a false-faced knave, and he allowed the "Tartuffe" to appear on the stage. The protection and support that Louis gave to the literary men of his age was one of the best features in his character. He had not that same strong belief in the all-importance of letters that Richelieu had. He had little idea that literature could be made a flaming sword, or that it was on its way to upset his Empire and his family. He wished to have literary men about him. He liked them to fawn upon him and write his praises, and he, in his turn, was willing to give them a consideration for their work.

As a fact, the King was a friend to Molière. I have mentioned two theatres in Paris, the Hôtel de Bourgogne and the Théâtre du Marais. There had been a third, called the Hôtel du Petit Bourbon, the site of which is at present covered by a portion of the Louvre. Here Louis allowed Molière to establish himself when he first brought his company to Paris. The Italian company was already in possession of this theatre, and Molière, by the King's grace, was permitted to play on alternate days with them, paying the Italians 1,500 livres a year for the concession. He was also allowed to take for himself and his fellow-actors the title of *Troupe de Monsieur*—Monsieur being the King's brother. Monsieur on his part granted them "the honor of his protection," and 300 livres a year to each actor, as to which La Grange adds a note in the margin of his register, "*Nota, que les 300 livres n'ont point été payées!*" This was in 1658. In 1665 the King wished that Molière and his company should be his own servants, so he called them *La Troupe du Roi,* and accorded them 6,000 livres pension, which was increased in March, 1671, to 7,000 livres, where it remained.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

JEAN FRANCOIS MILLET'S STUDIO.—The village of Barbizon, surrounded by all possible beauty, is not in itself picturesque; it is composed of two long, occasionally broken rows of uninteresting buildings, without any distinctive feature; one side of Millet's house abutted upon this street, and a low-walled garden separated the door of the studio from the roadway. Very unlike the luxurious studios we see in London and Paris—more like a carpenter's workshop, uncarpeted, undecorated, the ceiling low, and no furniture at all, nothing but a few wooden chairs and shelves, and one large press containing his favorite pictures. But on the walls were hanging some fine copies of Michael Angelo, and on the shelves were many casts from the antique.

In the middle of the room, near the window, which was lighted from the street, the painter stood at work; on a chair by his side, reposing its sleek head on the master's cap, a tortoise-shell cat lay comfortably curled up.

Millet's reception was frank and courteous. He put down his brush, and set aside his engrossing occupation, to meet a stranger without any sign of discomposure. His figure was erect, and of a square build; his face handsome, with large gray eyes, a wide, imaginative brow, white hair, a bright complexion, and a smile most true and winning, not used too often, coming, as all things came with him, from his inmost soul. A real interest in his works soon made itself felt by him; and he was ready to show all that he had in his room. A wonderful unfinished picture, which he then called "Le Coup de Vent," excited an emotion in the spectator difficult to describe. The subject was a great oak uprooted by a hurricane, and in the act of falling; a man running away from it; a dark, stormy sky; everything under it driven, tortured, torn; a beautiful country struck with a sudden despair; every flower, every leaf, even the herbs growing on the bank, sharing in the tragic passion of the scene.

It was perhaps the want of words to express adequate admiration for this masterpiece which made one present ask of the painter:

"*Est-ce dans la forêt?*"

"Madame," replied Millet, fixing his eyes on the speaker with mild surprise, "*C'est partout.*"

The other subject on the easel was in direct contrast with this tempest-tossed landscape—nothing more than a flock of sheep feeding, owing its interest to the tender light and sense of serenity with which the canvas seemed instinct. Millet spoke of the quiet happiness which he desired here to represent; and was still speaking when the door of the studio opened, and let in a traveler, coxcombical in dress and fluttering in manner, who talked as he proceeded, hardly pausing to take breath, bowing low to the master, and so voluble in compliments that only the last was heard:

"*Enfin, Monsieur j'ai la maladie des Millets.*"

The slow, calm manner of the artist made the officious zeal of the visitor, who was perhaps a picture dealer, seem very ridiculous, as he answered:

"*Mais, Monsieur, prenez donc de la médecine.*"

Protestations followed thick and fast, in the course of which the new-comer was left alone with his patient listener.

Exactly above the studio of Jean François Millet was that of his eldest son, who inherits a good deal of his father's talent, if not his singular genius.

Genius rarely extends itself by succession in one direct line; and if Millet's son ever does anything great, it will probably be in treating subjects of a different class from those which have caused his father to be regarded in France as foremost in a new school of painting.

Millet, thinking always more of others than himself, when taken ill two years ago, said to his doctor:

"*Docteur, guérissez-moi: je n'ai pas le droit de mourir; il faut que je vive pour ma famille.* * * *"

The character of the man is shown in this simple sentence.—*Temple Bar.*

ON SOME OF THE RESULTS OF THE EXPEDITION OF H. M. S. CHALLENGER.—Whatever may be the mode of life of the *Foraminifera,* to which the calcareous element of the deep sea "chalk" owes its existence, the fact that it is the chief and most widely-spread material of the sea-bottom in the intermediate zone, throughout both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and the Indian Ocean, at depths from a few hundred to over 2,000 fathoms, is established. But it is not the only extensive deposit which is now taking place. In 1853 Count Pourtalès, an officer of the United States Coast Survey, which has done so much for scientific hydrography, observed that the mud forming the sea-bottom at depths of 150 fathoms, in 31° 32′ north, 79° 35′ west, off the coast of Florida, was "a mixture, in about equal proportions, of *Globigerinæ* and black sand, probably green sand, as it makes a green mark when crushed on paper." Prof. Bailey, examining these grains microscopically, found that they were casts of the interior cavities of *Foraminifera,* consisting of a mineral known as *Glauconite,* which is a silicate of iron and alumina. In these casts the minutest cavities and finest tubes in the Foraminifer were sometimes reproduced in solid counterparts of the glassy mineral, while the calcareous original had been entirely dissolved away.

Contemporaneously with these observations, the indefatigable Ehrenberg had discovered that the "greensands" of the geologist were largely made up of casts of a similar character, and proved the existence of *Foraminifera* at a very ancient geological epoch, by discovering such casts in a greensand of Lower Silurian age, which occurs near St. Petersburg.

Subsequently, Messrs. Parker and Jones discovered similar casts in process of formation, the original shell not having disappeared, in specimens of the sea-bottom of the Australian seas, brought home by the late Prof. Jukes. And the Challenger has observed a deposit of a similar character in the course of the Agulhas current, near the Cape of Good Hope, and in some other localities not yet defined.

It would appear that this infiltration of *Foraminifera* shells with *Glauconite* does not take place at great depths, but rather in what may be termed a sublittoral region, ranging from a hundred to three hundred fathoms. It cannot be ascribed to any local cause, for it takes place, not only over large areas in the Gulf of Mexico and the coast of Florida, but in the South Atlantic and in the Pacific. But what are the conditions which determine its occurrence, and whence the silex, the iron, and the alumina (with perhaps potash and some other ingredients in small quantity) of which the *Glauconite* is composed, proceed, is a point on which no light has yet been thrown. For the present we must be content with the fact that, in certain areas of the "intermediate zone," greensand is replacing and representing the primitively calcareo-silicious ooze.

The investigation of the deposits which are now being formed in the basin of the Mediterranean, by the late Prof. Edward Forbes, by Prof. Williamson, and more recently by Dr. Carpenter, and a comparison of the results thus obtained with what is known of the surface fauna, have brought to light the remarkable fact that, while the surface and the shallows abound with *Foraminifera* and other calcareous shelled organisms, the indications of life become scanty at depths beyond 500 or 600 fathoms, while almost all traces of it disappear at greater depths, and at 1,000 to 2,000 fathoms the bottom is covered with a fine clay.

Dr. Carpenter has discussed the significance of this remarkable fact, and he is disposed to attribute the absence of life at great depths partly to the absence of any circulation of the water of the Mediterranean at such depths, and partly to the exhaustion of the oxygen of the water by the organic matter contained in the fine clay, which he conceives to be formed of the finest particles of the mud brought down by the rivers which flow into the Mediterranean.

However this may be, the explanation thus offered of the presence of the fine mud, and of the absence of organisms which ordinarily live at the bottom, does not account for the absence of the skeletons of the organisms which undoubtedly abound at the surface of the Mediterranean; and it would seem to have no application to the remarkable fact discovered by the Challenger, that in the open Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, in the midst of the great intermediate zone, and thousands of miles away from the embouchure of any river, the sea-bottom, at depths approaching to and beyond 3,000 fathoms, no longer consists of *Globigerina* ooze, but of an excessively fine red clay.

It must be admitted that it is very difficult at present to frame any satisfactory explanation of the mode of origin of this singular deposit of red clay.

I cannot say that the theory put forward tentatively, and with much reservation by Prof. Thomson, that the calcareous matter is dissolved out by the relatively fresh water of the deep currents from the Antarctic regions, appears satisfactory to me. Nor do I see my way to the acceptance of the suggestion of Dr. Carpenter, that the red clay is the result of the decomposition of previously-formed greensand. At present there is no evidence that greensand casts are ever formed at great depths; nor has it been proved that *Glauconite* is decomposable by the agency of water and carbonic acid.

I think it probable that we shall have to wait some time for a sufficient explanation of the origin of the abyssal red clay, no less than for that of the sublittoral greensand in the intermediate zone. But the importance of the establishment of the fact that these various deposits are being formed in the ocean, at the present day, remains the same, whether its *rationale* be understood or not.

For suppose the globe to be evenly covered with sea, to a depth say of a thousand fathoms—then, whatever might be the mineral matter composing the sea-bottom, little or no deposit would be formed upon it, the abrading and denuding action of the water at such a depth being exceedingly slight. Next imagine sponges *Radiolaria, Foraminifera,* and diatomaceous plants, such as those which now exist in the deep-sea, to be introduced: they would be distributed according to the same laws as at present, the sponges (and possibly some of the *Foraminifera*) covering the bottom, while other *Foraminifera,* with the *Radiolaria* and *Diatomaceæ,* would increase and multiply in the surface waters. In accordance with the existing state of things, the *Radiolaria* and Diatoms would have a universal distribution, the latter gathering most thickly in the polar regions, while the *Foraminifera* would be largely, if not exclusively, confined to the intermediate zone; and as a consequence of this distribution, a bed of "chalk" would begin to form in the intermediate zone, while caps of silicious rock would accumulate on the circumpolar regions.

Suppose, further, that a part of the intermediate area were raised to within 200 or 300 fathoms of the surface—for anything that we know to the contrary, the change of level might determine the substitution of greensand for the "chalk;" while, on the other hand, if part of the same area were depressed to 3,000 fathoms, that change might determine the substitution of a different silicate of alumina and iron—namely, clay—for the "chalk" that would otherwise be formed.

If the 'Challenger' hypothesis, that the red clay is the residue left by dissolved *Foraminiferous* skeletons is correct, then all these deposits alike would be directly, or indirectly, the product of living organisms. But just as a silicious deposit may be metamorphosed into opal or quartzite, and chalk into marble, so known metamorphic agencies may metamorphose clay into schist, clay-slate, slate, gneiss, or even granite. And thus, by the agency of the lowest and simplest of organisms, our imaginary globe might be covered with strata of all the chief kinds of rock of which the known crust of the earth is composed, of indefinite thickness and extent.—*The Contemporary Review.*

JOHN KNOX.—Knox, you can well perceive, in all his writings and in all his way of life, was emphatically of Scottish build; eminently a national specimen; in fact, what we might denominate the most Scottish of Scots, and to this day typical of all the qualities which belong nationally to the very choicest Scotsmen we have known, or had clear record of: utmost sharpness of discernment and discrimination, courage enough, and, what is still better, no particular consciousness of courage, but a readiness in all simplicity to do and dare whatsoever is commanded by the inward voice of native manhood; on the whole a beautiful and simple but complete incompatibility with whatever is false in word or conduct; inexorable contempt and detestation of what in modern speech is called humbug. Nothing hypocritical, foolish, or untrue can find harbor in this man; a pure, and mainly silent, tenderness of affection is in him; touches of genial humor are not wanting under his severe austerity; an occasional growl of sarcastic indignation against malfeasance, falsity, and stupidity; indeed secretly an extensive fund of that disposition, kept mainly silent, though inwardly in daily exercise; a most clear-cut, hardy, distinct, and effective man; fearing God and without any other fear.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

ROMAN DIGGINGS.—Of the diggings on the Palatine Hill carried on by Cavaliere Rosa, every one has heard. It is much to be wished that the affected name by which they are commonly spoken of did not go so far as it certainly does to obscure their real importance. Everybody who goes to Rome is, as a matter of course, carried to see "the Palace of the Cæsars." The name has a grand sound, perhaps a little too rhythmical for plain prose or for every-day talk. Still, looking on what has been brought to light on the Palatine simply as the palace of the Cæsars, the interest of those discoveries is great indeed. It brings one side of the history of Rome, one side of the greatness of Rome, strongly before us, when we see that a time came when the house of one man covered a greater space than had once been covered by Rome itself. And the greatness of Rome is perhaps still more strongly brought home to us, at all events the peculiar character of its history is, when we remember, that that one man whose house covered the whole Palatine, and who sometimes deemed the Palatine too small for him, was in name, not an avowed sovereign, but simply the first magistrate of the Roman Commonwealth. The wild freaks of Caius and Nero have vanished; but we can still trace out the growth of that mighty fabric, as it swelled from the modest house of Augustus to the Septizonium of Severus. And we remember that all this was raised before the Emperors had taken to themselves any of the outward forms of royalty—before Diocletian had brought in the diadem and other signs of eastern kingship—before boastful inscriptions spoke of Emperors as the "lords of all"—before panegyrists spoke of their "majesty," their "divinity," as eternal. That house was the house of men who were still only the Imperators of the Roman Army, the Consuls and Tribunes of the Roman Commonwealth, the Princes of the Roman Senate, the High Pontiffs of the Roman religion. And if all this brings home to us in the most striking way the silent growth of the Roman city into the Roman Empire, there are special points in the imperial works on the Palatine, which have a special charm, a special value, in the eye both of history and art. Simply as a piece of architecture, no building of its kind can surpass the grace of the small remains of the building known as the Basilica Jovis. And its historic interest becomes higher still, when we see how thoroughly all the arrangements of a Christian church are forestalled in the heathen hall of judgment, how small an architectural change was needed to bridge the gap between the basilica of Jupiter and the basilicas of Saint Lawrence and Saint Agnes. All this gives us a lesson so instructive that it is hard to believe that there is a lesson more instructive still, which the common way of talking of the Palatine diggings, the common phrase of the Palace of the Cæsars, tends to put out of sight. Yet higher in interest, deeper in instruction, than any remains of imperial times are the remains still there to be seen of the primæval Rome itself. Of "that famous group of village communities on the Tiber" which grew into the Roman city and the Roman world, we there see the extent, we see the very stones themselves, of the oldest and the most famous. If we take in one side of the greatness of Rome, when we see the whole hill covered with the house of a single man, we take in another side, when we see that the whole city once covered only half the hill. When we look out from within the walls of that primæval Latin settlement on the hill crowned by the once hostile Sabine settlement on the Capitol, we better take in the first stages of that process which began when those two hills were girded by a single wall, which went on till the Tyne and the Euphrates were as much Roman rivers as the Tiber, till Nisibis and Newcastle had become outposts of the city which had grown into a world. All this needs neither exploded legend nor arbitrary conjecture to give it its value. In fact its value cannot be understood till legend and conjecture have been wholly swept away. There was a time when the Latin settlement on the Palatine was but one of many Latin settlements, perhaps the youngest and smallest among them. That Latin settlement was destined to the dominion of the world, because the rival Sabine settlement was so near to it that there was no choice but either union or mutual destruction. We need no mythical names or imaginary dates. To one who looks at these matters with the eye of modern research, the story of those primæval settlements is written on the hills themselves. And the tale is indeed brought home to us, we seem almost to stand face to face with the men of prehistoric times, when we see the scarped hill fenced in with the mighty stones of the primitive masonry—when we see the ditch which cut off the inhabited and fortified part of the hill from the part which still remained its pasture ground—when we see the basement of the temple reared to the earliest gods of Rome, before Jupiter the Best and Greatest had put on any of the legendary attributes of the Hellenic Zeus. Much of this we might have seen by the light which recent scholarship has opened to us, even if the Palatine and Capitoline hills were wholly covered by grass and wood, by later ruins, or even by modern buildings. The Roman hills, looked at by the light of Roman history, tell their own tale. But that tale is brought home to us with tenfold power and clearness, when we not only see the spots where the primæval settlements were fixed, but when the spade of the modern engineer has set before our eyes the very stones of the primæval settlements themselves.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

BRISTOL CHINA.—When first I took kindly to the study of old china, I found considerable difficulty in squaring my unsophisticated ideas with those of connoisseurs. On one occasion I was shown a coarsely-modeled tea-cup, thick and clumsy—decorated with green festoons—and I was told to admire it. I demurred, and nearly suffered death at the hands of the amiable china-maniac to whom I am indebted for catching the disorder, for hinting that I could buy prettier things than that from a street barrow. He muttered something about "hard paste," "Champion," "Old Bristol," "seldom met with," "did not last long." I said, simply, I thought it did not matter much, and that the collapse of the Bristol works about a century ago was a trouble that might be got over. Then he turned the cup over and said, "Look there." I looked, and there was a plain bluish slate-colored †. I was silent, for I knew a lady who used a set of this precious ware for common every-day tea-drinking. So far as I know, it is in use to this day if not broken. I mentioned this circumstance to a few china-maniacs the other day, and they raised a hideous howl at what they deemed little short of sacrilege.

Our old friend, Horace Walpole, lets us into the secret of the original cost of Bristol china. Writing to Lady Ossory on the 17th October, 1775, he says: "To my sorrow I did not know that last year's act, to favor the Bristol manufacturers, laid a duty of 150 per cent. on French china, and I paid at Dover seven guineas and a half for a common set of coffee things that had cost me but five." In his catalogue he mentions "a cup and saucer, white, with green festoons of flowers, Bristol porcelain, also a round picture of white flowers, in alto relievo, of the same," which fetched at the Strawberry Hill sale a solitary guinea. Contrast these prices with the following instance: In 1774, Edmund Burke was staying for a fortnight with the father of the late Mr. Smith, of Berkeley Crescent, Clifton, during the contested election for Bristol in which he was successful. To acknowledge, in a delicate manner, the kindness he had received, Burke ordered from Champion a very fine tea and coffee service of Bristol china, rich in gilding, elegant in design—and presented it to the wife of his host and supporter. Some few of the pieces of this historic tea-service are without any mark, but nearly all have the usual Bristol mark of the † in slaty blue. The initials of Mrs. Smith (S. S.) are inscribed upon every piece, and serve to identify it. The predominence of green in the decoration was in honor of Burke, whose electioneering color it was. Miss Smith, sister of the late proprietor, courteously presented a cup and saucer to Mr. Joseph Marryat. At the sale of that eminent connoisseur's collection, in 1867, this lot fetched nine pounds seven shillings. Sugar tureens of old Bristol have since been sold for as much as two hundred and thirty, and a pair of dishes for forty-seven pounds.

At the great china sale last year, a pair of Bristol figures, "Fire and Water," fetched a hundred and twenty-three pounds: a solitary figure, "Autumn," a hundred and eight; while a pair of white and gold Bristol figures of Sphinxes—supposed to be the portraits of Kitty Clive and Peg Woffington—went, a week or two ago, for twenty-two pounds. All this is bewildering enough to the uninitiated, but, as an eminent collector said to me the other day, "China is not a mere fancy, it requires study—a complete education."—*All the Year Round.*

NOVALIS.—Of Novalis, it is almost certain, the ordinary English reader knows little or nothing. There is a vague echo of the name, perhaps, pervading many memories, and that is all. Not every one of those to whom the name has a sort of familiar sound is aware that it was assumed for purposes of concealment, until, by force of fame, it completely absorbed the real name of Friedrich von Hardenberg, son of Baron von Hardenberg, director of the Saxonian salt works. Nor, though Novalis may assuredly take his place in a category of broken lives, is there in the story of his short career anything of that terribly real and universally appreciable misery which startles and impresses one in the case of the literary Bohemian, and which goes straight home to the heart of whoever is liable to sordid wants, and whoever has a dread of starvation and the dead-house. Novalis "passed away on the 26th of March, 1801, in the twenty-ninth year of his age, leaving to us all a reputation full of promise and fragmentary works, that in their ruined splendor say something of what he might have become to Germany, and to the world of students that bow to German thought." It was early for the golden bowl to be broken, and for the silver cord to be cut; but the drama of his life offers none of those appalling scenes which can rivet the attention and enlist the sympathies of the least as well as the most refined combatants in the battle of life. Novalis was at one time assessor and law adviser to the salt mines of Thuringia, at another a chief engineer; and "poet-prophet" though he was, he was "very industrious in the duties of his office, attending to all things with willingness, and regarding nothing, of however little importance, as insignificant." He did not go forth to fight the world, taking for his battlecry, "The academy, the hospital, or the morgue." He was content to snatch what time he might from the ordinary work of men for his literary labors; and soft as well as sad are the incidents which, in his case, exercise over us a fascinating influence. There was no fierce struggle for daily bread, no half-tragic and half comic experiences; he loved and lost, and he was cut off in the early flower of his age; we mourn with him at the grave of Sophie Küher, and we mourn for him, as he wastes away with consumption before his futile brain has been matured; we acknowledge the fascination of his story, but it affects us with only a gentle melancholy.—*Chambers's Journal.*

CURIOUS TEA-POTS.—The largest collection of tea-pots known was that of the late Mrs. Hawes, who bequeathed three hundred specimens to her daughter. Among them are several formerly belonging to Queen Charlotte. Mr. Croker mentions a tea-pot that belonged to Dr. Johnson, and held two quarts; but this is a bachelor affair compared with that purchased by the late Mrs. Marryat at the sale of Mrs. Piozzi's effects at Streatham. This tea-pot, used at Johnsonian tea-fights, holds more than three quarts. It is of old Oriental porcelain, painted and gilt. George IV. had a large assembly of tea-pots—tea was not much in his way, by-the-bye—piled in pyramids in the Pavilion at Brighton; and Mrs. Elizabeth Carter was also a collector of tea-pots, each of which possessed some traditionary interest. The so-called "Elizabethan" examples are clearly miscalled, for tea was not drunk, nor tea-pots made, in England until the decline of the dynasty which succeeded the Tudors. Liverpool produced two historic tea-pots, one of which is dedicated to the Earl of Derby, printed in "Liverpool transfer," with the Stanley crest and the following inscription: "Good health and success to the Right Honorable the Earl of Derby."

> Long may he live,
> Happy may he be,
> Blest with content,
> And from misfortune free.

The second famous Liverpool tea-pot is dedicated to John Wesley, and is decorated with his portrait. A specimen of this Wesley tea-pot may be seen at the South Kensington Museum. Another Wesley tea-pot, upon which are his portrait and some acrostic lines in his praise, was made at the Staffordshire potteries.

Liverpool pottery, however, was not always dedicated to such noble persons or objects. One fine specimen, covered with ships and trophies, bears the inscription, "Success to the African Trade," a sentiment sufficient to destroy the appetite of anybody who happens to recollect what was meant at Liverpool by the "African trade."—*All the Year Round*

THE RACING SEASON.

OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN IN THE EAST.

THE SPRING MEETING OF THE MARYLAND JOCKY CLUB AT BALTIMORE—STAKES AND ENTRIES—PREPARATIONS FOR THE EVENT—LIST OF MARYLAND STABLES PREPARING TO COMPETE.

Although the racing campaign has already been inaugurated with the meeting at New-Orleans, to be immediately followed by running at Nashville, Lexington, and Louisville, the Spring meeting at Baltimore will be of greater interest to turfmen in this vicinity, as the opening event of the campaign in the East. Many of the crack colts entered in the stakes of the Maryland Jocky Club will take part in the leading events at Jerome Park, Long Branch, and Saratoga, and their performances in the Monumental City will attract wide attention. The programme for the Spring meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club is liberal and comprehensive. The purses and added money to stakes amount to the large sum of $10,100 for the four days' racing, to commence on Tuesday, May 25. The opening event will be a dash of three-quarters of a mile for maidens of all ages for a purse of $300, to be followed by the Chesapeake Stakes for three-year old fillies, one mile and a quarter. This race, which has twenty nominations, including Lizzie R., Oiltipa, Australind, Finework, and other good ones, will be important in determining the favorite for the Ladies' Stake at Jerome Park. The third race, which has twenty-three entries, is for the Handicap Stakes, for four-year olds, mile heats. The weights imposed range from 68 to 108 pounds. The fourth race is a trial steeplechase for horses that have never won a similar event an Saratoga, Jerome Park, Long Branch, or Baltimore. The second day's sport will open with the sweepstakes for three-year olds that have never won as two-year olds. Colts to carry 100 pounds, and fillies and geldings 97 pounds, one mile. There are thirty-one entries, including Australind, Lizzie R., Springlet, Holbrook, and others of the same calibre. This should be a splendid race, many of the horses entered having run well last year. The second event on the card will be the Baltimore Cup, two and a quarter miles, the first of the year in the East. Of the sixteen entries the most prominent are Fadladeen, Vandalite, Lizzie Lucas, Preakness, Mate, Limestone, and Galway, and from such a lot as this a splendid contest may be anticipated.

The third race is a Free Handicap Stakes for all ages, one mile and a half, to close on Monday, May 24, and the fourth a mile-heat race, with allowances to maidens. On the third day there will be a selling for all ages, a mile and three-quarters; the Preakness Stake, for three-year olds, one mile and a half with twenty-three nominations, including King Bolt, Oiltipa, Australind, and Bay Final. The third race is a dash of one mile and a quarter for gentlemen riders, welter weights, and the fourth a compensation purse, mile heats, with allowances and penalties. The races on the fourth and concluding day will consist of a mile dash for three-year olds; a handicap purse of a mile and a half for horses that have run during the meeting; two-mile heats for all ages, and a grand steeple-chase, post stakes, of about two miles and a half. The Maryland Jockey Club is making extensive preparations for the reception of its guests during the meeting, and Secretary Ferguson writes that the course at Pimlico is in fine order and the horses taking regular work. The following are the horses now undergoing preparation for the campaign:

GOV. BOWIE'S STABLE.

Ex-Gov. Odin Bowie possesses a fair lot, which will receive considerable attention from connoisseurs. He occasionally brings out a good animal, and unexpectedly captures one of the leading events at Saratoga, as he did with Baltimore in 1865 and Catesby in 1872. For the coming campaign Gov. Bowie's stable will be under the care of William Kane, a young man of much promise as a trainer. The string will be composed of fifteen head, the most prominent being the fast horse Catesby, five years old by imported Eclipse, out of Katie, by Two-Bitts. Catesby was a remarkably fine two-year old, and made his début in the Saratoga Stakes, three-quarters of a mile, which he won in 1:17½, beating Long Branch, Electra, Count D'Orsay, Springbok, and other good ones. In the Kentucky Stakes, one mile, a few days after, he not only received a bad start, but stepped into a gopher hole, and almost fell. He was a long distance behind his competitors at the half-mile pole, nevertheless he gained third place, and would undoubtedly have won had it not been for the accident. After starting in the Nursery Stake at Jerome Park, won by Wildidle, he also ran third, and behind him were such good ones at Strachino, Katy Pease, Ill Used, &c. His fourth and last appearance as a two-year old was in the Central Stakes at Baltimore, one mile, where he defeated Count D'Orsay in 1:46. As a three-year old, however, Catesby was unfortunate, as he was "off" the greater part of the season, and only began to regain his racing form in the Fall, when he won his only victory—a purse for three-year olds, one mile and a quarter, in 2:14, beating eight competitors. Last year as a four-year old he appeared eight times, winning three times, and making a dead heat with Granger, in a dash of two miles, at Baltimore. His most important victory was in the Maturity Stake for four-year olds, three miles, at Jerome Park, which was worth over $4,000. Should he be brought out in good form this season Catesby will be hard to beat. The other five-year old in the stable is Calvert, by Baltimore, out of Chickamauga, by Bonnie Laddie, of which much cannot be said. The four-year olds are Keene Richards, by War Dance, out of Evergreen, who as a two-year old started once, and as a three-year old twice, but has not shown much speed; Boz, by Dickens, out of Chickamauga, who started three times, and won a mile-heat race at Baltimore; Boots, by Dickens, out of Slipper, by imported Yorkshire, (of little value,) and Musician, by Dickens, out of Parepa, by Whale, who is yet to show what he can do. The two three-year olds in the establishment are Holbrook, by Baywood, out of Generil, by Revenue, and Ore Knob, by Dickens, out of Slipper. The latter has yet to make his début, but Holbrook appeared last year without scoring a victory out of four starts. He may show to better advantage this season, having grown considerably. The remainder of the stable is composed of seven two-year olds by Dickens, and the filly Mary, out of My Maryland, by Brown Dick, who is thought very highly of by the Governor.

THE HANOVER STABLE.

Probably the strongest stable in the vicinity of Baltimore is that of Major Thomas W. Doswell, of Virginia, who will show up sixteen head this season under the tuition of Albert Thompson. The chief of the establishment is King Bolt, three years old, by Lexington, out of imported Eltham Lass, purchased last Summer from Messrs. Hunter & Travers. As one of the favorites for the Belmont event, he was fully described in THE TIMES several weeks since, and it is unnecessary to say anything further than that opinions differ in regard to his qualities as a race-horse. There are ten other three-year olds, as follows: New-York, by Planet, out of Hester, by Lexington; Consignee, by Lexington, out of imported Cairn Gorme, by Cornerstone; Arcturus, by Planet, out of Elkhorna, by Lexington; Retriever, by Abdel Kader, out of Fanny Washington, by Revenue; Elevator, by King Lear, out of Rosa, by Star Davis; Invoice, by Lexington, out of Volga, by imported Glencoe; Evelyn Carter, by imported Australian, out of Miss Carter, by imported Sovereign; Grey Lag, by Baywood, out of Lag, by Loadstone; Dimple, by Planet, out of Maggie Hunter, by Lexington, and Asteria, by Asteroid, out of Heiress, by imported Scythian. The following five two-year olds complete the list: Bay colt, by Abdel Kader, out of Nina, by Boston; Rappahannock, by King Lear, out of Fanny Washington; Jenifer, by Abdel Kader, out of Rosa; Outcast, by imported Leamington, out of Orianna, and Chestnut filly, by Leamington, out of Ecliptic, by imported Eclipse. It will be seen from the above list that a well-bred lot of youngsters will be brought to the attention of the turfmen by the Hanover establishment.

CLABAUGH'S STABLE.

The string of Mr. E. A. Clabaugh consists of six head now in active work at the Pimlico course under the tuition of Jeter Walden. The oldest of the lot is Picolo, four years old, by Concord, out of Maudina, by imported Australian. He started six times last year and won the memorable mile and an eighth dash at Saratoga, which he ran in 1:56, carrying 83 pounds. This is the fastest time on record for the distance, and Picolo was the greatest surprise of the season. Picolo showed himself a fast horse under light weight, and if favorably handicapped he will be hard to beat at two miles and under. The three-year olds in the stable are Viator, by Vauxhall, out of Heatherbell, by imported Balrownie; chestnut filly Violet, by Vauxhall, out of Mary Watson, by Donerail, and chestnut filly Elizabeth, by Vauxhall, out of Maudina. These are all untried, but much is expected from them, as Vauxhall has proved himself a splendid race-horse and a winner at all distances. The two young fillies by Vauxhall now in training are Helen, out of Mary Watson, and Emily, out of Heatherbell.

M'COUN'S STABLE.

A small but important stable is that of D. McCoun, who is busy in preparing seven horses for the campaign. The oldest of the lot is Kadi, six years old, by Lexington, out of Katonah, by Voucher. He was quite a profitable horse last year. He started fourteen times, won five, walked over for a purse of $500, and on several occasions won second money. The king of the establishment, however, is Merodac, five years old, by imported Australian, out of Ada Cheatham, by Lexington. He has proved himself a very speedy animal, but unfortunately has always run in the very best company. As a three-year old he came in contact with Tom Bowling and Springbok. Last year he started four times, was once a winner, and was third in the Jockey Club Handicap, won by Preakness, with Springbok second. He ran second to Bingaman, to whom he gave three pounds, in a mile and a half dash, and was second to Katie Pease in two miles and a half at Jerome Park, where the great filly defeated him by a neck only. Another five year old is Rose Bud, by imported Australian, out of Red Rose, formerly owned by Col. McDaniel. She ran several times last year, but did not score a victory. Besides the above-mentioned animals, Mr. McCoun will bring out a three-year old colt by imported Hurrah, (son of Newminster,) and three two-year olds—one of them by Victory, one by imported Leamington, and one by Pimlico, out of Young Utilla, by Hurricane.

SNEDEKER'S STABLE.

Eph Snedeker is also stationed at Baltimore, and has several good animals galloping at Pimlico. The leaders are Daylight, five years old, by Lightning, out of Laura Spillman, a good mare at the hurdles and hard to beat at light welter weights; Bay Rum, four years old, by Baywood, out of Generil, by Revenue, bred by Mr. M. H. Sanford, and ran under the colors of Capt. Cottrill last year. Starting three times last year, he was once a winner and may turn out well this season. Another four-year old is the chestnut gelding Mill Boy, by Lexington, out of Mildred, by imported Glencoe, thus being a full brother to that great race-horse, Monarch. He belonged to Mr. Sanford last year, and was entered in several stakes, but did not start. He was not considered of much worth, but may agreeably disappoint his new owner. Mr. Snedeker has several other young horses which are to make their debut this Spring.

THE DAVIS' STABLE.

Messrs. T. B. and W. R. Davis will train a small lot for the campaign beginning in the Monumental City. The principal horse in the stable is the old campaigner Fadladeen, by War Dance, out of Nora Creina, now eight years old, and as fast as ever. Not having been run to death as a two and three year old, he appeared as a matured horse with full power in 1871, and showed himself possessed of remarkable speed. He first appeared in a mile dash at Lexington, running the distance in 1:43—then the fastest time on record. Two days after he ran third in a dash of a mile and a half. In 1872 he ran nine times, scoring but one victory. In 1873 he started seven times, and won thrice, notwithstanding his throwing out a curb during the season. Last year he ran sixteen races, winning four times. Allie Hunt, the full brother to Fadladeen, and a year his senior, was a very fast horse in his day, but one of his legs gave way three years ago, and he has not done much since. There is also the five-year old Storms, by Curles, out of Tempest, and several others.

OTHER STABLES.

Several other small establishments at Baltimore are also being prepared for the season, viz., that of Col. F. M. Hall, who has a bay filly by Eugene, out of Faith, by Childe Harold, and Rosie, by Eugene, out of La Rose, by Lexington. Barton & Wilson are the owners of First Chance, four years old, by Baywood, out of Dot, by Mad Anthony; Denver, three years old, by Pimlico, out of Young Utilla, and several others. Mart Jordan owns Brookland, six years old, by Lexington, out of imported Cairn Gorm, by Cotherstone, and O'Neil, four years old, by Lightning, out of Zingara, by Star Davis.

TURF NOTES.

The Spring meeting of the Galveston Jockey Club commences on Tuesday next, April 27, and pools will be sold on the several events at the Turf Exchange, No. 15 West Twenty-eighth street. The starters will be received by telegraph on Monday night.

In view of the fact that pools on the two great English Spring races—the Two Thousand Guineas and the Derby—will be sold at the Turf Exchange, the latest quotations of the betting will be of interest. The rates are as follows:

THE TWO THOUSAND.

6 to 1 against Camballo, (off.)
7 to 1 against Craig Millar, (t.)
8 to 1 against Garterly Bell, (t. and off.)
10 to 1 against Claremont, (t.)
25 to 1 against Prince Arthur, (t. and w.)
25 to 1 against Fotherhill, (t. and off.)
100 to 15 against Balie, (off.)
100 to 7 against Earl of Dartry, (t. and off.)
500 to 50 against J. Dawson's lot, (t.)

THE DERBY.

7 to 1 against Galopin, (off.)
9 to 1 against Holy Friar, (t.)
100 to 7 against Camballo, (off.)
20 to 1 against Makeshift Colt, (t. and off.)
20 to 1 against Roland Graeme, (t. and off.)
20 to 1 against Claremont, (t. and off.)
20 to 1 against Earl of Dartry, (t. and off.)
33 to 1 against Breechloader, (t.)

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

FIRST COMPETITION FOR PLACES ON THE TEAM—AN UNFAVORABLE DAY—RESULTS OF THE SHOOTING.

The first competition for places on the team to represent the United States in the International Match at Dublin next June, took place at Creedmoor Range yesterday. The match commenced promptly at 11 A. M., with the entry of twenty contestants. This included four contestants who have decided to stand upon the scores made by them in the four competitions of last year, and Mr. George Crouch, who is of foreign birth, and, therefore, ineligible. A large number of members of the Amateur Rifle Club practiced with the competitors, among them being Messrs. J. T. B. Collins, A. Anderson and other well known marksmen. The absence of Col. Bodine was a disappointment to many. He sent word that pressing business engagements would prevent him from entering yesterday, but as he had previously decided on standing upon his last year's score, he will not be required to practice regularly. Gen. Shaler, who was present, exercised a general supervision over the competitors, and was of great assistance to the press in preparing the scores. A "chopping" wind which blew during the day increased in violence in the afternoon, and appeared to affect the experienced marksmen more unfavorably than those of less practice. Gen. Dakin came out ahead, with a score of 146 out of a possible 180 points, and thus demonstrated his ability to maintain his average scores. The other members fell considerably below their average scores of last season, Capt. Henry Fulton scoring third and Col. Gildersleeve fourth in the list of competitors. Fortunately the contestants completed their forty-five rounds ten minutes before the storm came on in all its violence.

The following is the result of the competition in detail:

Range	Scores	Total	Aggregate
GEN. THOMAS S. DAKIN.			
800—	4 3 4 4 3 3 3 4 3 4 4 4 4 3 3 3	52	
900—	3 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 3 3	55	
1,000—	3 4 0 3 4 3 2 3 3 4 3 4 3 0 0	39	146
GEN. J. R. HAWLEY.			
800—	3 2 4 4 3 2 2 3 3 2 3 4 4 3 3	45	
900—	3 3 4 3 3 3 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 3 3	53	
1,000—	3 4 3 3 5 2 4 4 3 3 3 0 4 3	45	143
CAPT. HENRY FULTON.			
800—	3 4 0 3 4 0 0 2 4 2 3 3 3 3 4	38	
900—	3 4 2 3 3 3 4 4 0 4 3 3 4 4 4	48	
1,000—	3 4 3 4 2 4 4 3 4 4 4 3 3 0	49	135
COL. H. A. GILDERSLEEVE.			
800—	2 4 3 3 4 2 2 4 3 3 4 3 3 3 3	46	
900—	4 3 0 3 3 4 3 3 4 4 4 3 0 3 4	45	
1,000—	0 2 3 0 3 4 4 3 3 3 3 3 2 2 4	39	130
R. C. COLEMAN.			
800—	3 3 3 2 4 4 4 4 0 4 3 4 3 3 3	47	
900—	3 4 4 3 4 2 4 2 3 4 4 4 2 4	51	
1,000—	0 3 3 3 3 3 2 3 8 0 0 2 0 0 0	25	123
CAPT. L. C. BRUCE.			
800—	2 3 4 3 2 2 4 3 4 0 3 3 0 3 3	39	
900—	3 0 0 4 3 3 4 3 4 4 3 2 4 4 4	45	
1,000—	3 0 4 0 4 2 3 3 4 3 3 3 2 2 3	38	122
H. S. JEWELL.			
800—	3 3 2 3 3 4 3 4 2 3 3 4 3 2 3	45	
900—	3 2 3 3 0 2 3 4 2 3 3 3 4 4 0	39	
1,000—	0 2 2 3 4 0 4 0 3 2 3 3 4 4	37	121
A. V. CANFIELD, JR.			
800—	4 3 2 4 4 3 4 0 2 3 2 3 2 4 0	40	
900—	4 4 0 4 3 3 3 4 4 3 0 2 3 3 4	44	
1,000—	0 3 3 3 0 3 3 0 4 2 3 3 4 2	36	120
G. W. YALE.			
800—	2 3 4 3 3 3 2 3 4 3 3 3 2 3 3	44	
900—	0 3 4 2 4 4 3 3 4 4 3 3 0 4 3	44	
1,000—	0 0 3 3 4 3 0 4 3 2 3 4 3 0 0	32	120
L. M. BALLARD.			
800—	2 3 3 3 3 4 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 3 4	51	
900—	3 0 3 3 2 4 3 2 0 0 2 3 2 3 3	33	
1,000—	3 0 4 2 2 4 0 3 3 8 4 2 0 0 3	33	117
J. S. LATIMER.			
800—	0 3 0 3 0 2 3 3 3 3 3 2 4 4 4	37	
900—	3 4 4 3 4 3 3 4 3 3 2 4 2 3 3	48	
1,000—	2 0 2 2 0 2 0 2 2 3 3 R 3 3 0	25	109
E. H. SANFORD.			
800—	3 3 2 4 4 4 2 3 4 4 0 2 4 0 3	42	
900—	0 0 3 3 3 0 0 0 4 4 4 2 3 4 4	34	
1,000—	3 3 2 0 0 4 0 0 0 3 3 3 4 2 4	31	107
P. G. SANFORD.			
800—	2 4 3 0 0 2 0 4 2 4 4 2 2 3 3	35	
900—	4 3 4 3 4 4 3 4 0 4 0 0 4 3 3	43	
1,000—	0 0 0 3 2 0 3 0 3 3 2 2 2 0 2	22	100
GEORGE CROUCH.			
800—	4 4 3 4 3 3 4 4 3 4 8 4 4 3 3	53	
900—	2 2 4 0 2 3 3 3 2 3 4 3 3 0 3	37	
1,000—	0 3 0 0 0 4 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0	10	100
J. S. CONLIN.			
800—	3 3 4 0 3 2 2 3 3 3 4 3 0 3 4	40	
900—	0 0 4 4 4 3 4 2 3 0 2 2 4 3 3	38	
1,000—	0 0 0 0 3 3 2 3 3 3 0 0 0 0 3	20	98
A. J. ROUX.			
800—	2 0 0 R 3 3 0 0 0 4 4 3 3 3 2	25	
900—	3 0 0 0 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 3 4 4 1	38	
1,000—	0 3 3 3 3 3 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4	25	90
J. E. WHITLEY.			
800—	3 2 0 4 3 0 4 3 3 3 3 3 4 3 0	38	
900—	0 0 0 4 3 3 3 4 2 2 0 2 2 3 3	31	
1,000—	0 2 0 0 0 2 3 3 3 0 3 3 0 0 0	19	88
E. H. RAYMOND.			
800—	2 2 2 0 3 4 0 3 3 2 4 4 4 2 2	17	
900—	0 2 2 0 0 2 4 3 2 0 0 0 0 0 0	15	
1,000—	3 0 0 3 3 4 0 2 2 2 2 4 3 3 2 3	34	86
LEON BACKER.			
800—	3 4 0 0 3 2 0 2 2 3 3 3 0 3 3	32	
900—	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 3 4 4 3 4 2 4	29	
1,000—	3 0 0 3 3 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 2 2 0	16	77
JOSEPH HOLLAND.			
800—	0 0 4 4 3 3 3 2 4 2 2 2 4 3 4 3	41	
900—	4 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 3 4 3 4 0	20	
1,000—	2 0 0 3 0 2 4 0 0 4 0 2 9 3 3	23	84

Mr. A. T. Stewart, who was a passenger on the Creedmor train yesterday, informed Gen. Shaler that should the American team succeed in defeating their opponents in the coming contest he would increase his subscription to $1,000.

RECKLESS DRIVING.

Maggie Louise Gilmore and her sister Virginia, aged respectively six and eight years, while playing in Washington square yesterday were run over by a wagon driven by an Italian named Antonio Sartorio. Maggie's leg was broken, and her sister received internal injuries of a dangerous character. Officer McGonigle, of the Park Police, arrested the driver and brought him before Justice Kasmire at the Washington Place Court. The prisoner stated that he did all he could to pull up his horse in time, but did not succeed. Justice Kasmire held the accused in $1,000 bail for examination.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WISHES TO take care of a gentleman's house for the Summer; best of City references. Call at No. 235 West 24th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as chamber-maid, and would assist in the washing or the care of children; unexceptionable City references. Apply at present employer's, No. 121 Lexington av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and laundress or chamber-maid and seamstress; best of reference from her last employer. Call at Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—BY TWO PROTestants, as cook and up-stairs girl; cook is experienced in every part of family cooking; have lived together and want a place they will not have to leave in a month; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG, RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS first-class cook: understands cooking in all its branches; best of City references; wages, $20. Call at Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

COOK.—BY A CAPABLE GERMAN GIRL; UNDERstands her business; works for moderate wages; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK, OR HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SWEDISH woman; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; is a good house-keeper; City or country. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS GOOD cook; would do the washing in a small private family; no others need apply; good reference. Call at No. 221 East 21st st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH COOK, HAVING just arrived; good City references from last place. Address J. D., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

COMPANION.—BY A YOUNG LADY OF CAPAbility and refinement, as companion to a lady; can give most excellent references. Address Miss A. Vick, Morrisania, N. Y.

COLORED RELIEF ASSOCIATION, NO. 69 East 10th st., formerly Bible house, receive colored servants direct from Virginia every Monday and Friday at 9 A. M.

DRESS-MAKER.—A THOROUGH DRESS-MAKER will go out by the day or week; new Spring styles; dresses made over, $1 50 per day. Call at No. 608 3d av., in cigar store.

DRESS-MAKING.—MISS BARBER, AN OLD EXperienced dressmaker, will go out by the day, or work at home. Call at No. 745 6th av., near 42d st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERman lady, with good references, as housekeeper in a good family; wages not so much an object as a permanent home. Address Housekeeper, No. 25 Madison st., Hoboken.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT HONEST New-England woman; a good washer and ironer, and a first-class cook; in a private family; is a good worker, and willing to go to the country; references. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH GIRL AS LADY'S maid; good dress-maker; best references. Call at No. 66 West 33d st., top floor.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPEtent person; highest City reference given; a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and first-class hair-dresser; (Scotch.) Address Seamstress, fancy store, No. 426 4th av.

MME. DOLIVET, FRENCH DRESS-MAKER from Worth, Paris, wants a few more customers at home; (new pattern.) Call at No. 164 West 32d st.

NURSE, &C.—BY A NICE, TIDY, PLEASANT, Protestant American young woman, who is fond of children, (or can do light housework); for City or country, or go to Europe with family or lady. Has excellent recommendations. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH LADY, TO TAKE CARE of children; understands hair-dressing; no objection to traveling to Europe with a good family. Address M. Florentin's locksmith store, No. 789 6th av.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH-SWISS nurse; can show very good references. Address French-Swiss Nurse, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL as nurse, to care growing children, or chamber-work; good City reference. Call Monday at 245 East 55th st.

SUMMER AND BOARDING HOUSES, Hotels, Private Families, &c., supplied with capable help of every description at CARPENTER'S, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GOOD OPERATOR; HAS a knowledge of dress-making; no objection to the care of grown children or up-stairs work; best City references; no objection to the country. Call on Monday at No. 106 West 22d st., near 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID—OR would take care of grown children; no objection to travel; good references can be given. Call at or address No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts., for two days.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE COLored girl; neat and tidy; just from Norfolk, Va., as waitress or do general house-work; no objection to the country, nor particular about high wages. Can be seen at No. 543 6th av., near 33d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A REGULAR WAITRESS; IS perfect in her services, and understands the care of silver perfectly; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

WAITRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WAITRESS; first-class City reference given; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 355 1st av.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A first-class washer and ironer, to go out by the day or week; best City references. Call for two days at No. 656 2d av.

WASHING AND IRONING TAKEN IN.—Understands all kinds of ladies' and gents' washing; would go out by the day; flannels done up equal to new. Apply at No. 742 7th av.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION AS NURSery governess or house-keeper; teaches English, French, and music; is a first-class house-keeper and manager; understands all kinds of dress-making and family sewing. Any one wanting an invaluable person with the best references, address E. A. H., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A CAPABLE PERSON THE CARE of a gentleman's house for the Summer months, or longer, while the family are absent; reference. Call or address, No. 54 Lexington av.

MALES

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO RECOMMEND an experienced courier in Europe, who speaks five languages; has traveled on the Continent over twenty years. Address J. E. J. G., Traveler's Club, 124 5th av. Courier's address, 75 Sutherland st., Pimlico, London.

A YOUNG MAN FOR SIX YEARS WITH his present employer wishes a situation at a moderate salary; has been cashier and book-keeper for past year and a half; first-class references given. Address E. R. L., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

A RESPECTABLE MAN AND HIS WIFE want to take care of a gentleman's house for the Summer; no incumbrance; good City reference. Call at No. 122 West 19th st., rear.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH BUTLER, in a private family; can take full charge of a dining-room; very best references from last employer; no objection to go into the country for the Summer. Address Alexis, Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands the care and management of horses, carriages, and harness in all respects; has lived nine years in one place; has the very best recommendations for strict sobriety, honesty, and excellent driving during the last fourteen years in this City; no objection to the country. Address Coachman, No. 1,013 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHman and groom; thoroughly understands the proper treatment of horses and carriages; three years' first-class City and Brooklyn references. Address Coachman, Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT, respectable Protestant; married, small family; willing to make himself useful; first-class City references. Can be seen at No. 160 East 53d st. until suited, or address Coachman.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; married; thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; best City reference from last employer. Call or address T. C., No. 52 West 10th st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, WHO has ten years' reference from his former, and five years' from his last employer, who perfectly understands his business. Call for two days at No. 106 West 52d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, single; thoroughly understands his business; can give six years' best City reference. Call or address for two days, N. S., at his present employer's, No. 47 East 52d st., stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN, five feet ten inches high; shaves clean; has the very best City and country recommendations; competent and obliging. Address Q., Box No. 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS, TRUSTWORthy, honest single man, who thoroughly understands his business; is sober, steady, and a careful driver; City or country; willing and obliging; the best of City references. Address R. B., Box No. 243 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN as first-class coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; has eight years' City reference from last employer; no objection to the country. Call at or address No. 114 West 50th st. for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; understands his business thoroughly; eight years' reference from last place; no objection to the country. Call on or address, for two days, J. K., Jefers' blacksmith shop, No. 16 West 13th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE young man; first-class City reference; no objection to the country. Call or address Coachman, J. C., No. 11 East 27th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; A first-class man in every sense of the word; the best of testimonials and City reference. Address F. W. Taylor, No. 110 West 35th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; THOROUGHLY understands his business. Can be seen at the stable where he has been for the last four years and a half, No. 150 East 22d st.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS, THOROughly practical Englishman, which testimonials will show; the best City reference. Address F. M. Taylor, No. 110 West 35th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands his business; best reference. Call on or address, for two days, H. B., No. 22 Lexington av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man; has long experience, and understands his business thoroughly; first-class City references. Call or address T. C., 217 West 26th st., at private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; HAS four years' first-class City reference; can refer to his last employer. Call or address P. L., No. 131 East 18th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; honest, desirable man; lately married. Call or address at No. 109 West 17th st.

COACHMAN.—IS THOROUGHLY COMPETENT IN every respect, with the very best recommendations. Apply to H. J., care Wood Gibson, No. 793 Broadway.

GARDENER.—SINGLE; A STRONG ACTIVE young man, aged twenty-eight, not afraid of work, who has a thorough knowledge of his profession in all its departments; studied in the London Horticultural University; best City reference. Any gentleman wanting a first-class gardener, call on or address M. H., gardener, No. 105 Greenwich st.

GARDENER.—BY A TEMPERATE, INDUSTRIOUS, practical married man, with a small family, who has a thorough knowledge of greenhouses, graperies, vegetables, &c.; highest recommendations from present and former employers. Address M. W., Box No. 227 *Times* Office.

GARDENER—DAIRY-WOMAN.—BY AN ENGlishman; no family; understands greenhouse and graperies, vegetable and flower grounds if required; wife would take charge of dairy and fowls; best City references. Address H. T., B. K. Bliss & Sons, No. 34 Barclay st.

GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, TEMperate, as plain gardener; understands the care of horses; can milk, and make himself generally useful; best City references. Address R., Box No. 223 *Times* Office.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A MARRIED man with a small family; thoroughly understands his business; best of City references; a Protestant. Apply to Bridgeman & Son, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN; CAN DRIVE if required; able to take entire charge of a gentleman's place; five years' good reference. Address C., No. 466 Pearl st.

GROOM, &C.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITH NO incumbrance, as first-class groom and coachman; can be highly recommended by his present employer, who dispenses with his services on account of going to Europe. Call or address No. 105 East 41st st., private stable.

GROOM AND COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHman; married, no children; no objections to the country; first-class City references. Call at or address No. 5 Hunt's alley, Henry st., Brooklyn, present employer's private stable.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; WILLING to make himself generally useful; has City experience as book-keeper, (single entry,) salesman, and collector; understands plumbing materials; best City reference; security if required; terms moderate. Address C. R., No. 300 West 37th st.

WAITER.—BY A CAPABLE FRENCH WAITER; has great experience in the service; knows well how to take care of silver; is neat, steady, and perfectly sober; has best of references; no objection to City or country. Apply at Nickel's, No. 394 8th av.

WAITER—COOK.—BY A FRENCHMAN AND his wife in a private family; country preferred for the Summer; first-class City references. Address Adolphe, Box No. 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS first-class waiter in a small private family; can give the best City reference. Call or address, for two days, Waiter, No. 8 Lexington av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; has very good City references. Address B. C., No. 144 East 33d st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER; wages $30, references good. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—ONE OR MORE GENTLEMEN HAVING a little leisure time to take an interest and place before the public at the Centennial Exhibition, 1876, several improvements and inventions. Address S., Post Office Box No. 213, Station G, Brooklyn, E. D.

WANTED—TWO NORWEGIAN WOMEN, ONE AS cook and one as waitress and up-stairs girl, in a small family of three persons; good wages, considerate treatment, and moderate work. Address E. ALLEN, Box No. 2,392 Post Office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT GIRL to do general house-work in a family of three, at Orange, N. J. Call at No. 125 East 79th st., from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

WANTED.—MAN AND WIFE TO GO IN THE country; man must understand farming; wife general housework; must be well recommended. Apply at No. 182 Broadway. J. J. RICHARDS.

WANTED—A SINGLE PROTESTANT GARDENER, who understands greenhouse and vegetable garden thoroughly; a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 122 Pearl st., first floor.

MARBLE MANTELS.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. Marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st., near 3d av.

FISH CULTURE.

The New-York Commissioners of Fisheries announce that their seventh annual report, being that for the year 1874, is ready for distribution, and will be sent to any one inclosing six cents in postage stamps. Address ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, No. 160 Broadway.

HORATIO SEYMOUR, EDWARD M. SMITH, ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, } Commissioners.

AMERICAN STEAM SAFE FOR SALE.—Cost $550; can be seen at No. 180 Pearl st.; nearly new; price, $350.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 49TH ST., CLOSE TO 5TH av., a four-story brown stone house, 25 by 60 feet, built in the best manner by the present owner. Is well arranged and in good order throughout. Lot full depth. Terms easy. Immediate possession given. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st., (Union square.)

FOR SALE—HOUSE, LOT, AND FURNITURE IN No. 78 St. Mark's place; nineteen rooms, eight pantries, bath, water-closet, fine under-cellar; house 25 feet front, 52 feet deep; large yard; rents for $2,100; price $22,000; $6,000 cash, rest on bond and mortgage for five years. Inquire of C. MEYER, No. 28 2d av.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW—EIGHT LOTS, 200 FEET front by 100 feet, on 69th st., corner of 11th av., from five to twelve feet below grade; splendid location for factory, &c.; street graded and flagged; the assessments paid; also for Riverside Park, &c. Address owner, No. 216 West 50th st.

FOR SALE—NO. 226 WEST 38TH ST., FOUR-story brown-stone English basement house and lot, in good order; modern improvements, private staircase, &c.; possession May 1. For permits, apply to TIMPSON & PEET, Broadway and 44th st. Price, with mirrors and gas-fixtures, $18,000.

THE NEW AND SUPERIOR HOUSES FOR sale, Nos. 5 and 7 West and No. 19 East 57th st.; No. 24 West 56th st., No. 18 West and No. 1 East 53d st., Nos. 22 and 31 West 52d st., No. 15 East 48th st., and No. 18 East 40th st. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

NO. 100 COLUMBIA ST.—PARTITION SALE.—Valuable dwelling and store property will be sold at auction by Richard V. Harnett on WEDNESDAY, May 5. Maps and further information at auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway, or from JAMES A. OLWELL, Esq., Attorney, No. 52 William st.

REDUCED PRICES!!!!

New complete list of houses for sale, issued gratis, published 26th inst. Offices, No. 11 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, between 5th and Madison avs., above 59th st. To a party who can appreciate a well-built house, it is a good chance to purchase at a bargain. Address BARGAIN, *Herald* Office.

A GREAT SACRIFICE.—ONLY $16,000; FOUR story-brick high-stoop house, 26 feet front; very near Broadway; (Sailors' Snug Harbor lease); properly well rented; be prompt and buy. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

FOR SALE LOW—THE HANDSOME FOUR-STOry English basement house No. 264 West 38th st.; in excellent order. For full particulars apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

FOR SALE—NEW FOUR STORY BROWN-STONE dwelling, corner 62d st. and 9th av., $22,000; No. 308 West 58th st., $36,000; or will be rented. WM. BEDELL, No. 985 8th av.

FOR SALE OR RENT—ON BERGEN SQUARE, Jersey City Heights, grocery store with fixtures and dwelling; rare chance. Inquire of S. GARABRANT, Bergen square.

FOR SALE CHEAP OR TO EXCHANGE FOR a house in Harlem, a first-class three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, finished in hard wood, near 4th av. in 78th st. Address A. B., Box 110 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—ON ASTOR LEASE, CHEAP—TWO new brown-stone houses, Nos. 342 and 344 West 46th st.; three stories and basement 20x50x100. Inquire on the premises.

FINE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT private house and lot, with all improvements; a bargain and very easy terms. Apply to OWNER, No. 210 East 20th st., near 3d av.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED—NO. 317 WEST 51ST st.: to be seen any time; $28,500; $20,000 may remain. Three-story brown-stone front. RANDELL.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

PROSPECT PARK HOUSES.—FOR SALE, the new and elegant brown-stone houses on Carroll st., between 5th and 6th avs., Brooklyn; size, 21x45; lot 105 feet; built by day's work; contain all improvements, marble and carved hardwood mantels, brick furnace, elevated range, and will sell at $11,500; a decided bargain; Fifth avenue cars from Fulton, Wall, and South Ferries; distance twenty minutes. Apply to owner on premises; open Sundays.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

TO LET—$750 A YEAR.

NO. 216 WILSON ST., E. D.,

Excellent neighborhood, near Williamsburg Savings Bank.

ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. IN GOOD ORDER.

Twenty-five minutes' from City Hall, New-York.

Apply to JAMES C. EADIE, No. 45 Broadway, E. D.

FOR SALE—PRICE, $7,300—A SACRIFICE OF $1,700 on present depressed valuation—A three-story high-stoop, basement and sub-cellar, Philadelphia brick and brown-stone house; thirteen rooms; all improvements; lot 21.6x100; small amount of cash; long time for balance; not fifteen minutes' walk, exclusive of ferry, (Hamilton,) from business centre of New-York; time and car-fares saved; location and neighborhood very choice. Apply at DR. TINKER'S residence, (a half block from the house,) No. 572 Henry st., corner First place, Brooklyn. N. B.—Will be leased at $70 a month. Preserve this and examine.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, SURROUNDED BY first-class improvements—The Cooper Homestead, Bushwick Avenue Boulevard, Weirfield st. and Evergreen av., with about forty lots of land, fine house with all the modern improvements, carriage-house, barn, &c., with choice fruit and ornamental trees; will be sold low and on easy terms to close the estate. Inquire of the executors, JOHN A. LEWIS, No. 297 South st., New-York. A. C. COOPER, No. 93 2d av., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ON JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS,

HOUSES TO RENT

From $300 to $1,000 per annum.

HOUSES FOR SALE,

From $3,000 to $8,000, having all modern improvements of

GAS, WATER, AND SEWERAGE.

Distance, in time, from foot of Liberty st., New-York, by Newark and New-York Railroad, (running sixty trains daily,) to Bergen Avenue Station, is only

SEVENTEEN MINUTES!

Or from the foot of Cortlandt st., New-York, by Jersey City Ferry to horse cars (leaving every five minutes) to the different points on JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS, averages only

THIRTY-FIVE MINUTES!

Thousands in New-York looking for homes are unaware of these facts—facts which an outlay of ten cents and an hour's time will verify. If you go by the seventeen minutes route, FOYE & CO., at Bergen Avenue Station, will give you all information; if by thirty-five minute route, apply to S. GARABRANDT, Bergen square, near horse-car terminus, or HOPKINSON & CO., or VAN WINKER & CO., at Grand st. Junction.

FOR SALE—AT WEST PARK, ON THE WEST side of the Hudson River, opposite Hyde Park, that beatiful residence and farm formerly owned and occupied by Herman Le Roy, subsequently by Col. J. P. B. Dodge, consisting of about 130 acres, mostly improved land. The buildings consist of the family mansion, two cottages, conservatory, hot-houses, several barns, hen-houses, a new ten-pin alley, &c., &c., all complete and in good order; and one of the finest gentleman's residences on the Hudson. The view of the river and surrounding country is unsurpassed. Any one desiring an eligible and healthy country home at a price far below its worth, with but little money to be paid, as seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage, can apply to the undersigned for further particulars. HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

A VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Furnished—Located one mile from Mount Vernon depot, New-Haven Railroad. French-roof house, and contains ten rooms, pantries, range, heater, water-closet; very convenient; cellar-floor cemented; nearly an acre of ground; French-roof barn; horses, carriages, fowls, cow and calf, plenty of hay and pasturage, piano and organ—all complete—only $13,000. $8,400 can remain on bond and mortgage for from two to ten years. Call or address J. P. MARQUAND, Jr., with Hatch & Armstrong, No. 322 Broadway, or on the premises. Any hackman at depot will take you to the Marquand place. Would board with purchaser until Fall, if agreeable.

FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS—A country seat of twenty-five acres, with more land if required, on the Hyde Park road, one mile north of Main st., in the city of Poughkeepsie; the house is new, built of brick, spacious, and richly finished throughout with natural woods; hot and cold water, with bath rooms, &c.; tenant house, and extensive stabling; the grounds are highly improved, and were planted twenty years ago with ample fruit, forest, and evergreen trees, and from one plate-glass window in the rear of the "Hall" a view for more than forty miles up the river may be obtained. Address S. BAKER, on the premises.

$14,000.—FOR SALE AT PORT Chester, N. Y., on line of New-Haven Railroad, five minutes' walk from the depot, a good house with eleven rooms; gas throughout, water, stationary range and dumb-waiter in kitchen, fire-place heater in dining-room. The lot has a frontage of 280 feet on two streets, has a large number of shade trees, fine garden and fruit trees, all in bearing condition. Small barn on place. Terms easy. Address A. W. A., Box No. 150 Port Chester, N. Y.

TO RENT—ON HEIGHTS, NEAR HIGH BRIDGE, overlooking Harlem River and valley, within three minutes' drive of railroad depot and steam-boat landing, a gentleman's residence; perfectly healthy; brick house, twenty rooms, gas and water throughout; handsomely and fully furnished with billiard-table, china, glass, silver, and linen, if desired; nine acres of land, carriage-house with six stalls, cow-house, and everything complete; will be rented for three or four months. HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED—FOR the season, at Briar Cliff, fifteen minutes' drive from Scarboro' Station, and twenty minutes from Sing Sing, a large and fully furnished house, with stable, &c., and ten acres of land, with an abundance of fruit; house contains eleven bedrooms, elevator, parlors, kitchen, &c., and is in good order. Apply to BENJAMIN RICHARDS, Jr., Nos. 8 and 10 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—IN STRATFORD, Conn., a new three-story French-roof house, large and commodious, suitable for a large family or boarding-house; located on a broad, shady street, near the river and overlooking Long Island Sound; good fishing, gunning, and boating in the vicinity; rent per annum, $300; price, $5,000. Apply to Capt. BARRYMORE, Box No. 107 Stratford, Conn.

RAHWAY, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO RENT, with or without furniture, a convenient, pleasant cottage, eight minutes from depot; gas throughout the house; four lots of ground, with splendid well and plenty of fruit. Inquire on the premises, corner Seminary and Oliver sts.

TWO GOOD STOCK FARMS CHEAP FOR half cash, or convertible security; balance may remain for a term of years; owner going abroad. Over 100 acres each, twenty miles from New-York, in New-Jersey; also, a fine country residence. Address PROPRIETOR, Box No. 2,853, New-York.

RIVERDALE.—FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO LET—Large furnished house; horses, carriages, cow, fowls, &c., with eight acres; high, healthy, and picturesque; ground fronting Riverdale av., one mile southeast from station. Apply to OWNER, No. 34 Pine st., Room No. 13, between 12 and 2 o'clock.

NO POSTPONEMENT.—SHERIFF'S SALE AT Somerville, N. J., May 1.—Fine fruit farm of ninety acres, near Plainfield, on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to Messrs. DUNNING, EDSALL & HART, Attorneys, No. 9 Nassau st., or to Mr. V. GERARD, No. 1 Bond st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, at Clifton, N. J., delightfully located on Passaic River, large house, with gas, bath, furnace, &c.; ice-house, boat-house, abundance of fruit and shade; twenty-eight acres. BELLAMY BROTHERS, No. 5½ Pine st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

NEWBURYPORT, MASS.—MINERAL LANDS for sale; valuable parcels, favorably situated in the mining region; also several silver and gold bearing veins will be sold on royalties. Apply to W. C. JOHNSON, Newburyport.

FOR SALE, LET, OR EXCHANGE—HOUSE, furnished, pleasantly situated, in New-Brunswick, on Livingston av., with about ten acres of land, gardener's cottage, stables, &c. Inquire of R. N. KITCHING, No. 80 Reade st.

SHREWSBURY RIVER, N. J.—FOR SALE TO close up an estate, a country house and thirty acres, near Brown's dock; boating and fishing; two and a half hours from New-York. Apply to A. W. SPEIR, No. 49 William st.

FARM FOR SALE.—200 ACRES, EXCELLENT soil; fine buildings; five miles from Newburg and Cornwall. For particulars address J. A. SANDS, No. 80 Water st., Newburg, N. Y.

VILLA SITES.—UNEQUALED ANYWHERE; THE loveliest scenery within thirty miles of New-York; elegantly situated on Hudson River and on Rockland Lake. Apply to P. C. ANTHONY, 71 Broadway, Room 91.

FOR SALE—IN INWOOD, ON THE HUDSON RIVER, on the upper road, a fine furnished double house, with all modern improvements; also one and a third acres of land. Inquire at No. 143 West 47th st.

ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY HOMES—GREENwich, Riverside, Stamford: country seats and cottages for sale and rent, furnished and unfurnished. Address J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

FOR SALE CHEAP—PLOT OF GROUND, 50x270, in Rutherfurd Park, N. J. Inquire of REILLEY & SON, No. 329 Grove st., Jersey City.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—ELEGANT RESIDENCE ON THE PASsaic River, near Newark, N. J.; twenty acres; house seventeen rooms; water, gas, &c.; green-house, hot-house, grapery, bowling alley, stable, coach-house, and lodge; will be rented one or more years; rent, $1,000. This is very cheap, as the property is worth $40,000. Apply to EDWARD SAYRE, wharf foot of Clay st., Newark, N. J.

TO RENT—ELEGANT RESIDENCE AT HACKENsack, N. J.; thirteen rooms; gas, hot and cold water, bath, closets, stationary range, furnace, &c.; in complete order; finest location; five minutes from Erie Railway depot; rent, $700; very cheap. Apply to T. J. PALMER, at No. 46 Elizabeth st., or B. S. EARLE, Hackensack, N. J.

TO RENT—ON 5TH AV., NEAR 49TH ST., A desirable first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x65x100; the house is being put in perfect order, and possession given May 1, 1875. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine and No. 35 East 17th sts.

TO LET, FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER, OR FOR SALE.—A beautiful residence in Pittsfield, Mass., with gas, hot and cold water, a good barn, fruit, garden, &c. Apply to JAMES WILSON, Pittsfield, or SHERMAN, HAYES & CO., Nos. 83 and 85 Thomas st., New-York, where a photograph may be seen.

TO LET—IN MONTCLAIR, N. J., FURNISHED house, thirteen rooms; delightfully located by a running brook; large grounds, well shaded; perfectly healthy; garden, fruit and nuts in abundance; fresh milk, and use of horse and carriage. Address P. O. Box No. 217.

TO LET—A LARGE SIXTEEN-ROOM STONE MANsion, stable, and seven acres of well fruited and shaded ground on Long Island, about two miles from 34th st. and James Street Ferry landing. A. BLOMQVIST, No. 150 Nassau st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

AT GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND,

New Houses to Rent.

A. T. STEWART IS NOW BUILDING various houses, soon to be completed, ready for rental and occupancy, of the following class:

FOR $1,200.—A large and elegant house, partly furnished, with an acre of ground, tastefully planted. House contains thirteen rooms, with hot and cold water, baths, dumb waiter, and all modern improvements of a first-class city residence.

FOR $1,000.—A house of same class as above, unfurnished, with like grounds, carriage-house, &c.

FOR $800.—A house of same class as last, unfurnished, similar grounds, &c.

FOR $500.—An attractive house of ten rooms, and similar conveniences, but unfurnished.

FOR $400.—A handsome house of ten rooms, unfurnished, but with like conveniences.

FOR $250.—A comfortable house of seven rooms, viz.: Parlor, Dining-room, Kitchen, four Bedrooms, with Pantries, &c., unfurnished.

THESE HOUSES are fitted with furnaces and perfectly adapted for Winter residences, are well located with fine roads and drives, abundance of good water, atmosphere superbly bracing, and all family supplies are as easily to be had as in the City. Railroad station within a five minutes' walk, and accessible to the City at almost every hour of the day by Flushing and North Side Railroad from Hunter's Point. Forty minutes' ride in elegant cars, with beautiful scenery.

THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS HOTEL close to the station is now open for visitors at all times, with superior restaurant, supplied with everything in season. Carriages can be had at a minute's notice.

A visit of inspection is requested. Apply at Garden City Railroad Station, to W. R. HINSDALE, Manager.

PLEASANT VALLEY ON THE HUDSON, THIRTY MINUTES BY BOAT FROM SPRING ST.—To let, partially furnished, a well arranged cottage house of ten rooms, with carriage-house and one and a half acres, beautifully laid out in lawn and terrace; elegant shade-trees and pure spring water in abundance; location unsurpassed for health and fine river view; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to owner, No. 439 West 21st st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP LIGHT-stone house, 14 rooms; every convenience; on Lexington av., near 5th av. entrance to the Park; unfurnished, $1,600; or furnished, $175 a month. Address HOME, Box No. 269 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER—AT THROGG'S Neck, near Westchester, a large furnished house; extensive grounds, stable, garden; fine view of the Sound; very accessible for business men by the Port Chester Railroad and Harlem boats. Apply to S. V. R. CRUGER, No. 182 Grand st.

TO LET, FURNISHED.—SECOND FLOOR front room, and hall room, separately or together; also single room on third floor; hot and cold water in rooms; bath, &c.; to gentlemen, with whole or partial board, in private family, No. 102 East 23d st., second door from 4th av.

REDUCED RENTS!!!!!!

New complete list of houses to let furnished and unfurnished issued gratis, published to-day. Offices No. 11 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

House No. 313 East 14th st.; rent $2,000.
House No. 128 East 10th st.; rent $1,800.
House No. 222 East 14th st.; rent $1,800.
House No. 314 East 13th st.; rent $1,200.
House No. 760 Greenwich st.; rent $850.
For permit apply to H. MERRITT, No. 53 3d av.

TO LET—ON BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN, A NICE, large, handsomely-situated double-house, containing fourteen rooms; newly-painted, and put in complete order throughout; stands on a corner plot of ground, high and dry situation, containing six lots; has in rear a landau coach-house, stable and hennery, and is within a stone's throw of four lines of street cars; time to City Hall, New-York, forty-five to fifty minutes; has all improvements; is heated by Boynton furnace, and lighted by improved underground gas machine; is a tight, compact, warm house in Winter, and cool and roomy in Summer. Rent $1,500. Apply to Dr. A. J. WATTS, No. 162 Putnam av., Brooklyn.

ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, NEAR THE superb establishments of Messrs. Charles O'Conor and James Gordon Bennett, only forty minutes to Wall st., elegant modern double mansion and grounds for sale or to let, very low. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., Offices, No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.

LONG BRANCH.

MONMOUTH BEACH and SEABRIGHT COTTAGES to rent for the Summer. Catalogues on application to F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 10 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO RENT OR FOR SALE.—Forty acres; located at Artist Lake, Long Island; spacious house, fourteen rooms, out-buildings, ice-house, ornamental grounds, large lake front, boating, fishing, shade and fruit trees in abundance, with stock, farming utensils, &c.; two and one-half hours from New York, one-half hour from depot. For full particulars address HARPER & PIERPONT, No. 31 Park row, where picture of house may be seen.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—THE RESIDENCE OF the late Mrs. William D. Maltbie, at Suffern, on the Erie Railway. The house is modern-built, suitable for private residence or Summer boarders; garden, lawn, and plenty of fruit; also barn and carriage-house, with about twenty acres; possession immediately. Apply to (where photograph may be seen) WILLIAM E. MALTBIE, No. 112 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TO A PRIVATE FAMily, a country place in Westchester County, consisting of five acres, thirteen miles from City Hall; large garden and grapery; convenient to railroad and steamboat; the house contains fourteen rooms, with bath-room. Apply at No. 20 East 42d st., from 9 to 12.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—ON HARlem River Heights, Westchester side of Macomb's Dam; location healthy; house has all the modern conveniences. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 33 West 39th st.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT full-size house, almost new, close to 5th av., and only two or three blocks from Dr. Hall's new church. A bargain if sold immediately. Address M. D. H., Box No. 1,354 Post Office.

TO LET OR FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO NEW brown-stone houses, Nos. 17 and 19 East 73d st., four stories and basement, 20 and 22x60; all modern improvements. Inquire on premises, or of JAMES BLACKHURST, No. 225 West 48th st.

A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE TO LET, 19TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY—Four-story, brown-stone, high-stoop, full width, eighteen rooms, good order; reduced rental. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

TO LEASE LOW—NO. 25 EAST 2 ST ST., NEAR the Union Club, within 200 feet of Broadway, five-story brown-stone basement house, 70 feet deep on each story; suitable for boarding or apartment purposes. R. WILLIAMSON, owner, No 133 5th av.

FIFTH AV. AND 44TH ST.—TWO SUITES OF apartments to let in the Sherwood apartment houses, north-east corner of 5th av, and 44th st.; one suite fully furnished. Apply at No. 531 5th av., to JAMES P. COLT.

A VERY HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED house to rent, 78th st., near 5th av., four story brown stone high stoop; rent greatly reduced; owner going abroad; offer wanted immediately. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

THREE-STORY AND HIGH BASEMENT brown-stone house No. 136 East 58th st., to let or lease; also flats in house No. 570 Lexington av.; from $40 to $50 per month. Owner, ROBERT L. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE AND TWO ACRES OF ground, on the East River, at Ravenswood, within ten minutes of Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, on the line of the new Ravenswood horse railroad. Inquire of H. MERRITT, No. 53 3d av., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED—ONE OF THE PLEASantest places at Cornwall on the Hudson. Good house, stables for four horses, fine view, plenty of fruit, good garden, (all planted.) For further particulars apply to H. MERRITT, No. 53 3d av.

TO LET—ON STATEN ISLAND, A NEW HOUSE AT West Brighton, a few minutes' walk from landing; contains fourteen rooms, with every modern improvement. For particulars apply to H. P. DELAFIELD, No. 115 Broadway, room No. 9.

AT TARRYTOWN AND ALL ALONG THE Hudson, to let and for sale, with immediate possession, beautiful cottages, houses, and elegant residences, fully and handsomely furnished, at low prices, for season or year. S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

OWNER WOULD RENT, FURNISHED, brown-stone full-sized house, between Union square and 5th av., reserving back parlors; state for what purpose wanted. Address OWNER, Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT FLUSHING, UNfurnished house; every convenience; fine, dry, healthy location; near three railway depots; stable, acre of ground, trees, hedges, &c., on Sanford av. Apply to F. N. LAWRENCE, No. 30 Broad st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—AT ASTORIA, LONG Island, three minutes' walk from steamboat landing, a large and fully furnished house, with two acres of ground, stable, carriage house, &c. Apply to BENJ. RICHARDS, Jr., Nos. 8 and 10 Pine st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR SIX MONTHS, A three-story brick dwelling, with all the modern improvements, on Brooklyn Heights; rent low to a small family; possession by the 29th inst. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, No. 367 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

TO LET, FURNISHED—FOR THE SUMMER, a fine residence in South Norwalk; cool and pleasant location; near the depot. Apply to A. K. POWELL, No. 201 Canal st.; or address Box No. 172 Post Office, South Norwalk.

THIRTIETH ST., JUST WEST OF 5TH av.—Exceptionally desirable medium-size high-stoop dwelling to let, furnished or unfurnished, low. Offices, No. 11 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO RENT—10TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.—FOUR-STORY English basement brick house, with carpets, oil-cloths, mirrors, shades, cornices, &c.; rent, $1,500; can be seen from 2 to 4 o'clock. Apply to L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d av., Bible House.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE, fourteen rooms, all improvements, in fine order, No. 249 West 13th st.; rent, $1,200; also, for sale; terms easy. Inquire of BURNHAM, No. 609 Hudson st., or H. FRIEND, No. 107 East 65th st.

A PERFECT GEM—$500, OR FURNISHED, $750—twelve rooms, French roof, City conveniences and accessibility; garden, fruit, &c.; near depot; fifty minutes' trip; finest suburb and location. BOND, Box No. 555 Post Office.

TO LET—IN THE NINTH WARD, A THIRD FLOOR, five rooms, with water on floor; good neighborhood. Apply on premises, No. 9 Perry st., between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., until let.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE No. 151 West 12th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; in good order. Apply to B. RICHARDS, Jr., Nos. 8 and 10 Pine st.

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—A family intending to travel, will let a small furnished house at exceptionally low price for the Summer. H. C. H. & CO., No. 15 Warren st.

STATEN ISLAND.—TO LET, AT WEST NEW-Brighton, a handsome residence, with stable; high ground; fruit and shade trees. Apply to F. WARD, No. 172 Front st.

FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH MODERN conveniences; pleasant location, near depot at Plainfield. Inquire of agents there, or of T. W. MOORE, No. 379 Pearl st.

FRENCH FLATS.—TO LET—A FLAT OF EIGHT rooms (none dark) in the building No. 205 West 56th st., with steam heat and all conveniences of house. Inquire of Janitor.

TO LET—THAT SNUG THREE-STORY AND BASEment brown-stone dwelling No. 120 East 78th st.; usual rent, $1,200, is now offered for $900. Apply to E. C. KORNER, No. 158 West st., corner Park place.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS IN MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A large furnished house near the village, with garden, fruit, horse, carriage, cow, &c. Address Post Office Box No. 83, Montclair, N. J.

TO LET.—NO. 144 EAST 83D ST.; NO. 5 WEST 107th st., new house, opposite Park; No. 237 West 32d st.; No. 138 West 25th st.; also floors. W. R. MORGAN, No. 2 West 62d st., corner 8th av.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—PART OF HOUSE NO. 120 Macdougal st.; eight rooms, suitable for a family; all improvements; immediate possession. A. FOSTER, No. 120 Macdougal st.

TO LET.—NO. 108 EAST 14TH ST.; FOUR-STORY brown-stone house with mirrors and gas fixtures; twenty-four rooms; furnished or unfurnished. Apply to J. M. NIXON, No. 36 Broad st., room No. 16.

TO LET.—AT DARIEN, CONN., NEAR STAMFORD, a house containing ten rooms, with stable, garden, fruit trees, &c. Rent, $250 a year. Apply to FRANCIS DELAFIELD, No. 12 West 32d st.

NINTH WARD.—LOWER PARTS OF THREE story high-stoop houses No. 109 Bank st. and No. 774 Greenwich st.; all modern improvements; large yards; good rear. RUFUS KING, No. 67 7th av.

TO LET—AT IRVINGTON ON HUDSON—A FURnished house for the Summer, or by the year; rent moderate; well located. Apply to S. V. R. CRUGER, No. 182 Grand st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 667, NEAR ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished, this elegant medium-size house, for one or more years, very low. F. H. AMIDON, No. 220 5th av.

A FURNISHED HOUSE.—CHEAPEST IN CITY; No. 292 West 53d st., near Broadway; a three-story high-stoop; great reduction to desirable family. For permit apply to OWNER, No. 110 West 45th st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSES, $1,000, $1,200, $1,400, $1,500, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000; first-class location; also, one cottage, $600. YATES, No. 888 6th av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 222, OPPOSITE HOTEL BRUNSWICK.—Elegant apartment-house; a very desirable suite, parlor, bedroom, bath, &c.; handsomely furnished; possession May 1; would let unfurnished.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208 MADISON PARK.—Second floor, handsomely furnished; for the season or year; also, other suites; house and appointments first-class. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

TO LET—VERY CHOICE FRENCH FLATS; NEW; all modern improvements; first-class location; possession immediately; rent from May 1. YATES, No. 888 6th av.

TO LET—IN PRIVATE HOUSE, SECOND AND PART of third floor; to small family only; rent low; owner occupies balance, with three in family. No. 216 West 59th st.

A GENTLEMAN WILL LET HIS HOUSE, furnished, retaining an office, to a first-class tenant on reasonable terms. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

THIRD FLOOR OF FOUR ROOMS, WITH every modern convenience, in brown-stone house, with owner, to a family of adults; rent, $25; possession now. No. 229 East 84th st.

TO LET.—ONE OF THOSE ELEGANT LITTLE flats located No. 163 West 48th st., between 6th and 7th avs.; will only be rented for three or four in the family. Inquire of the Janitor on the premises.

APARTMENT HOUSE.—NO. 222 FIFTH AV.; to let, furnished, one beautiful suite of rooms overlooking Madison Park; parlor, bedroom, bath, and possession May 1.

A FINE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE to let very cheap to responsible tenant, No. 50 East 74th st. FRANKFIELD, owner, No. 323 8th av.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—A TWO-STORY AND basement house, No. 123 West 49th st., with all improvements; rent, $900 per year.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH-BASEMENT house No. 158 West 14th st., near 7th av. Apply to T. H. BAROWSKY, No. 14 Wall st.

FULL WIDTH BROWN-STONE HOUSE, 49th st., near Broadway, will be let at $1,600. Call at Room No. 12, No. 240 Broadway.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs; first-class French flats to let at reasonable rates. Apply at No. 99 Murray st.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR OF NO. 566 LEXINGTON av.; all improvements. Inquire of G. SHIFF, No. 41 Water st., or HIRAM MERRITT, No. 53 3d av.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR AND PART OF THIRD floor, in No. 108 Rivington st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND FLOOR.

One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.

ON THE THIRD FLOOR.

One office 31x9 feet. One office 31x13 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

TO RENT AT SARATOGA SPRINGS,

St. James Hotel,

Furnished throughout, located on Congress st., near the celebrated CONGRESS SPRING, and opposite the GRAND UNION HOTEL. Contains eighty rooms, well ventilated, and with all conveniences, water-closets, &c., on each floor. The dining-room and parlors are large and handsome, and the office, reading-room, kitchen and laundry are well adapted for the purpose. The hotel building is mostly new; has been recently painted throughout; is centrally located for business, and, with good management, cannot be otherwise than successful. For terms, &c., apply to Hon. CHARLES S. LESTER, Saratoga Springs, or to the agent of A. T. STEWART, corner Broadway and Chambers st., New-York.

STORES TO LET AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, IN THE NEW ADDITION TO THE GRAND UNION HOTEL.

SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE STORES, 17 feet in width, and about 60 feet in depth; opening on two piazzas, front and rear, with plate-glass windows, &c., &c.

ALSO, one LARGE DOUBLE CORNER STORE, with plate-glass front, &c.

TO DESIRABLE TENANTS they will be fitted with counters and shelving adapted to the business intended.

Apply to Hon. CHARLES S. LESTER, at Saratoga Springs; or to the AGENT OF A. T. STEWART, corner of Broadway and Chambers st., New-York.

TO LET—THE STORE, DWELLING, AND stable, No. 15 Forsyth st.; will put in order; rent, $700 per annum.

Also, second floor and attic, No. 127 Waverly place; will put in order; rent, $25 per month.

Also, large basement, store, and hallway, No. 46 Hudson st.; $25 per month. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, North-east corner 4th st.

UPPER BROADWAY STORES.—THE TWO remaining stores in Albany Building, Broadway, 51st and 52d sts.; fine plate-glass fronts; good business locality; low rents. J. W. STEVENS, Broadway and 51st st.

HARLEM.—THIRD AVENUE STORES TO LET, Nos. 2,270 and 2,278, with plate-glass fronts, with or without dwelling. Apply to owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET, IN THE BIBLE HOUSE—STORE ON Astor place, and offices on second and third stories, and basement for storage purposes. Apply at office of Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

OFFICES TO LET—SUITABLE FOR BANKERS and lawyers, in building, with elevator, No. 50 Wall st. Apply to THE UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY.

STORE TO LET—NO. 439 3D AV., WITH BASEment; elegant large plate glass show windows, with counter and shelves; possession any time; low rent. Apply at No. 203 East 30th st.

CANAL ST.—TO LET, NEW BROWN-STONE building, Nos. 211 and 213, 45x80; French-plate windows, suitable for furniture, &c.; also, No. 217 Canal st. Apply to WM. KENNELLY, No. 4 Pine st.

STORES TO LET—NO. 1,237 BROADWAY, OPposite Grand Hotel, and No. 142 West 30th st. Apply to D. L. JAMES, room No. 4, third floor, Bennett Building, or on the premises.

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The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 25, 1875.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.* ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Chicago has got her municipal affairs into a muddle which bids fair to rival the inextricable tangle of the Schleswig-Holstein question. The present situation is something like this: At the session of 1872, the State Legislature of Illinois passed a general municipal law, which had only to be accepted by popular vote to become the charter of any city so adopting it. Last year, a local reform association, recognizing the grave defects of the existing fundamental law of the city, got up a petition with ten thousand signatures, praying the Common Council to submit to the people the question of general incorporation under the law of 1872. That question was submitted on Friday, and decided in the affirmative by a majority of 987. It would seem to follow that the Reformers are satisfied, and Chicago secure of a highly improved Government. On the contrary, the Reformers have fought against the adoption of the charter which they recommended six months ago, and now regard its success as a "public calamity." For, after the presentation of the monster petition, it was discovered that the general law of 1872 was totally unsuitable for so large a city as Chicago. But, said the Reformers, "wait till the Legislature meets, and we shall have the general law amended to suit the circumstances of our case." The Legislature met, and found that it could not amend the general municipal law of the State to suit Chicago, without amending the charter of all the other cities which had organized under that act. As the next best thing, it passed a new general law suitable for cities like Chicago, and fixed the 15th of August next as the date when the question of its acceptance should be submitted to the people. Meanwhile, however, the Common Council had fixed April 23, for the vote on the adoption of the general law of 1872. That was conveniently arranged to occur after the adjournment of the Legislature, so that in the event of an affirmative vote no special laws for the election of new municipal officers could pass till 1876, and no general election could be held under them till April, 1877. The plot has succeeded to the entire satisfaction of its promoters.

At present, therefore, the local government of Chicago is in a position to which the varied record of municipal experiments on this Continent certainly offers no parallel. It has abrogated its existing charter, and it has cut off, until November, 1877, the chance of voting on the charter specially passed for its benefit by the last Legislature. The instrument which it has got as a scheme of government for the next two years is thus described by the Chicago *Tribune*:

"The charter of 1872 is comparatively a skeleton; it will strip the city of many essential powers of government, providing no equivalents therefor, and will practically overturn the present government, without providing a proper substitute therefor. * * * It will leave the city involved in utter confusion, with all its elective officers holding office until April, 1877, under one charter, while attempting to execute another charter. It will change the number of wards, re-divide the city into districts, and generally put the affairs of the city into inextricable confusion."

This is a pretty muddle as it stands. But to the impartial observer there seem to be more people responsible for it than the political rowdies who organized for the purpose of carrying out the rather costly "practical joke" of Friday last. Some of the blame must surely be laid at the door of impulsive and ignorant Reformers as well as on the shoulders of the great body of respectable citizens, too much absorbed with their private concerns to perform their duty at the polls.

The monthly reports of the Bureau of Statistics are, in these times, not very cheerful documents. The one published this morning brings the statement of our import and export trade down to the close of January, thus covering seven months of the current fiscal year. The total imports from July 1, 1874, to Jan. 31, 1875, show a decrease as compared with the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year, amounting to some twenty-seven millions of dollars, or eight and one-half per cent. The exports show a decrease of sixteen millions and three-quarters, or about five per cent. Keeping the movements of specie and bullion out of the calculation, the imports have declined only fourteen and one-half millions, while the exports have fallen thirty-one millions and a half. We need hardly recall the fact that the trade of January, 1874, compared unfavorably with that of January, 1873. The opening month of this year shows a further decline as compared with the same month of last year, the figures being: Decrease in imports, $8,715,000; decrease in exports, $8,147,000. In other words, January accounts for halt the decline in the value of the seven months' exports, and one-third of the decline in value of the imports. These figures will enable the reader to understand the urgency with which the Secretary of the Treasury pressed upon the attention of the last Congress the necessity of supplying new sources of revenue.

According to the informal statistics of the week, diphtheria caused forty-two deaths up to yesterday at noon, being one less than recorded in the same returns of the previous week. The only new feature of the disease is its tendency to invade quarters of the City which have heretofore been comparatively free from its ravages. For instance, there were two deaths in one house near Stuyvesant square, and one a few blocks higher up. On Twenty-eighth street, between Madison and Fifth avenues, there was one death, and one in the Nursery and Child's Hospital on Lexington avenue. The district between Fourteenth and Fortieth streets, bounded by Sixth and Eighth avenues, shows, for the first time, six deaths during the week.

The cable reports the end of the lock-out of the coal miners in South Wales. The struggle has been a very protracted and costly one. There was first a miners' strike of three months' duration. In January last, the Coal Owners' Association offered, as a basis of settlement, a reduction of ten per cent. on the rates paid in 1874. That was refused, and a general lock-out followed, so as to bring the men to terms by stopping the aid furnished to the strikers by the miners who, continued at work. The stoppage of the supply of coal caused the stoppage of the iron works of South Wales, and in this way at least seventy thousand men were thrown out of employment by the miners' strike. A few weeks ago the men showed a disposition to come to terms. The masters agreed to consider the proposal made in January an open one up to Monday last. Failing a return of the men by that time, they expressed their resolution to insist on a greater reduction than ten per cent., alleging that the fall in values of coal and iron would justify a reduction in wages of thirty per cent. It would appear that a week's hesitation has cost the men five per cent., since it is announced that the men will return to work on Monday next on the basis of fifteen per cent. reduction, while they could have come to terms on Monday last at a reduction of only ten per cent.

"THE CRADLE OF OUR LIBERTIES."

We have celebrated Lexington; two months later, we shall celebrate Bunker Hill. Massachusetts takes the lead in speech and verse making, as she formerly did in fighting, and strikes, in her characteristic fashion, the key note of two years of oratory. So far as the leading speakers are concerned, there has been nothing false about this note; but in the minor writers some inaccuracies may be detected. It is quite true that the first manifesto of American democracy was signed in the cabin of the *Mayflower;* that the first sample of democratic government on this continent was furnished by the old Plymouth Colony; and that the first shot of the democratic Revolution was fired, if not by the descendants of the Pilgrims, at least by the descendants of those who are never very closely distinguished from them—the Puritans who came over with JOHN ENDICOTT, Gov. WINTHROP, and other successive migrations brought by the ships of the Company of the Massachusetts Bay. The connection between the three historical points we have mentioned has been made the basis of a good deal of "fine," writing. The temptation to indulge in references to the seed of liberty planted on the sandy flats of Plymouth, maturing steadily and surely into the hardy growth of revolutionary protest, is very strong. But as history does not exist for the purpose of giving opportunities for well-turned periods, and as the educational influence of this centennial period will be wasted if we prefer eloquence to truth, it may be worth while to show some of the qualifications with which we must accept the claim of Massachusetts to be "the cradle of our liberties."

In the first place, this general fact must be kept in view, that while both Pilgrims and Puritans came to seek on this continent a place where they could worship GOD according to the dictates of their conscience, neither of them were disposed to allow the same privilege to be exercised by others who were not of their own way of thinking. The Plymouth Colony was, indeed, more tolerant than the later comers of the Bay. Its members had seen in Holland how easy it was for Calvinists, Jews, and Catholics to live together without compromising each other's enjoyment of civil rights. Their clergymen had been accustomed to officiate in pulpits from which three totally diverse creeds were preached in the course of a single Sunday. But for all that, religious liberty formed no part of the original faith of the Pilgrims. Their great apostle, ROBINSON, of Leyden, had preached and written against the toleration of Anabaptists and other sectaries, who were peculiarly obnoxious to the Puritan refugees. The slight superiority which they had in religious comprehensiveness left comparatively little impress on the early institutions of New-England. For the Pilgrims were from the start a feeble folk. In ten years their original number of one hundred and two had swelled to but three hundred, and their unproductive fields offered but few inducements to new settlers. The Puritan colonies of the Bay formed the true nucleus of New-England, and the policy of Massachusetts was, for at least a hundred years, shaped by the men who, from Salem and Boston, sent out the settlers who laid the foundations of the confederation which showed the way to the future Union of the States.

What that policy was from the time the first Salem colony went out under JOHN ENDICOTT is matter of record. In the general instructions which they carried from "the Governor and Deputy of the New-England Company," the propagating of the Gospel was declared to be "the thing we do profess above all to be our aim in settling this plantation." A worthy aim, truly, but fenced about with very curious restrictions. For example, to quote from the same letter of instructions: "Mr. RALPH SMITH, a minister, hath desired passage in one of our ships, which was granted him before we understood of his differences of judgment in some things with our ministers. * * * We have, therefore, thought fit to give you this order, that unless he will be conformable to our Government, [that is, our opinions on certain points of dogmatic theology,] you suffer him not to remain within the limits of our grant." Again, after expressing the hope that the ministers sent with the colony would continue to be perfectly unanimous "in the manner how to exercise their ministry, it is added, "yet because it is often found that some busy persons take opportunity of moving needless questions to stir up strife, and by that means beget a question and bring men to declare some different judgment, *most commonly in things indifferent*, from which small beginnings great mischiefs have followed, we pray you and the rest of the council that if any such disputes happen, you suppress them and be careful to maintain peace and unity." JOHN ENDICOTT had a summary way of dealing with such offenders. JOHN and SAMUEL BROWNE were perverse enough to imagine that since the Puritan settlers disclaimed the title of separatists, and professed to remain in communion with the Church of England, the use of the Book of Common Prayer was at least a permissible element of worship. The New-England ministers, however, deemed the liturgy one of the "corruptions" of the Church of England, and because the BROWNES were unable to agree with that opinion they were shipped back to England.

As the institutions of New-England began to mature, they became more and more identified with what we should now call the most un-American of all ideas—the perfect and indissoluble union of Church and State. If any proof of this assertion is needed, here are some from the "Model of Church and Civil Power, Composed by Mr. COTTON and the Ministers of New-England." The preface to this manifesto reads like a translation of the celebrated Bull *unam sanctam* of BONIFACE VIII. It runs thus: "Seeing GOD hath given a distinct power to Church and Commonweale, the one spiritual, (called the power of the keys,) the other civil, (called the power of the sword,) and hath made the members of both societies subject to both authorities, so that every soul in the Church is subject to the higher powers in the Commonweale, and every member of the Commonweale, (being a member of the Church,) is subject to the laws of CHRIST'S kingdom, and in Him to the censures of the Church," &c. From premises like these, claims like the following were but logical deductions: "The magistrate hath power to forbid all idolatrous and corrupt assemblies who offer to put themselves under their patronage and shall attempt to join themselves into a church estate, and if they shall not hearken, to force them therefrom by the power of the sword. For our tolerating many religions * * * may in time * * * dissolve the continuity of the State, especially ours, whose walls are made of the stones of the churches, it being also contrary to the end of our planting in this part of the world, which was not only to enjoy the pure ordinances, but to enjoy them in all purity."

In England the Puritans had a decided objection to the statute of ELIZABETH which punished by a fine absence from the parish church without a reasonable excuse. But in New-England they maintained that the civil magistrate "hath power to compel all men within his grant to hear the word," and, as the Cambridge platform, added, "not only members of the churches, but all that are taught in the word, are to contribute unto him that teacheth," under penalty of civil prosecution. The statute that ordered excommunicated persons who made no effort to be restored to Church fellowship, to be proceeded against by fine or imprisonment, was the natural outcome of such opinions. So was the amended freeman's oath, identifying religious profession with citizenship, and so, finally, was the persecution of the Baptists, the hanging of Quakers, and the execution of witches, two generations after the earliest settlements in Massachusetts Bay.

The beginning of the eighteenth century saw Massachusetts still cherishing the most bigoted antipathy to religious freedom, and still clinging to the same principles which had sustained in the mother country those almost forgotten instruments of oppression, the Star Chamber and the Court of High Commission. Throughout the first century of our colonial history, New-England grew more intolerant as Old England became more liberal. CROMWELL and the Commonwealth did more for American liberty in our sense of the term than the first two generations of the settlers of Massachusetts. ROGER WILLIAMS, whom the General Court of Massachusetts drove out into the wilderness in Midwinter, was the first to defend and illustrate on this continent the "American idea" of the union of perfect civil and religious liberty. Lord BALTIMORE, in Maryland, and WILLIAM PENN, in Pennsylvania, carried out, according to their respective ideals, the same rational theories of government for whose realization the founder of Rhode Island labored so hard and suffered so much. The fathers of the men who fought at Lexington and Bunker Hill saw Massachusetts beginning to yield to the reflex influence of the triumph elsewhere of perfect religious toleration. Men of that generation began to be ashamed of the deeds of bigots like Governor DUDLEY and the opinions of fanatics like COTTON MATHER. But the hold of the theocratic ideal of government had been too strong to be fully loosened even then, and it needed the common crisis of revolution, and the common cause of independence, to obliterate all feeling of bitterness between Massachusetts and the communities where the truly American type of liberty found its earliest home.

AN EGYPTIAN RIDDLE.

After all, the cause of the extraordinary stir in Egypt is a greater mystery than the revolution in Japan ever was. Nobody can tell us what the Khédive means by all this bother about internal improvements and military preparations. Mr. CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER, a close observer and well-trained traveler, confesses in his letter to THE TIMES, printed to-day, that three months' residence in Egypt only makes him profoundly doubtful about what is going on. How deep is this revolution, and what is its purport? No man can answer that riddle. ISMAIL PASHA is nominally but a Viceroy. But he really holds Egypt as completely in the hollow of his hand as if there were no Sultan and no Turkey. His rule is absolutism. Brushing aside every form of free moral agency in his subjects, he has decreed material advancement as Pashas in olden times would decree a man's head off his shoulders. He puts four hundred thousand laborers in the delta of the Nile, or one hundred thousand soldiers in the field, just as NAPOLEON ordered the gilding of the dome of the Invalides, or a Japanese Mikado demanded to be shown the heart of a courtier who had rebuked him.

He forbids marriage under the age of sixteen, or seizes upon the sugar manufacture of the country, with equal calmness and completeness. He irrigates a desert, and makes two blades of grass grow where none grew before, and he sometimes plunges a village in mourning by sweeping off every full-grown man for his Army. He sucks out the riches of the South, organizes expeditions into unknown regions, builds railroads, docks and ships, founds museums, encourages archæological researches, monopolizes trade, establishes common schools, compels the farmers to use steam-plows, and carries on a duplex system of material and political improvement in the high old fashion of an Oriental autocrat. The Khédive is an Egyptian despot, only he exercises his despotism in all sorts of queer ways. It would make PTOLEMY PHILADELPHUS stare if he could rise from his tomb and see what ISMAIL PASHA is doing with new-fangled notions in Egypt. But none of the PTOLEMYS was more absolute in his domain than the Khédive is to-day, in spite of the Sublime Porte.

What is all this for? Is it for the purpose of founding a great African empire? Or does the Viceroy propose to make himself so strong that he may be able to defy Turkey and the powers who stand by the "Sick Man"? Army and Navy, military schools and arsenals, may mean war; but war with whom? the Sultan or the barbarous States of Africa? The Khédive is in earnest in his plans of education, though he may not be with those for the suppression of the slave trade. He engages foreign officers—among them some shrewd Americans—without regard to expense; but he borrows money at seventeen per cent., and his governmental debt is something enormous. Meantime, his personal accountability is as nothing; his seraglios, pleasure-grounds, and family arrangements are managed regardless of cost. He is a sybarite, but he is a progressive monarch. He fancies a Parliament just as he might crave a new odalisque. He compels the imperturbable Arab chiefs to sit in a council chamber and look dumbly at each other, which is his best pattern of a deliberative assembly. All this activity and imitation of foreign notions seem to be without result—almost without purpose. It appears to be the movement of a restless and undisciplined mind. It is like the exercise of David Copperfield, who, impressed with the idea that he must be very busy about something, got up and walked long and vigorously every morning for no perceptible purpose. Perhaps there is a subtle plan under all this apparently purposeless stir. The wisest men are puzzled. The riddle may, by and by, afford its own explanation.

A SIGNIFICANT STORY.

In one of the most charming books of memoir and anecdote ever written—the biography of CHARLES MAYNE YOUNG, by his son, JULIAN YOUNG—there is a story which is equally marked with interest, character, and significance. The wife of YOUNG, the father, was Mlle. GRIMANI, of one of the noblest families of Italy; one that had been in the habit of furnishing Doges and Cardinals for generations. She adopted the stage as a profession, because of her father's loss of his family estates and title, which, indeed, he never had been permitted to enjoy. Destined for the Church, he had been led to doubt its authority, and finally to renounce its faith, before, however, he had entered the priesthood. His apostasy so enraged Pope PIUS VI., that on the death of the elder brother, that pontiff excommunicated the younger and confiscated his property; but afterward the Holy Father wrote him an autograph letter offering, if he would repent him of his sin of heresy and return to the bosom of Mother Church, he would restore him to the title and estates, and, moreover, give him a Cardinal's hat. This letter is now in the possession of one of his descendants in England, whither he had fled. But GRIMANI, from some knowledge and experience, we know not what, that he seems to have had, refused plumply, saying: "A Cardinal's hat, forsooth. Why, if they could only entangle me by such a promise, they would shut me up within four stone walls and never let me out. Much good the Cardinal's hat would do me then! I prefer a crust eaten in the free air of England to a stalled ox in Italy, or to the most dazzling overture his Holiness could make me."

GRIMANI returned to the Continent, however, and there falling in love with a nun, persuaded her to recant her vows and marry him. She had two children, daughters, the elder of whom was married and lived in England; but the younger disappeared in this very remarkable manner: When she was but ten months old, her nurse became acquainted with a young man who made love to her and promised her marriage. One morning when she was walking in Paris with the baby in her arms, this lover joined her, and soon pointed out some gaudy bauble in a shop-window, for which he expressed a wish, and asked her to go in and buy it for him, as he felt ashamed, being a man, to seem to want such a womanish thing. "I will hold the child," he said, "until you come back." She went into the shop, bought the thing, and returning to the spot where she had left her "lover," found that both he and the babe had disappeared. They never were heard of, directly, afterward. Although the most rigorous search was made all through Paris, handsome rewards being offered, and all the devices at the command of an expert Police being tried to the uttermost, neither the young man nor the child seemed to have left a shadow behind. After a few weeks, the father received an anonymous letter, couched in the following terms: "It will be useless for you to seek for your child. She is safe. But she is—where you can never find her. She has been taken from you in mercy as an atonement to the Blessed Virgin for her parents' broken vows." Strange to say, the parents did not regard this ecclesiastical dispensation of mercy as anything for which to be particularly thankful. On the contrary, they were in pitiable distress. For three or four years they wandered over Roman Catholic Europe, seeking their kidnapped child in the most secluded and in the most frequented spots. The search was in vain. The mother never recovered her peace of mind, but drooped, declined, and died. Her husband returned to England, and made that country his home.

This story is told by his grandson, an English clergyman of the highest character and personal associations, who had before him all the family papers in regard to the matter. There is no room for the slightest doubt as to its perfect truth in all respects. In considering it, the first fact that strikes us is that this is no story of the dark ages, or even of remote generations. The nephew, by marriage, of that kidnapped child is living. It is he who has written the story. This all took place not a hundred years ago. The next point is that whoever stole that child, and wrung the mother's heart, sending her into an early grave, whoever it was, the Pope, nay the Archbishop of Paris, could have had the child restored to her parents within twenty-four hours. Nothing was necessary but the *fiat* of one of those ecclesiastical potentates, and it would have been done. The Roman Catholic Church, therefore, as represented by those eminent personages, silently assumed the responsibility of that kidnapping. They may have regarded, and indeed they certainly did regard, the kidnapping of the child as justified by the acts of the father and the mother. We all know how great a sin the Roman Catholic Church regards the "breaking of her vows" by a nun. As to that there is no dispute, nor need there be. That, however, is matter of opinion, and for Church discipline, if need be, within the law of the land in which the sin was committed, which will be admitted on all hands except, it seems, by Roman Catholics, who, in this case at least, carried punishment beyond the limits imposed by the civil law.

And now, considering that all modern history teaches that this style of Church discipline is no new thing among Romanists, and considering that this thing happened, as we said before, not at any remote period, but even within the memory of very old people still living, can our Roman Catholic friends be surprised that their attempts to get, as Roman Catholics, or in any way, the control of public affairs, or of public institutions, is regarded with apprehension and suspicion? They are apt to complain of this, and to say that they are living proof that the intolerant spirit of Puritanism is not extinguished, and that they are persecuted for their religion's sake. No. No one, in this country at least, has the slightest fault to find with their creed. They may believe what they choose as to the sacraments, and purgatory, and the immaculate conception, or any other tenet of faith; and by so believing, and by acting upon their belief, they excite neither apprehension nor suspicion. It is their subjection to the rule of a hierarchy, the head of which, declared infallible, is out of the country and not subject to its laws, which excites apprehension in regard to their movements. It is the knowledge that that hierarchy has shown itself absolutely unscrupulous as to the means which it uses to bring about its ends, that makes them objects of suspicion. Puritans persecuted, indeed. They smote hip and thigh. They drove out the Amalekites. The saints were to inherit the earth; and they were the saints. But what they did was above board. It was not the Puritans who gave occasion for the adjective "jesuitical." They did not assassinate Kings, or massacre unarmed men, women, and children at any time, nor have their descendants and representatives kidnapped children on religious grounds within a century. If Roman Catholics can forget these things, others cannot.

THE LAND OF FLOWERS.

A growing necessity has been felt among our Northern residents for some years of a place of mild climate and pleasant scenery during our Spring months; something which, at least in atmosphere and temperature, might be to the United States what Italy is to the residents of Northern Europe. We say especially the Spring months, for the experience of most Northerners is that a Winter spent entirely at the South somewhat debilitates the strength. But, after February, there comes here the most trying season of the year—March, the "death month," when so many consumptive invalids snap the cord, and so many aged and weak fall under pneumonia, and children are swept away by diphtheria and pulmonary complaints; or April, as in this year, with high winds blowing right from the snows of Labrador, the air filled with dust, and the nights frosty under Arctic gales.

It is this fatal and trying season which all persons of weak constitutions, or worn by work or temporarily ill, desire to avoid. Since the war, accordingly, there has been a steady stream of health-seekers every Winter, after the 1st of February, from the Northern States to the Southern coasts. Never was this current so full as during this season. The uncommon severity of the Spring has perhaps driven more southward, and the increasing knowledge of the benefits of a brief residence under a milder climate has attracted others. It is reported that every resort has been crowded by our citizens. Aiken, Savannah, Charleston, the upland towns in the Carolinas and Georgia, St. Augustin, and every village and town of Florida, have been full of our worn-out or invalid business men and their families.

Florida presents the greatest attractions, owing to its delicious climate, and every possible resort on its coast has been most uncomfortably thronged. Many of the travelers have purchased orange groves, and the estates of the residents, and have attempted housekeeping in their own houses. Some have settled for the year round. But the uniform complaint is that they have had a most uncomfortable time. The crowd has been far beyond the hotel capacities of the country. The delightful climate and Spring-like air, and the lovely trips in row-boats through the green lagoons of the "flowery land," and the sauntering through orange groves, with the pleasant out-door life, everywhere possible, compensated for much; still there remained a most disagreeable modicum of inconvenience and discomfort. It is evident that this exodus of our people to the Florida orange groves and the "land of flowers" will increase every Spring. Many a life was saved this year by the trip, and a gleam of Summer was let in on our gloomy Spring.

We trust that the opportunities of profit will impel some of our experienced Northern hotel-keepers—some Leland, or Judson, or Beach—to purchase an orange-plantation on the Florida coast—say on that unequaled site, the banks of Indian River—and set up a first-class hotel for invalids. Land is cheap, labor low, provisions easily obtained, and hotel charges high. A good organizer could, during a Winter and Spring, do a profitable business in such a house, and be a benefactor to our health-seekers.

There is another locality, on our Pacific coast, which ought to be visited by our invalids, the climate of which during Winter far surpasses that of Florida, and is as near perfection as can be found anywhere. We mean Southern California. At such points as Santa Barbara, there is a Spring through the Winter months, with a tonic in the air from the Pacific breezes which Florida never has; the most luxuriant and lovely vegetation; the romance of old Spanish missions and wild scenery, and a most attractive region for walking or horseback riding. Los Angeles, the home of the orange and the vine, is another charming spot for invalids, though warmer than Santa Barbara. The atmosphere of the whole coast seems filled with health and vigor. The objections are, as in Florida, the poor accommodations and the distance. But the journey itself pays, and a trip which may include the Yosemite and the Colorado Mountains, will recompense the traveler for many weary days of railroading.

IRELAND AND THE IRISH.

The discussion which comes up at frequent intervals as to the relations between religion and education on the one side, and public morality on the other, will be stimulated anew by some curious information recently brought to light. The differences of religious thought and institutions in Ireland, Scotland, and England are not only well known, but they have frequently been used in one way or another to support the views of individual reformers. The Catholicism and ignorance of the Irish people and the Puritanism and virtues of the Scotch, notwithstanding a little undue proclivity sometimes for their native drink, have become well-worn topics. But the traditional opinions entertained respecting them have always wanted the support of accumulated facts.

Frequently in these columns we have been enabled to illustrate the vast improvement which has of late years taken place in the condition of Ireland, by reference to tangible proofs obtained from the best authorities. It may with tolerable safety be affirmed that Ireland has never been enjoying so much material prosperity as at the present moment. But something must now be said about that country from an entirely different standpoint. At the outset it must be admitted that the Irish at home have the reputation, and justly, of being a moral people. They are ready enough sometimes, as when a troublesome landlord comes in their way, to offend against the laws of the State, but even among the poorest of them, offenses against morality are comparatively rare. Whatever other faults they may have, the women especially are not prone to immorality. Thus socially the Irish may lay claim to some virtues which few other nations can aspire to with an equal show of reason.

This, we repeat, is the opinion that has long been sustained by those who know the Irish people best in their own country. But it has hitherto been based only upon general observations. Now, however, statistics have been brought to bear upon it, and with a result which perhaps will surprise some people. A report has just been published, derived from the joint reports of the Registrar General for England and the Registrar General for Ireland, in which some remarkable comparisons appear. It is completed for the year 1872 only, but that is immaterial. In education Ireland is far behind. Eighty-one per cent. of the men married in England and seventy-four per cent. of the women were able to sign their names to the register, but in Ireland the numbers respectively were only sixty-five and fifty-eight. Under this test Scotland proved herself far the best educated, although it must be added that in all three countries a great improvement in this respect has been made recently. Illegitimacy is also rapidly diminishing, but it is most prevalent in Scotland, less so in England, and least of all in Ireland. Of all the children born in Ireland only 2.5 per cent. were illegitimate.

Again, the Irish are traditionally supposed to live in a very miserable way, in rude hovels, with poultry and pigs, and nourishing themselves on potatoes and whisky. Yet they are the healthiest portion of the population of the United Kingdom. In England the proportion of the deaths of males under five years of age was 41.49 per cent. In Ireland it was only 26.82 per cent. Out of 255,135 deaths of males in England, there were 195 of persons registered as being ninety-five years old and upward. In Ireland the total number of deaths was 48,091, but of these no less than 368 were returned as of persons over ninety-five years of age. There were seventy-five in England who had attained the age of one hundred, but in Ireland the number was 303. Lastly, in England there were 1,514 suicides, while in Ireland there were only 102.

In estimating the full force of these figures, it must be remembered that the population of Ireland is less than a fourth, and more than a fifth, that of England, the former country containing in the year referred to 5,368,696 people, and the latter 23,067,385. If due allowance be made for this in all its bearings, it will be seen that the figures we have given have even a wider significance than at first view is apparent.

We shall not attempt at present to find an explanation of the strange anomaly which is here presented. As it stands, the report shows the Irish to be the worst educated but the most virtuous, and the most healthy, despite all that has been said about their miseries. It shows the Scotch to be the best educated, but the most given to immorality. Nothing is said about religion, nor was it necessary. It may be assumed that religion has nothing to do with these results, but if anybody chooses not to rest upon any such assumption, all have sufficient general knowledge of the respective religious tendencies of the Scotch and Irish for an occasion such as this. Neither do we propose to indicate here the use which may be made of these facts in the elucidation of some social questions. This will suggest itself readily to all who are interested in such problems. It is enough at present that the evidence should be stated. It is another testimony in favor of the Irish people, and it is sufficiently important as well as curious to merit some careful consideration.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE SERVANT GIRL QUESTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Housekeepers, not only in this City, but in neighboring cities, are greatly indebted to you for the many articles published by you in the columns of THE TIMES relating to the "Domestic Economy" of our households, and followed by clever communications from those whose practical experience has shed much valuable information upon the subject.

The most recent, the "Servant Girl Question," has developed many of the ills which housekeepers are subjected to, and many suggestions are offered to remedy or at least alleviate that "curse" of housekeepers, as it is frequently termed, "bad or inefficient servants" which drives so many young housekeepers to hotels and boarding-houses.

"S. P." and *paterfamilias* in yesterday's issue, discuss the "characters" and "recommendations" given to servant girls upon leaving their "*last place.*" One advises us not to engage any girl who cannot produce a character of at least one year in one place; not to engage any girl without first having obtained her directly from her *previous* employer.

Paterfamilias tells us, "regarding letters of recommendation, employers find such testimonials are untrustworthy." I quite agree with him, and the obtaining of a "recommendation from her last place" will depend entirely upon the girl herself, if she has been dismissed from her last place. She won't produce a "character," but fill up the interregnum by "last family is absent in Europe," or "I have been quite sick," or "was obliged to return home to nurse a sick relative," &c. I say accept of no recommendations under such circumstances. See the parties in person, but even then you are not safe as the following incident will prove:

My daughter, residing in a neighboring city, recently employed a child's nurse in New-York. The woman had a "first rate" recommendation from one of the most respectable families residing in the vicinity of Fifth avenue, setting forth that she had been four years in their service; had accompanied the family to Europe; was entirely trustworthy, honest, capable, &c.; in short, "a treasure," all of which was confirmed by a personal interview. After a brief service of three months, want of truthfulness and impudence compelled the lady to dismiss her, and she was sent back to New-York. A few days afterward a telegraphic message informed us that she had been robbed of a large quantity of clothing and other articles; suspected the discharged nurse, and desired her arrest and a search of her trunks. The matter was at once placed in the hands of a detective officer, who succeeded in arresting the thief and finding the entire stolen property, with the exception of a few articles, in her possession.

She was convicted in the Brooklyn Police Court and sentenced to pay a fine of $50 or three months imprisonment. She paid the fine at once, and was set at liberty to prey upon any other family unfortunate enough to hire her upon the same flattering "recommendation," still in her possession, which induced the engagement referred to. Of course information was at once conveyed to the very respectable family from whom she obtained her "character." They would have withdrawn it if they could, but how? The woman is doubtless in another home in the City or out of the City, and will rob again.

How shall we protect confiding housekeepers against such thieves? We can, to a certain extent defend ourselves against the burglar, but for the larcenies of the confidential servant who is intrusted with every valuable there is no protection. "Employment offices" are ever ready to find employment for girls out of place for the customary fee, and are not supposed to know the reason why they are "out of place."

"Self-protecting societies," and societies framed upon a benevolent and religious basis by ladies in our City, do not meet the emergency. The "revolution" must be by the united and individual action of housekeepers themselves. W. C.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 20, 1875.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There has been a great deal said on the question of servants lately, and many true things. May I ask some of the ladies who have spoken if employers are not partly to blame for the carelessness and deficiencies of the present variety of servants? Consider how the majority of young girls are fitted nowadays for being mistresses of households, and cease to wonder if they fail to keep house comfortably. Brought up in ignorance of the practical working of domestic machinery, how can we expect them to instruct the ignorant and improve the careless, or to be willing to break off the habits of visiting and amusement so long formed, and to give their time to the superintendence of nursery and kitchen? Yet, with an exceptional experience, I know that such supervision is absolutely necessary, and by those who know how a thing should be done, and who have to do it who also know, constant care is needed to have things run smoothly. In my eleven years of married life I have only employed three servants—one married from my service and two remain to-day. To be sure these three girls have been unusually good ones, and our relations have always been friendly and agreeable. They have learned that I am their friend, and when once that comes to be understood between mistress and maid they are likely to remain together. The highest wages I have ever paid is $14, and I know good cooks can be obtained for that price, who will call you to as nicely gotten-up meals as any one can desire. But you must be the *head* for even these good girls. Systematize your work, and insist on that system being adhered to. If one day's work runs into another, all will be confusion. See that your rules for holidays are observed, and observe them yourself; if a girl knows that you do not grudge her the time you have agreed to allow, she is far less particular to claim it, and when the time comes that you wish her to remain in on that day, she will be willing to do so. Another trouble is that children are not taught to treat servants properly. They are saucy and rude in their behavior to them, and this is sure to lead to trouble. Complaints come to the mother, and she is quick to listen to the child, and perhaps not hear but one side of the story. These girls come here with a totally different way of doing things from what we exact, many of them without any training at all. Is it any wonder that they drift about from place to place, learning little, but demanding as much as those who are competent?

I enjoy society as much as any one can, but, thanks to my bringing up, I consider my duty to my husband and children is superior to its claims. And I think there are more like me, and they will be found well served. E.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 21, 1875.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It appears to me in all the complaints about servants that no one thinks of "colored servants," who are by far the best we have of that class in this country. Among persons who have carriages, of course the white men look the most stylish. But in a family where only "women" are employed, there is no sort of comparison, as I can say after fifty years' experience. Three colored women will do more and better work than six Irish or other foreign women. They are American and intelligent, and always expect to be "servants", and nothing else. There is one thing, however; they will not live with all sorts of people. They are careful to inquire the habits of the people who engage them, despising common "trash," as they call "new people." Indeed, they are our only real aristocrats. They prefer to live with "Knickerbockers," and will not (if they are the right kind) submit to spies and watching. They do not much like intelligence offices, and mine, being old and faithful ones, always find me new ones, if marriage or death causes the trial of a new servant. Perhaps this may be useful to some one who likes clean, steady, faithful, and intelligent service. OLD NEW-YORKER.

AMUSEMENTS.

DRAMATIC.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The change of bill yesterday at Wallack's brought about a revival of Holcroft's famous comedy, "The Road to Ruin," modified to suit modern stage requirements. Plays of the legitimate type always go well at this their natural home. They are in keeping with the traditions of the house, they are fitted to the taste of the auditors, and now, as formerly, they are played by a comedy company which is without a superior. The series of standard comedies represented last season splendidly sustained the reputation of Wallack's; and in this revival of Holcroft's comedy that reputation is further augmented. The audience last evening was of the old-time order—large, attentive, and appreciative, liberal in its plaudits, but at the same time discriminating in the distribution of its favors. The principal share of its applause went to Mr. Gilbert and Mr. Montague, but at the same time the even excellence of the performance compelled popular approbation for even the smallest rôles. The comedy was admirably placed upon the stage, and was well acted throughout, from the part of the hero to the rôle of the soubrette. The chief honors of the recital belong unquestionably to Mr. Gilbert, who portrayed *Mr. Dornton*. It is always refreshing to note the excellent characterizations which this veteran actor is accustomed to give us. His is especially that high art which knows how to conceal art. He never does anything by halves. He does not now rise to some great height of excellence, and then sink into an abyss of blemishes and defects. His art is essentially free of spasms. It is even and equitable, and always moves on a lofty plane. His personation of *Mr. Dornton* last evening had all the familiar characteristics. His art simulated nature so well that it was quite lost in that which it appeared to be. Each emotion and feeling was clear cut, well defined, and eminently real, and the entire picture was one of which the harmony was unbroken. The continuity of the play was interrupted several times for the purpose of paying a deserved tribute to Mr. Gilbert, and on every occasion Mr. Montague was made a sharer in his honors. This popular gentleman filled the rôle of *Harry Dornton*. It is generally conceded that Mr. Montague is one of the best juvenile comedians of the modern stage, but it is not equally well known that he can play a part like that of *Harry Dornton* with the force and general efficiency noticeable in last evening's performance. His unconstrained and graceful bearing always counts in his favor, but it is also manifest that he has qualities which lie far deeper than these surface requisites of modern comedy. His acting in "The Road to Ruin" gained him an ample measure of applause, and should do much toward enhancing his reputation. Mr. Harry Beckett's capital eccentric comedy had abundant scope in the rôle of *Goldfinch*, and was brought into play with the artist's customary good taste and artistic instincts. A good deal of credit is also due to Mr. Carroll, who made an ungracious part very acceptable, and to Mr. Plympton, who also did good service. Of the ladies, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis gave a quite charming representation of the naïveté and ingenuousness of *Sophia Freelove*; Mme. Ponisi personated with wonted care *Widow Warren*, and Miss Kate Bartlett made as good a soubrette as need be. The comedy is set with every attention to details, and deserves a prosperous run.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

"The Big Bonanza" continues to occupy the boards of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and the steady attractiveness of the piece renders speculation as to its possible successor quite superfluous. "The Big Bonanza" will probably be acted until Summer has fairly set in. It may, indeed, be performed throughout the dog-days, for so amusing and showy an entertainment cannot fail to diffuse merriment, and in so doing attains a desirable end, even if the mercury stands at ninety. The purpose of this notice will be fulfilled when it adds to the fact that the piece will be represented every evening and at Saturday matinées until further notice, a mention of its recital by the artists who appeared in it from the outset of its career, and whose capital personations and excellent ensemble have contributed so largely to its success.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

The sign-board of "standing room only" still graces the vestibule of the Union Square Theatre, and indicates its steady prosperity. "The Two Orphans" have, if anything, gained in popularity with play-goers, and the crowded condition of the auditorium, now that the drama is well past its hundredth recital, points to a certainty that it will reach, with profit to the management, its two hundredth public rehearsal. No change in the distribution of parts is to be noted in connection with the piece, which is announced for nightly repetition, and for performance every Saturday afternoon, for an indefinite period.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Miss Neilson will to-morrow enter upon the fulfillment of a two weeks' engagement at Booth's Theatre. She is to act in Halliday's version of "Kenilworth," which bears the title of "Amy Robsart," and with her representations of this play her third visit to this country will terminate. Miss Neilson first made known "Amy Robsart" to New-York audiences, and the drama and its heroine found great favor with them three years ago. That a lively interest is felt in the reappearance of both is proved by the demand for seats, while the management, by the bestowal upon "Amy Robsart" of a powerful "cast" and a stage attire of exceptional beauty and accuracy, offer evidence of a desire to meet the most confident expectations of an impressive and agreeable performance. Mr. F. B. Warde, an artist of unquestionable merit, is to personate *Leicester*; Mr. Studley, an actor of wide experience, will portray *Varney*, and the other rôles are in competent hands. "Amy Robsart" will in all probability be acted throughout Miss Neilson's engagement, except, perhaps, on the lady's benefit night, when she may come forth in "Measure for Measure."

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

The present lessee of the Grand Opera-house has succeeded in renewing the lease of that theatre, and, as a consequence, a few additional opportunities are to be afforded of witnessing "Ahmed." To the superb scenery and bright pageants of this spectacle attention has been often called. Some of the sets surpass in artistic beauty any that have previously been shown to City audiences; the dancing is uncommonly good, and, in fine, the representation ought to be seen once at least by playgoers of all ages and grades of wisdom. The announcements set forth the rehearsal of "Ahmed" every evening this week and at a matinée on Saturday next.

THE BRYANT BENEFIT.

The programmes for the various matinée performances to be given on Thursday next in aid of the Bryant fund are nearly completed. As far as determined they are as follows: At Wallack's, "The Rivals" and "A Happy Pair" are to be played; at the Union Square, "The Geneva Cross" is to be acted; at Booth's, "The Ticket of Leave Man," and at the Lyceum, "La Jolie Parfumeuse" will be performed; at the Theatre Comique a grand olio entertainment is promised; another may be enjoyed at the Olympic; at the Park Theatre "Davy Crockett" is to be represented; a very strong bill is in preparation at the Bowery and at Tony Pastor's; and minstrel entertainments are announced at the San Francisco Minstrels and at Bryant's. At the Academy of Music, the programme will consist of "Simpson & Co.," "A Gentleman from Ireland," "Customs of the Country," an act of opera, and an entertainment by Bryant's Minstrels. Mrs. John Drew, the manageress of the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia, will appear at the Academy as *Mrs. Simpson*, Mr. George Fawcett Rowe as *Mr. Bromley*, and Mrs. Barney Williams as *Melissa* in "Customs of the Country," and Mr. Barney Williams as *Dr. O'Toole* in the "Irish Tutor." Mr. John Brougham and Miss Rose Massey are also to act. A grand supplementary entertainment is also to occur at the Academy. Additional performances will be had on the same day at the Globe Theatre in Boston, Mr. Cheney giving the theatre, and Mr. Raymond playing in "The Gilded Age," and at Mrs. Conway's Theatre in Brooklyn.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

The final recitals of "La Jolie Parfumeuse" at the Lyceum are set down for this week. They are to include a matinée on Saturday. Monday, May 3, Mme. Ristori is to begin a farewell engagement, which will compass four evening performances and a matinée. She will first act in "Renata di Francia," a drama written by Giacommetti, on the story of the opera "The Huguenots." "Renata" is to have its second rehearsal on the following night, and on the subsequent Friday Mme. Ristori will benefit by the entertainment, which is to consist of the tragedy "Medea," and the comedy "I pazzi per progetto." These are referred to as the last recitals of Mme. Ristori in New-York, and as Mme. Ristori is not Miss Cushman, we trust the thoughtful reader will bear the fact in mind.

BRIEF MENTION.

Mr. P. T. Barnum's great show may be visited at the Capitoline grounds, in Brooklyn, throughout this week.....At the Bowery Theatre, Mr. Edwin Thorne is to perform, on to-morrow and the succeeding evenings, in "True as Steel."....The Colosseum may be visited to-night; the pictures of Paris richly merit inspection....."Tableaux Vivants" are to be shown at Robinson Hall every evening this week by "Mme. Blanche's troupe of artists."....The usual liberal variety representation is to be offered at the Olympic Theatre....Hilarity prevails at the San Francisco Minstrel Hall....The Theatre Comique mentions, among the new attractions of this week's entertainments, performances by Herr Schultz, "the man with one hundred faces," Misses Maggie Weston and Kitty Henderson, and Messrs. G. F. Moore and J. S. Messinger.

MUSICAL.

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NOTES.

The sixth and last concert given by the Philharmonic Society, this season, took place at the Academy of Music, last evening, and made known a young artist of great talent, a pianist, Miss Julia Rivé. A detailed account of the performance must be withheld until to-morrow....It is now announced that Miss Mohalbi will make her début in "Ernani," at the Academy of Music on Wednesday. The quotation concerning "hope deferred" has been more than once suggested by this lady's intended representation....A "testimonial concert" to Messrs. C. G. Bush and W. H. Beckett will be tendered to these gentlemen at Steinway Hall on to-morrow evening....Mr. Sweet is to profit by a concert at Steinway Hall on Tuesday evening....Miss Borie announces a concert for Thursday night. It will be given at the Union League Club.

HOME NOTES.

Mr. F. S. Chanfrau was last week in Rochester.

Mr. Maccabe appeared in Providence last week.

Mme. Janauschek acts this week at De Bar's, in St. Louis.

Mr. E. L. Davenport was last week at Wood's, in Cincinnati.

Mme. Ristori was last week at the Philadelphia Academy.

Mr. J. L. Toole performed three nights last week in Indianapolis.

Miss Charlotte Thompson acted Friday and yesterday in Utica.

Mr. Edwin Adams last week fulfilled an engagement in Cleveland.

Miss Clara Morris was last week at the Walnut Street Theatre, in Philadelphia.

The Soldene troupe were last week at the Grand Opera-house in Cincinnati.

Mlle. Geoffroy and the opera bouffe troupe were last week at the St. Louis Olympic.

Miss Lucille Western and Mr. George L. Fox entertained Pittsburg theatre-goers last week.

Mrs. F. W. Lander was last week in Milwaukee, and Mme. Di Murska sang there Friday night.

Mr. George F. Rowe drew an overflowing audience Monday to the Chestnut Street Theatre, in Philadelphia, where he remained during the week.

Mr. J. T. Raymond is filling a brilliant engagement at the Boston Globe. "The Gilded Age" is, of course, the play. The *Globe* newspaper thus refers to the new *Laura*: "The very exacting and rather unpopular part of *Laura Hawkins* is admirably filled by Miss Marie Gordon, whose beauty, fine presence, and very flexible voice, added to the realism of her assumption, make her, in spite of the unsympathetic character of her rôle, a favorite with the audience. The contrast between her easy, natural reading of her lines, and the preachy, lecture-platform elocution of Miss Kate Field, who formerly essayed the character in other places, is especially noticeable."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Mr. Calvert is suffering from severe illness.

Mr. Candidus, an American tenor, has been singing with success in Germany.

Mr. Gye has compelled Mme. Sinico Campobello to withdraw from the company at Covent Garden.

The last accounts of the health of Mlle. Déjazet were favorable, the bronchitis having been arrested.

At the Paris Opéra Comique "Mozanna," the comic opera of MM. Legouvé and Paladine, is in full rehearsal. M. De Locle hopes to have it represented toward the end of the month.

"Rose Michel," having proved a flat failure, has been withdrawn from the London Gaiety, and "London Assurance" has been given in its place. Mrs. Gladstane plays *Lady Gay Spanker*, Mr. Righton is *Spanker*, and Mr. Cowper *Dazzle*.

"David Garrick" has been revived at the Haymarket. Mr. Sothern, says the *Athenæum*, evinces in the third act a command of emotional acting such as he nowhere else displays. So much farcical business is, however, introduced into the second act that the piece almost loses its right to be called a comedy.

"Cromwell," by M. Victor Séjour, will be given in a few days at the Paris Châtelet. M. Taillade will play the *Protector*; M. Angelo, *Richard Cromwell*; M. Houdin, *Charles the First*; Mme. De Sevry, *Mistress Cromwell*, and Mlle. Jeanne Essler, *Francine*.

M. Regnier will resign his functions of *régisseur* of the Français on the 15th of September. It is stated that one of the first acts of his retirement will be the compilation of an exhaustive history of the French stage from the times of Molière and Corneille till now.

A version of "L'Officier de Fortune" has been produced at the Standard Theatre, in London, under the title of "Rank and Fame." It is a romantic drama, abounding in sensational episodes, and presenting a flight not unlike in its surroundings to that successfully accomplished a year or two ago by a famous French Marshal. Mr. Howard Russell, Mr. Dewhurst, and Miss Furtado are among the exponents.

The news of M. Strakosch's proposed season of Italian opera in Paris next Winter with Patti, Belocca, Nicolini, and Graziani is confirmed. The performances will be given in the Salle Ventadour, and not, as has been rumored, in the Nouvel Opéra. It is in contemplation to build a magnificent new Italian opera-house, of the Covent Garden type, on the Boulevards, but at present there are financial difficulties in the way.

The Russian play, called "A Marriage in the Sixteenth Century," in five acts, by M. Soukenine, has at last been produced at the Salle Ventadour, says *Galignani*, and meets with a certain share of success, arising principally from the curiosity excited. The interest of the work is found altogether in the fact that the work professes to place before the audience an exact image of the manners, customs, dresses, and amusements of the period in which the action is placed.

The *Ménestrel* of Paris of the 4th states that Mr. Mapleson, having already secured a promise from Signor Verdi, has applied to M. Gounod and to M. Ambroise Thomas to compose operas for the new National Opera-house to be erected on the Thames embankment, for the season of 1876. The Director of her Majesty's opera has also made new engagements of artists, and has been supplied with details of the construction of the Grand Opera-house.

They are determined in Paris to outdo, if they can, Sanger and Barnum rolled into one, for a grand new hippodrome is about to be constructed on the triangular piece of ground comprised between the Avenue de l'Empereur and the Rues de Morny and Freyssinet. It will cover a superfices of 17,000 square meters, and be large enough to contain 10,000 spectators. The works are to commence immediately, and the opening is fixed for the 1st of August next.

Signor De Sanctis, who made his début at Covent Garden as *Il Duca*, in Verdi's "Un Ballo in Maschera," is not likely, says *Figaro*, to set the operatic world in a blaze. He is a good actor and a fair singer, but like his brother artists, Signor Pavani and M. Naudin, his voice has long since been robbed of its youthful freshness. Tenors of the "useful" sort are plentiful enough, but Signor De Sanctis is never likely to be hailed as that often-announced but never forth coming *rara avis*, "the legitimate successor" of Giuglini and Mario.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE HUSBAND OF ADELINA PATTI REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN KILLED IN A DUEL.

LONDON, April 24.—A dispatch to the *Standard* from St. Petersburg reports that the Marquis de Caux, husband of Adelina Patti, has been killed in a duel.

THE SOUTH WALES PITS TO BE THROWN OPEN TO MINERS AT REDUCED RATES.

LONDON, April 24.—The colliery owners of South Wales have agreed to throw open their pits to the miners on Monday next, at a reduction of fifteen per cent. in wages.

THE BLACKBURN COTTON OPERATIVES' STRIKE ENDED.

LONDON, April 24.—The strike of the cotton operatives at Blackburn has ended.

GREECE.

GREAT EXCITEMENT OVER THE APPROACHING ELECTIONS—A STATE OF SIEGE IMPENDING.

LONDON, April 24.—A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Athens says that considerable excitement prevails over the approaching elections. A state of siege is reported to be impending. The Government is concentrating 5,000 soldiers in Athens, and, it is supposed, intends to raise the Army to a war footing.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

GOLDFINDER WINS THE GRAND INTERNATIONAL STEEPLECHASE OF THE SANDOWN PARK SPRING MEETING.

LONDON, April 24.—The Sandown Park Spring meeting commenced on the 22d inst., was continued yesterday, and closed to-day. This meeting is the inauguration of Sandown Park as a racing ground. The Park is situated at Esher, in Surrey, within easy distance of the metropolis, and is conducted under the New-market rules. The most notable event of the meeting was the grand international steeplechase, which was run to-day, and which brought out a field of twenty horses. The race was won by Goldfinder, second place being taken by La Veine, who started favorite, and third by Revenge. The betting on the three winning horses was twenty to one against Goldfinder, four to one against La Veine, and fifteen to one against Revenge. Following is a summary:

THE GRAND INTERNATIONAL STEEPLECHASE (HANDICAP.)—Thirty sovereigns each, 10 sovereigns forfeit, with 1,200 sovereigns added; winners of any handicap steeplechase after Jan. 28, 7 pounds; of 200 sovereigns, 9 pounds; of 500 sovereigns, 12 pounds; of 800 sovereigns, 14 pounds extra; second receives 100 sovereigns; third saves stakes; closed with ninety-one subscribers, seventeen of whom pay 4 sovereigns each to the fund; the highest weight accepting being 166 pounds, it was raised to 175 pounds, and the others in proportion:

Mr. G. Dodson's b. g. Goldfinder, aged, by Cashbox, dam by Sultan, 154 pounds............... 1

Baron J. Finot's ch. f. La Veine, 5 years, by Ventre St. Gris, dam Valeriane, 167 pounds... 2

Mr. C. E. Swaine's ch. h. Revenge, aged, by Vengeance, dam Hirsuta, 158 pounds............ 3

THE NEW-ORLEANS DISASTER.

LIST OF THE PERSONS WHO LOST THEIR LIVES AT THE BURNING OF THE STEAMERS.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., April 24.—Among the persons who lost their lives at the burning of the steamers were the following: On the Exporter, Miss Belle Musgrove, and a daughter of Capt. Reese, of Pittsburg; Ellen Graves, chamber-maid; James Mahoney, head cook; Julius Lott, cabin-boy, and William Johnson, fireman.

On the Charles Bodman, Joseph Case, of Newport, Ky.; the first engineer, John Ferrard, of Newport, Ky.; the second engineer, Alf. Goodpasture; the head cook, from Cincinnati; Mrs. Bartley and Mrs. Brent, chamber-maids, of New-Richmond, Ohio; William Akers, deck-hand, of Cincinnati; James Thomas, Samuel Crutchfield, Benjamin Campbell, John Robinson, Caleb Charles, William Sakers, all roustabouts; Andy Edwards and George Edwards, firemen, of Cincinnati. Mr. Granalin, of Nashville, Ind., on his way from Texas; the daughter of Dr. Grosbear, aged fourteen, of Florence, Ky.; J. H. Ellison, of Richmond, Ind. There were several deck passengers on the Bodman who have not been seen since the disaster.

When the John Kyle was discovered on fire many persons from the shore rushed on board the Bodman and Exporter, to get a better view of the burning steamer, and were still on board when the vessels were set adrift. It is supposed that a number of these people were lost. The porter of the Kyle was lost.

Many of the rescued were slightly, and some of them severely, burned, but none dangerously, except Mr. Brown, Clerk of the Kyle, who is doing well to-day. The steam-boatmen and passengers on board of the steamers lost their baggage, clothing, &c.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, April 25—1 A. M.—The temperature has fallen in the Middle States and the lake region, brisk north-westerly winds and areas of rain or snow. Clear weather continues in the Southern States, with light variable winds, increased pressure and lower temperature in the Ohio Valley and Tennessee. The barometer has risen in the upper lake region and the north-west, with cold clear weather and northerly winds. The barometer continues low on the New-England and Middle Atlantic coasts, and is highest in the Upper Missouri Valley. The rivers have risen at Omaha and Leavenworth, and fallen at St. Paul, Memphis, Cincinnati, and Oil City.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and the northern portion of the Middle States, snow or rain, followed by cold, cloudy weather, northerly to westerly winds, and slowly-rising barometer.

For the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the southern and western portions of Middle States, clear or clearing and decidedly cold weather, with north-west to north-east winds, and stationary or rising barometer.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, cooler and partly cloudy weather, with northerly to easterly winds, rising barometer, and possibly rain in the South-west.

For the upper Lake region, the Upper Mississippi and the Lower Missouri Valleys, colder and clear or fair weather east of the Mississippi Valley, and light snow west of the Mississippi Valley, with north-west to north-east winds and continued high barometer.

The Lower Missouri River will rise, and the Mississippi will fall slowly.

Cautionary signals continue on the Atlantic coast, from Cape Hatteras to Eastport.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	40°	40°	3:30 P. M.	57°	58°
6 A. M.	41°	41°	6 P. M.	52°	42°
9 A. M.	45°	46°	9 P. M.	47°	36°
12 M.	51°	51°	12 P. M.	46°	33°

Average temperature yesterday.........43 3/8°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.........47 3/8°

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 24.—To-day both houses of the Legislature adjourned *sine die*. In the Senate prior to adjournment the resolution suspending Auditor Clinton from office was postponed by a vote of 18 to 16.

Few if any of the reform measures were finally passed. The bill appropriating $117,000 for the expenses of the extra session, &c., was passed.

BASE-BALL AT HARTFORD.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 24.—The first professional ball game of the season in this city was played between the Hartfords and Atlantics, this afternoon, in the presence of 3,000 people. The weather was exceptionally fine, though it was a little cold toward the close. The Hartfords first went to the bat and scored 3, which the Atlantics tied in the same inning. The latter got two runs in the second inning and the Hartfords none. All the rest of the game was a "whitewash" for the Atlantics. In the eighth inning the Hartfords got three more, giving them the game with a score of 6 to 5. The winning club was much bothered by the pitcher of the Atlantics, which caused innumerable fouls. Allison, of the Hartfords, was sent to first base three times on called balls, which gives an idea of the strategy of the pitching throughout the game. The base-ball interest here seems to be more enthusiastic than ever before, and great confidence is felt in the home club.

THE FRONTIER OUTRAGES.

MURDER OF DR. LOVELL—THE POST OFFICE AT CARRIZO, TEXAS, ROBBED—A SKIRMISH BETWEEN AMERICANS AND MEXICANS—COMMUNICATION WITH BROWNSVILLE CUT OFF—THE PEOPLE GOADED TO DESPERATION.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, April 24.—A letter from Carrizo, Texas, says that Dr. Lovell, who was murdered by Mexicans on the 19th, was surprised and shot six times. The Mexicans robbed the Post Office and attempted to break open the safe of the Custom-house, but failed. Dr. Lovell had many friends, and a feeling of retaliation for the brutal murder is exhibited. Couriers from all portions of this frontier report large bands of armed Mexicans moving this way. Yesterday a party of fifteen Americans who were endeavoring to ascertain the true state of affairs in the vicinity of Laparra ranch, about fifty miles from here, were attacked by forty Mexicans. A short fight ensued, when one Mexican was killed and one taken prisoner. The Americans lost none, but being outnumbered were compelled to retreat. They received immediate aid from this place. About fifty well-armed Americans left here this evening, and many more will go to-morrow to meet the raiders, who have forced the telegraph operator to leave Laparra, and have cut the line. On the 22d the repairer from this place started out to repair the line, and was chased three miles. The raiders fired several times at him, but he finally escaped into the timber. These Mexican bandits seem determined to keep all telegraphic communication with Brownsville cut off. A deep sense of indignation is felt at these repeated raids. The people of this portion of Texas are goaded to desperation, and they are determined that these things shall soon cease.

A DESPERATE INDIAN FIGHT.

A BAND OF CHEYENNES ATTACKED BY CAVALRY—TWENTY-SEVEN OF THE INDIANS AND TWO SOLDIERS KILLED.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 24.—The following dispatch from Monument, Kan., bearing this date, was received at Military Head-quarters to-day:

Attacked at daylight yesterday morning, on North Fork, Sapper Creek, a party of sixty Cheyennes, which I believe to be some of those who have been at the agency. I cut off twenty-seven from their ponies and demanded their surrender. My demand was answered by a volley. After a desperate resistance they were all killed. Nineteen warriors, including two chiefs and a medicine man, were among the dead. I captured 125 ponies. The remainder of the Indians escaped with a portion of their stock. I burned their camp, consisting of twelve lodges, and all their effects. Sergt. Papier and Private Tieros of my command were killed.

(Signed,) AUSTIN HENELY,
Lieutaenut Sixth Cavalry.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 24.—The *Courier-Journal's* Kansas City correspondent telegraphs to-night the particulars of a desperate fight between a band of raiding Cheyennes and two companies of the Sixth United States Cavalry, in which twenty-seven Indians were killed. On Thursday last a band of Cheyennes camped near Monument Station, 380 miles west of Kansas City. Information was sent to Old Fort Lyon, and Lieut. Henely, with two companies were ordered out. They struck a trail and found that it was an old one. Throwing away their heavy baggage the troops rode rapidly forward, and yesterday morning at 4 o'clock came up with the Indians on the banks of Sapper Creek, forty miles south of Monument. The troops delayed until prepared for action, and with a brilliant dash rode upon the Indians, some sixty warriors. Seeing their danger the Cheyennes made a bold attempt to escape, but being cut off made a desperate fight. The engagement lasted for two hours, when the Indians broke and fled, leaving their baggage, ponies, and tents on the field. Twenty-seven Indians and two soldiers were killed—Sergeant Papierre and Private Tieras. Among the Indians killed were two chiefs. Thirty-three Indians escaped, but the troops are in close pursuit. Intense excitement prevails along the border.

CHICAGO'S CHARTER.

ADOPTION OF THE GENERAL INCORPORATION LAW.

CHICAGO, April 24.—In the vote yesterday on the question of the adoption of general incorporation, there was a majority of 987 in favor of it.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

There were two severe snow-storms at Buffalo yesterday.

Arthur B. Barrett, Mayor of St. Louis, died yesterday morning.

The steamer St. Lawrence left Portsmouth, England, yesterday, with troops for Halifax.

The Wyoming Artillerists returned from Hazleton to Wilkesbarre, Penn., yesterday morning.

William Thurstone was yesterday reappointed Secretary of the Buffalo Board of Trade for the thirteenth consecutive year.

Snow commenced falling at Oswego, N. Y., early yesterday morning, and is now nearly three inches deep. The weather is milder.

The United States steamer Lackawanna arrived at San Francisco on Friday afternoon, forty-five days from Yokohama. All well on board.

A raid upon gambling-houses in Boston, yesterday, by the State Police, resulted in the capture of forty-eight gamblers, and a quantity of furniture and gambling materials.

The mill operatives at Natick and Arelia, R. I., who have been on strike for a week or two, have notified the superintendents that they will return to their work on Monday.

An Indian named William Jones, indicted for manslaughter in killing the squaw Betsy Stevens, on the Cattaraugus Reservation last Winter, was found guilty of assault and battery and sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year and fined $250, at Buffalo yesterday.

Richard Burns, foreman of a gang of truckmen on the Worcester Railroad, was killed yesterday morning, at Saundersville, R. I., by a rail knocked from a car by a passing train. He had been in the employ of the road ever since it opened, twenty-eight years ago.

The schooner Dielytris arrived at Lunenburg N. S., Wednesday, from the Banks, after three days' absence, with 108 quintals of codfish. She was obliged to return, having lost anchor and cable. Fish are plentiful on the western bank, but the weather is unfavorable for catching.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A dispatch from San Jose, Cal., reports the burning on Friday afternoon of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church. The loss was $50,000. Insurance, $17,000.

At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire, caused by a defective flue, occurred on the second floor of Grammar School No. 18, on Fifty-first street, near Lexington avenue. Damage, $500.

Logan's tannery at Pictou, N. S., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Sixteen thousand hides in the vats were saved. The loss probably amounts to $50,000; insured as follows: Halifax, $4,000; Royal, $5,200; Etna, $3,000; Imperial, $1,000; Stadacona, $2,500; North British, $1,000.

At 7 o'clock last evening a fire occurred on the third floor of the building No. 35 Lispenard street, occupied by Rothschild Brothers, cloak manufacturers. Damage to stock, $3,000; insured for $4,000 in the Exchange Company. The rear of the third floor is occupied by H. Epstein, dealer in boys' clothing; loss, $500; insured. The first floor is occupied by James Meyer, as a restaurant; damage, by water, $500. The building is owned by M. Manley, and is damaged to the extent of $1,000.

WESTON'S TIME BEATEN—116 MILES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—Last night at 12 o'clock Daniel O'Leary, of Chicago, began at the Rink a walk of 115 miles, to be accomplished in twenty-four hours. Great interest was manifested in the result, and to-night the Rink was crowded. Twenty gentlemen of this city were selected for judges and precautions taken to obtain a fair test. To night, at 11:08, he completed a distance of 116 miles, thus beating his distance with a mile to spare, in fifty-two minutes less than the time set down. This is the best time on record.

THE CHICAGO BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 24.—This was the last day of the billiard tournament. In the first game of the afternoon Burleigh defeated Hoa by a score of 200 to 111. Honing then beat Carter 200 to 186, thus depriving Carter of the third prize. This was a well-played game throughout. The last contest of the tournament was played between McAfee and Liverman, the former winning by a score of 200 to 89. This left Miller the champion, he having won nine games and lost two. Burleigh and Rhines each won eight games and lost three. Carter, McAfee, and Gallagher each won seven games and lost four; Shaw and Parker won six and lost five; Maggioli won four and lost seven; Horning won two and lost nine; Liverman and Hoa each won one and lost ten.

HEALTH OF JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 24.—Information from Lexington, Ky., the home of Hon. John C. Breckenridge, reports that his condition is not as favorable as it was hoped it would be on the approach of warmer weather. He had been confined to his room through the Winter, and his friends have at times been anxious as to the result of his disease. No immediate serious consequences are feared, but the recent severe weather has had a very unfavorable effect on his already enfeebled constitution.

The rush yesterday at Baldwin's, corner of Canal street and Broadway, was without precedent at this time of the year. We understand that the Brooklyn branch was crowded all day, and up to 10 o'clock at night.—*Dispatch.*

The Elmwood collar, with all the edges folded, will fit better and wear longer than any other. Prove this by trying.—*Exchange.*

FIFTEEN TO TWENTY DOLLARS SAVED.—Any one wishing a first-class sewing-machine can save from $15 to $20 by the simple strategy of choosing a WILSON SHUTTLE MACHINE, one of the most perfect and capable machines ever invented. It has every valuable improvement that can be named, and as all its friends know, works with equal facility in all classes of work and on all kinds of goods.
It is sold on easy monthly payments at Nos. 827 and 829 Broadway, New-York; No. 113 Fourth street, Brooklyn; No. 4 Newark avenue, Jersey City; No. 764 Eighth avenue, and at Macy's, New-York.
This company want a few more good agents.—*Advertisement.*

DRESS COATS for Balls, Weddings, &c., for sale and hire; misfits from best City tailors, at half value. Men's and Boys' CLOTHING at greatly reduced prices. SHEA, the Clothier, No. 434 Broome street, between Crosby and Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

DR. S. S. FITCH may be consulted daily, Sundays excepted, at No. 714 Broadway, New-York, on consumption, Asthma, Heart Disease, Dyspepsia, Liver, Bowel, Kidney, Skin Diseases, and Rheumatism. Consultation free. March 17, 1875.—*Advertisement.*

HEALTH LIFT, No. 180 5th av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets; elegant rooms; best of care. Refer to Cyrus W. Field.—*Advertisement.*

POMEROY'S FINGER PADS and WATER PADS for ruptures are by far the best in use. No. 744 Broadway, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

DR. COLTON, No. 19 Cooper Institute, administers 300 gallons of gas daily, making it fresh every morning.—*Advertisement.*

Dr. William Osgood Page, of No. 265 4th av., New-York, suffered for many years with stiffness and intense pain in his knee, and at times was unable to walk, caused by an injury received on the Hudson River Railroad. Tried every remedy that skill or science could devise without benefit. GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA gave instant relief and effected a complete cure. Sold by all druggists. 50 cents and $1 a bottle. Depot No. 451 6th av.

Toilet Gossip.
The ladies are enthusiastic about SOZODONT, because it perfumes the breath, whitens the teeth, and beautifies and hardens the gums.
The demand for the article has doubled within a year.

Dutchers' Dead-shot for Bed-bugs. The old reliable article. Try it and sleep in peace. Sold by all druggists.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan. Ask your druggist for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. It is reliable. For pimples on the face, blackheads or fleshworms, use PERRY'S IMPROVED COMEDONE AND PIMPLE REMEDY, the Great Skin Medicine, or consult Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

Dying and Cleaning.—The Empire Dying and Cleaning Co. call for and deliver goods. Work surpassed by none. Offices: No. 936 Broadway, near 22d st.; No. 196 6th av., near 14th st.; No. 276 8th av., near 24th st.

Refined Gum Camphor, 30 Cents a Pound.—ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE, (genuine) 55 cents a bottle. WILLARD M. GILES & CO., Chemists, No. 451 6th av.

Dr. Hall's Bronchialine—The new remedy for Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, and Coughs, 50 cents only, at druggists. Office No. 59 Cedar st.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets
Contain nothing injurious to the teeth.

The Weak, the Worn, and the Weary should take PERUVIAN SYRUP; it gives strength and vigor.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. PRINTERS. No branch offices.

Lundborg's Perfumes
Are like natural flowers and bouquets.

MARRIED.

FAY—GLACKMEYER.—At St. James' Church, Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 22, by Rev. Charles W. Homer J. ALLEN FAY, M. D., of Milford, Mass., to GEORGIE, daughter of George Glackmeyer, of Brooklyn.

RICH—PICARD.—On Thursday, 22d inst., by Rev. John H. Houghton, D. D., THEODORE D. RICH to THERESE, daughter of Henri Picard. No cards.

DIED.

COCHRANE.—On Thursday, 22d inst., CAROLINE M., wife of David E. Cochrane, aged 32 years, 6 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 220 High st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock.

CROLIUS.—In Brooklyn, April 24, 1875, CHARLES BANTA, only son of Rev. Peter B. and Eliza J. Crolius, in the 7th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 149 West Baltic st., on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

DAVIDSON.—On Friday, April 23, JENNIE, daughter of John and Annie Davidson.
Her friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 711 Lexington av., on Monday, 26th inst., at 1 o'clock.

FINLEY.—At Fairview, Republic County, Kansas, March 17, 1875, Rev. WILLIAM J. FINLEY, of the Kansas M. E. Conference, son of John Finley, of this City.
Interment at Fairview.

FOGERTY.—At Brooklyn, April 24, JOHN B. FOGERTY.
Further notice of the funeral will be given.

GILLILAN.—April 24, HERCULES E. GILLILAN, aged 51 years.
Funeral from the Church of the Ascension, on Monday at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are requested to attend without further invitation.

HAYDEN.—On Saturday evening, April 24, LIZZIE B., wife of Albert Hayden and daughter of the late Thomas Smull.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

HARPER.—April 22, 1875, JOHN HARPER, senior member of the firm of Harper & Brothers, in the 79th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, 4th av. and 22d st., on Monday morning, 26th inst., at 11 o'clock.

HOLDEN.—On Thursday, April 22, at Clifton place, Jersey City Heights, Mrs. A. MARIA, wife of David L. Holden, in the 55th year of her age.
Funeral from the Church of the Good Shepherd, (Universalist,) Summit av., on Sunday, April 25, at 2:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

HEYBERGER.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, April 21, 1875, WILLIAM H. HEYBERGER, in the 35th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his father-in-law, John E. Cammeyer, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Sunday, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the First Presbyterian Church, Henry st., near Clark, Brooklyn.

MADDEN.—On Thursday, 22d inst., RAY, son of Oscar E. and Sadie A. Madden, aged 7 months.
Funeral services at the residence of his parents, No. 232 2d av., Sunday, 25th inst., at 1 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family respectfully invited.

MILLS.—In Philadelphia, at the residence of her father, HARRIET BEAUMONT, wife of Albert F. Mills, of Hartford, Conn., and daughter of John W. Lockwood, in the 20th year of her age. Funeral will take place from No. 1,906 Walnut st., on Tuesday afternoon, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock.
☞ Hartford papers please copy.

PLATT.—In Brooklyn, Friday, April 23, at his residence, No. 241 Duffield st., THOMAS C. PLATT, aged 18 years, 10 months, and 21 days.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Sands Street M. E. Church, on Sunday, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.
☞ Boston papers please copy.

SOMERS.—On Friday, April 23, at 10 o'clock, WALTER LESTRANGE, infant son of Joseph L. and Helen A. Somers, aged eight months and fourteen days.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at 2 o'clock, Sunday, 25th inst., at the residence of the parents, No. 356 Pacific st., Brooklyn.

SEAMAN.—At Victor, N. Y., on Thursday, April 22, SUSIE, daughter of Lloyd I. and Imogene Seaman, aged 6 years.
The friends and relatives of the family are invited to the funeral service at the residence of her parents, No. 338 West 30th st., on Sunday, April 25, at 2 P. M.

SILLIMAN.—In New Haven, April 23, SARAH ISABELLA McCLELLAN, wife of the late Prof. Benjamin Silliman.
Funeral from No. 34 Hillhouse av., on Monday, at 3:30 P. M.

ST. JOHN.—Suddenly, April 23, ALANSON P. ST. JOHN, in the 73d year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, Lafayette, N. J., Monday, April 26, at 2 P. M.

THOMAS.—In Brooklyn, Saturday, April 24, 1875, DEWITT C. THOMAS, aged 65.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at Pawling, Dutchess County, on Monday, April 26, 1:30 P. M.

TOMLINSON.—At Mount Holly, Burlington County, N. J., JOSHUA TOMLINSON, formerly of this City.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Garden st., Mount Holly, N. J., on Monday, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO MAKE THE GUMS HARD AND HEALTHY, use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

CHILLS AND FEVER, THE CURSE OF new neighborhoods, can be effectually cured only by BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT. It quickens the blood, drives off the chill, and thereby prevents the fever. Its first application insures confidence, and the disease is eradicated. Ask any druggist, and he will indorse this.

A FEW OF BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or WORM LOZENGES will remove the worms which are apt to accumulate in the stomach, and restore the patient to health. Age rarely suffers from them, but youth often, and these Lozenges are a specific. Druggists everywhere sell them for 25 cents a box.

THE MESSRS. LEAVITT, AUCTIONEERS.

MONDAY EVENING, ALSO TUESDAY EVENING, UNRESERVED SALE. AT THE LEAVITT ART ROOMS.

Until 3 o'clock P. M. Monday, exhibition of the entire collection of Superb Works of Art by Great Modern Masters, belonging to Mr. Henry T. Chapman, Jr.

Also, exhibition of the second day's sale until 3 o'clock P. M. Tuesday.

Sale MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, 26th and 27th, at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, to the highest bidder, without reserve or limitation.

SPECIAL.

To promote the convenience of buyers, seats for the sale will be reserved and tickets issued on application.

NOTICE.

Mr. Chapman wishes it distinctly understood that every painting in this collection belongs to him and him only.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

PRIVATE LIBRARY.

Sale of a Private Library, comprising Illustrated, Standard, and Miscellaneous Books, many relating to America, Local Histories, &c.; also, many scarce Works on the French Revolution, &c., &c. Now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms. To be sold by auction, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS, April 28, 29, and 30, commencing at 7:30 o'clock.
The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT TO OWNERS OF HORSES.

P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME.

To James Hamill, of the firm of Atchison & Hamill, Horse-shoers, No. 64 East Houston st. and No. 416 East 14th st.:

SIR: The undersigned take great pleasure in stating to those owning horses that, in our long experience in some of the largest stables in the United States, but more especially in the mammoth stables of the Hippodrome, with over 800 horses and ponies, we have never found any shoeing to equal yours. After losing the use of some of the most valuable horses in the Hippodrome by the Goodenough patent and other shoes, we put your work to the most severe tests, and found that your system and shoeing completely eclipsed all others.
DR. W. W. MITCHELL.
WILLIAM SMITH,
JOHN STRICKLAND, } Assistants.
DAVID McKAY,

DINNER TO HON. CARL SCHURZ.

This dinner will take place at Delmonico's, 14th st., corner 5th av., on TUESDAY, April 27. Applications for tickets will be received by the following gentlemen: Mr. S. G. Ward, No. 52 Wall st.; Mr. Cyrus W. Field, No. 88 Liberty st.; Mr. Howard Potter, No. 59 Wall st.; Mr. F. C. Barlow, No. 21 Park row; Mr. R. B. Minturn, No. 78 South st., and Mr. Arthur G. Sedgwick, No. 5 Beekman st.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, NO. 37 Nassau st.—On TUESDAY, at store, No. 37 Nassau st., large sale of household furniture, and will comprise the balance of the fine velvet and Brussels carpets. On TUESDAY, at No. 238 East 18th st., genteel household furniture. On TUESDAY, at No. 34 West 15th st., handsome household furniture.

FURNITURE.—NEW STYLES, LOW PRICES, AT No. 277 Canal st., one door from Broadway, and Nos. 199 and 201 Fulton st., near Greenwich st.
WILLIAM H. LEE.

POVERTY OF THE BLOOD IS A CONSEquence of imperfect digestion. MILK OF MAGNESIA, by removing the obstacles to complete digestion and assimilation, helps to manufacture pure, rich blood, which nourishes the system and keeps the body vigorous. Sold by all druggists.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The best of living story-writers.—*New-York Independent.*

GEORGE MACDONALD'S
Forthcoming Serial Story,
ST. GEORGE AND ST. MICHAEL:
A Tale of
THE CIVIL WARS OF ENGLAND.

George MacDonald's new story—his latest and best—commenced in the *Christian Union*, in the issue of April 14. The publishers of the *Christian Union* feel that in securing for its readers the exclusive privilege of enjoying this freshest fruit of MacDonald's genius they are assured of one more claim for the paper upon the cordial welcome and hearty friendship of its subscribers. MacDonald is known as a writer of most fascinating and delightful style—original, strong, rich in humor, tender in feeling, a master of portrayal of the human heart, both in its earthly passions and its longings and aspirations for "the things of the Spirit."

Nearly all of his novels, as well as his poems, are Scotch in scene and characters; but in the coming story he takes up the English civil wars, and gives vivid pictures of the stirring and romantic scenes of that turbulent period. The opportunity is improved to the full by this ingenious and masterly novelist.

SOME CRITICAL OPINIONS.

The charms and value of Mr. MacDonald's work need not be sought. They present themselves unasked for in the tender beauty of his descriptions, whether of nature or of life and character, in his almost superhuman insight into the workings of the human heart, and in his unceasing fertility of thought and happy exactitude of illustration.—*Pall Mall Gazette, (London.)*

Emerson says that honest men make the earth wholesome. MacDonald does more; he makes the earth a bit heavenly.—*Edward Eggleston.*

There is a freshness and a beauty in his style which would make his writing delightful reading, even were his stories not so remarkable for compact construction and well-sustained interest.—*Inquirer, (Philadelphia.)*

He has the greatest delicacy of fancy with the greatest vigor of imagination. He is a dramatist, too, who can give the most vivid individuality to characters conceived with the rarest originality. But all his powers of mind and heart are consecrated to the service of humanity.—*Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D.*

After all, the supreme interest of MacDonald's novels is found * * * in the personality of the writer revealed everywhere in lofty or subtle thought, in noble sentiment, and in lovely feeling.—*Daily Transcript, (Boston.)*

Mr. MacDonald's quality is genius, and genius sees what others think about. In his intuitions, in his deep religiousness, and more than all in his sublime moral sense, George MacDonald is nearer to being a prophet than any man of our time. * * * It is MacDonald's insight into the spiritual struggle of the human heart, it is his revelation of the hidden secrets of souls striving after God, that make his stories so powerful for good.—*Independent, (New-York.)*

The Librarian of the New-York Mercantile Library reports a marked increase in the popularity of George MacDonald's stories. He is compelled constantly to replace worn-out volumes; and, notwithstanding fresh copies are constantly placed upon the shelves, it is impossible to supply the demand.—*Daily Union, (Brooklyn.)*

He looks at life wholly from within, and no writer ever saw the inner life with a clearer vision. He is the master of the school of seers. In this we must put him in a higher category than the school of Dickens, who see life only without. To Dickens the outer form of life is everything—he has no other symbols for psychological facts, when he perceives them at all, than their expression in manner and appearance. We must put Dickens first in his class, and MacDonald first in his class.—*Scribner's Monthly.*

THE NEW STORY

Will be issued exclusively in the *Christian Union*. It commences April 14—the Monthly Illustrated Number. Back numbers of this charming story will be sent to new subscribers for a short time only. Renewals and subscriptions should therefore be sent in promptly, that there may be no delay or dissatisfaction in receipt of papers after the story commences. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $3. Twenty cents must also be included for United States legal postage. Remit in check, draft on New-York, or postal money order. Currency mailed is at the sender's risk!

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"TWO ORPHANS WALTZ."—BY H. TISSINGTON.—The gem of the season! Embellished with portraits of Miss Claxton and Miss Blanchard, and with scenes from the play; pronounced by all the most successful piece of the day. Price 75 cents.—Sold by all music dealers. Copies mailed.—Published by C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

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JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO.,
Boston.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A SPIRITUAL TEST SEANCE WILL BE given by Messrs. E. V. Wilson and J. D. Mansfield, assisted by Mrs. F. O. Hyser, of Baltimore, for the benefit of the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, on Sunday, at their hall, No. 55 West 33d st., near Broadway, at 7:30 P. M. Lecture also by Mrs. F. O. Hyser at 10:30 A. M. Children's Lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE FOURTH WEEK OF
SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES
FOR THE PEOPLE,
IN THE
CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison av. and 42d st., (Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., Rector,) EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK, (Saturdays excepted.)

9 A. M., Inquiry and Instruction Meeting; 4 P. M., Bible Reading for Ladies, conducted by Mrs. Bonham; 7:45 P. M., Preaching Service.
Rev. J. W. Bonham, Church Evangelist, Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., and other Ministers, will speak at all the meetings. COME AND WELCOME!

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH st., west of 6th av.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.—The Rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton, will preach a series of sermons on consecutive Sunday mornings upon the "Conflict Between Religion and Science," as follows: 1. Science vs. Theology; 2. Science vs. The Bible; 3. Science vs. Christ; 4. Science vs. The Fundamental Religious Ideas. To-morrow—"The Conflict of Science with Theology, or the Church's Dogmatic Teaching; Its Significance and Probable Issue."

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. and 20th st.—Sunday, April 25, Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Seats free in the evening. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M.

BAPTIST MARINERS' TEMPLE, CORNER of Oliver and Henry sts.—Rev. W. T. C. Hanna, of Philadelphia, will preach, morning 10:30, evening 7:45; Sunday-school 2 P. M. Come and welcome. Seats all free.

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, corner Downing st.—The Pastor, Rev. E. C. Sweetser, will preach to-day at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Strangers are invited.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR.
57th st., near 8th av.
JAMES M. PULLMAN, Pastor.
SUNDAY MORNING, at 11:
"The Central Truth of the Gospel."
EVENING, at 7:45:
"The Shadow of a Great Rock in a Weary Sand."

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.
Madison av., corner East 42d st.
Hours of service on Sunday at 10:30 A. M., 3:30 and 7:30 P. M.
Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr.,
Will preach in the morning and evening.
Rev. J. W. BONHAM, Church Evangelist,
Will preach in the afternoon.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT.
Madison av., corner 28th st.
Rev. C. C. TIFFANY, Rector.
Sunday-school at 9 A. M.
Divine services, morning at 10:30; afternoon at 3:30.
The Rector will officiate.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON AV., corner 45th st., Rev. George H. Hepworth. Morning—"Our Depravity and its Cure." Evening—"Midnight in Prison." Prayer-meeting every morning, and preaching every evening at 8 o'clock. Mr. Hepworth will be assisted by other clergymen.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER Park av. and 34th st.—Rev William R. Alger will preach at 11 and 7:30. Morning subject, "The Friendship of David and Jonathan, with a Modern Parallel." Evening, "The True Purpose of Man's Life."

CHURCH IN 42D ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—The West Presbyterian.—Preaching every Sunday morning at 10:30 and evening at 7:30 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th av., above 45th st.—The Bishop of the Diocese will administer the rite of Confirmation, Sunday, April 25, at 4 P. M. Morning service, 11 A. M.

CHRIST CHURCH.—MORNING PRAYER; SERmon on worship, 10:30. Evening prayer; lecture second, "England Before the Reformation," 7:30. Dr. Thompson officiates.

DEATH OF LEVIATHAN.—BISHOP SNOW, OF Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"The Death of the Old Sea Serpent and Preservation of the Vineyard of Red Wine."

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, 28TH ST., NEAR Broadway, Rev. D. R. Van Buskirk, will preach morning and evening. You are invited.

E. V. WILSON WILL LECTURE AND GIVE test of spirit life at Armory Hall, Clermont av., Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. this day. Admission, 25 cents.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Madison av. and 47th st.
Rev. WILLIAM T. SABINE, Rector.
Sunday-school at 9 A. M.
Divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
The Rector will preach morning and evening.
All cordially invited.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 39th st. and 4th av.—Rev. Henry G. Weston, D. D., President of Crozier Seminary, will preach at 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 evening. Sunday-school, 9 A. M. Strangers cordially invited to all the services.

GRACE BAPTIST CHURCH—29TH ST., WEST of 9th av.—Rev. Robert Cameron, Pastor, will preach morning and evening. Baptism at the close of evening service. Preaching Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. All invited.

JANE STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. W. W. Sever, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Prayer meeting at 6:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. We welcome all.

MR. HENRY MOREHOUSE, OF ENGLAND, will hold Evangelistic service in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison av. and 42d st., on Tuesday, April 27, as follows:
4 o'clock, P. M., Bible-reading.
7:45 P. M., preaching service.
All are invited.

NEW-JERUSALEM CHURCH, (SWEDENborgian,) No. 114 East 35th st.—Preaching at 11 A. M., by Rev. Chauncy Giles. "For Thine is the Kingdom and the Power and the Glory, Forever, Amen."—Matt. vi.: 13.

O. B. FROTHINGHAM, PASTOR OF THE Independent Liberal Church, will preach at Masonic Temple, 23d st., opposite Booth's Theatre, on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"Loose Thinking and Loose Living."

REV. DR. WASHBURN, RECTOR OF CALvary Church, will preach at St. Peter's, West 20th st., between 8th and 9th avs., on Sunday evening. Service begins at 7:30 o'clock.

REV. MR. KRAUS PREACHES THIS EVENing at St. Ann's Church, 18th st., near 5th av., at 8 o'clock. Free seats. Other services at 7 and 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., and for deaf mutes at 2:45 P. M.

REV. ARCHIBALD M'CULLAGH, OF PHILadelphia, will preach at Association Hall Sunday evening, April 25, at 8 o'clock.

ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Rector.—Services: Celebration at 7 A. M.; morning prayer, 9; litany and celebration, (choral,) 10:30; children's, 3 P. M.; evening prayer, (choral,) 7:30, with sermon, the fourth of the course, on "The Worship of the Church in its Internal Structure and External Aspect." Strangers provided with seats.

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, (127th st. and 4th av.,) Rev. George B. Draper, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7:30. Sunday-school 9 A. M.; children's missionary services 3 P. M. Rev. A. T. Twing will address the children in the afternoon and preach in the evening. Strangers welcome.

ST. MARK'S, 2D AV. AND 10TH ST.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Right Rev. the Bishop of the Diocese, will administer the holy rite of confirmation at the morning service. The Rector, Rev. Dr. Rylance, will preach in the evening.

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, (127th st. and 4th av.,) Rev. George B. Draper, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7:30. Sunday-school 9 A. M.; children's singing-school, 3 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs. Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate.—Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

THE PEOPLE'S SERVICE
in the
CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison av. and 42d st.
Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr.,
Will preach at 7:30 o'clock P. M.

A RELIGIOUS SOCIETY CAN RENT LYRIC HALL, NO. 723 6TH AV., ON SUNDAYS. Also a new hall, No. 1,286 Broadway. Apply as above.

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FINANCIAL.

TREASURY OF GEORGIA.

HOLDERS OF OVERDUE BONDS OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA,

which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are notified by the publication of the following act of the General Assembly, lately in session, that unless presented for examination and registration on or before the 1st day of August next they will become null and void, and be debarred from payment forever thereafter, in terms of said act, as follows:

AN ACT TO PROTECT THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA AGAINST THE PAYMENT OF PAST DUE BONDS.

Whereas, Divers bonds of the State of Georgia, which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are now in circulation; and, whereas, it is believed that all of said bonds have been paid, and have been illegally and fraudulently reissued and negotiated, and the extent and amount of said bonds, so reissued and negotiated, is unknown to this General Assembly:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, That all persons holding bonds of the State of Georgia which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, are hereby required to present the same to the Treasurer of the State, for registration, on or before the first day of August, 1875; and, upon the failure so to present said bonds, and to submit the same for registration, the same shall be deemed prima facie to have been paid, and to have been illegally or fraudulently reissued and negotiated.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the State to provide and keep a suitable record book in which to register the bonds required to be registered under this act; and it shall be his duty to record the same thereon, and to require that the persons presenting the same shall establish continuous ownership for the last five years by the affidavit of each bona-fide holder, through whose hands they shall have passed, showing from whom the bonds were bought, and to whom they were sold, giving number of bond presented, date of issue, when due, denomination, time, amount, by whom presented, when presented, character of issue, and the reason for having delayed their presentation for payment so long after maturity, and such other information as will enable the General Assembly fully to identify the same.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That the Treasurer be, and he is hereby, prohibited from paying any of the bonds of the State which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, or any interest thereon, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That at the expiration of the time mentioned in this act for the registration of the bonds aforesaid, to wit, the first day of August, 1875, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to present the record-book, thus kept, to the Governor, who is hereby authorized to allow and direct the Treasurer to pay such past due bonds, so recorded, as shall appear to him, from all the circumstances connected therewith, to be properly chargeable to the State and entitled to payment.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, immediately upon the passage of this act, to give notice of the provisions, thereby publishing the same at least two months in two newspapers published in the City of Atlanta, and two in the City of New-York.

SEC. 6. Repeals conflicting laws.

Approved March 2, 1875.

JOHN JONES, Treasurer.

ROCHESTER CITY 7s,

DUE IN 1893.

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OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL CO., No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 8, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company, for the election of managers and for other business, will be held at the office of the company, No. 71 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 11th of May next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon, until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of April 30 until the morning of May 12. By order of the Board,

GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

THE BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION TO THE capital stock of the Cotton Exchange Trust Company will be opened on the 4th of May next at the office of Louis H. Zerega & Co., No. 1 William st.

FREDERIC ZEREGA,
Secretary of the meeting of incorporators.

DRY GOODS.

EHRICHS',

EIGHTH AVENUE AND 24TH STREET.

Specialties for the Week.

Best Quality American Chip Hats, in all colors, **$1.00**

Extra fine Quality Milan and Dunstable Hats in Brown, Drab, White, and Black, including the "English Derby," Soldene, Bonton, London, Imperial, Naples, Allaire, and, in fact, all the leading shapes of the season, at **$1.25**

Real French Chip Hats, warranted REAL FRENCH CHIP, in BROWN, WHITE, DRAB, and BLACK, including all the leading shapes, at **$1.98**

7-inch DAMASSE RIBBON, all shades, **80c.**

Seal-brown Damassé Hat Sashes, 1½ yards long, trimmed with heavy Knitted Fringe, at **$1.00**

SAME SHADE, TO MATCH. SAME SHADE,

TO MATCH. HATS, SILK, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, AND TIPS. SAME SHADE. TO MATCH.

Brocaded and Damassé Silks, in all shades, from $1 25 to $2 50.

THE ATTENTION of LADIES is ESPECIALLY DIRECTED to OUR DEPARTMENT of

READY-TRIMMED HATS.

WE ARE SELLING BEAUTIFULLY TRIMMED

REAL CHIP HATS AT..	$5 00	$7 00	$9 00
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FRENCH CHIP HATS.	$10 00	$12 00	$15 00
BROADWAY PRICE..	$18 00	$20 00	$25 00

WE INVITE EXAMINATION OF OUR PATTERN BONNETS.

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Ladies' Best Two-button Kid Gloves, warranted extra quality, at **85c.**

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ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO OUR GREAT POPULAR DEPARTMENTS OF

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BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STREETS.

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THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED FANCY DRY-GOODS STORE ON 6TH AV. BARGAINS IN MILLINERY, PARASOLS, UMBRELLAS, GIMPS, FRINGES, LACES, BUTTONS, HOSIERY, AND UNDERWEAR, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITS. CALL AND EXAMINE. IT WILL SURELY PAY.

B. EISIG & CO.,

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A. BURDETTE SMITH HAS DAILY A GRAND DISPLAY of the latest IMPORTED FASHIONS at his "PATTERN BAZAAR," No. 914 BROADWAY, between 20th and 21st sts. All the LATEST PATTERNS constantly on hand; CLOTH MODELS with every pattern; CUTTING and FITTING by experienced artists.

C. M. OLNEY, IMPORTER OF FRENCH millinery novelties in SPRING AND SUMMER HATS, from the leading Paris houses. Fresh Chip, Leghorn, and English Straw Hats, fine Flowers, &c. Elegant designs in Mourning Hats. No. 30 East 14th st.

FINANCIAL.

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY, No. 177 MONTAGUE ST., CORNER OF CLINTON, BROOKLYN, N. Y. April 22, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Brooklyn Trust Company for the election of six Trustees to take the places of those whose terms of office will then expire, and of three inspectors of the next election, will be held at the offices of the company, corner of Clinton and Montague sts., on MONDAY, the 3d day of May, 1875, between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M.

WM. R. BUNKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY, PITTSBURG, PENN., Dec. 5, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDERS of the Third Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company maturing May 1, 1875, that the Pennsylvania Company, in charge of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, under its lease to the "Pennsylvania Railroad Company," are prepared to pay, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, all of the said bonds on and after DEC. 15, 1874, at par and interest to the date of presentation, at any time before maturity.

THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NOS. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN ST.—The annual meeting of the stock-holders of the National Trust Company for the election of ten trustees for the second class, and three inspectors of election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking-rooms of the company on TUESDAY the 27th inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed until the 28th inst. J. C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

S. Z. HOOVER & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 1,513 9th st., Washington, D. C.

Debts collected in District of Columbia, States of Virginia and Maryland; claims against the United States and District Governments, and business that may be attended by agents will receive our prompt attention.

BANK OF AMERICA.

The Stockholders of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the Banking-house, on MONDAY, the third (3d) day of May next.

The polls will open at 1 o'clock and close at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will remain closed from the morning of April 22 until the morning of May 4, 1875.

ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA LAND AND MINING COMPANY, No. 9 NASSAU ST., AND BY THE ELEVATOR, No. 11 PINE ST.

HOLDERS OF STOCK ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the assessment of one per cent. upon the stock will be received until the 30th inst. After that date cost of advertisement and telegraphing will be charged. MORRIS H. SMITH, Assistant Secretary.

GOOD INVESTMENTS.

$35,000

INDIANA SCHOOL BONDS.

Issued by wealthy towns.
Principal and interest payable in New-York.
C. KNEFLER,
Dealer in Indiana Municipal Securities,
No. 76 East Washington st.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT. CHOICE CITY BONDS and other A1 investment securities our specialty 23 years, paying 10 to 15 per cent. interest promptly paid. For sale below par by ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS A SPECIALTY, and bought by the old established house of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

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DANVILLE, URBANA, BLOOMINGTON AND PEKIN RAILROAD BONDS will be taken at a liberal price for suburban cottage, (furnished,) worth $10,000. Address Box No. 3,415 Post Office.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

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ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

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Sixth Avenue and 23d St.

FOR THIS WEEK.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

THROUGHOUT THEIR ENTIRE ESTABLISHMENT.

THIRTY-TWO DEPARTMENTS ARE FILLED WITH THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE LINE OF GOODS EVER OFFERED BY ANY ONE HOUSE IN THE CITY.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THEIR

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in their new store, NO. 371 SIXTH AVENUE,

Extremely large lines of
STRAW GOODS,
FLOWERS,
RIBBONS,
SASHES,
HAT SCARFS,
LADIES' TIES.

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES IN

SUN UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS

LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.

A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

SHEETINGS, LINENS, MUSLINS, TOWELS, NAPKINS, TABLE-CLOTHS, DAMASKS, with a very choice assortment of NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, REAL LACE CURTAINS, AND VESTIBULE LACES, EMBROIDERED PIANO COVERS, FINE WHITE GOODS, PIQUES AND MARSEILLES.

An inspection of these departments will amply repay ladies about replenishing this season, as their prices will be found greatly cheaper than any other establishment.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

SPECIAL BARGAINS
MONDAY MORNING.

100 DOZEN LADIES' FULL REGULAR MADE STRIPED HOSE, SPLENDID QUALITY, 49c. pair.
125 DOZEN LADIES' REAL BALBRIGGAN HOSE, ALL SIZES, FULL LENGTH AND REGULAR MADE, at 42 and 45c. pair,
with a large assortment of entirely new LADIES' BALBRIGGAN HOSE IN SOLID COLORS, Modes, brown, drab, and scarlet, in plain and silk clocqued
LADIES' STRIPED HOSIERY, in great variety of style.
The largest assortment of CHILDREN'S HOSIERY in the City, including CHILDREN'S ENGLISH HOSE IN NAVY BLUE, SCARLET, MODES, BROWNS, AND DRABS, in plain and silk clocked and all sizes.

CHILDREN'S STRIPED HOISERY.

Over fifteen different designs.
MISSES' BALBRIGGAN AND FINE ENGLISH HOSE, ALL AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
A large line of the most standard makes of LADIES', MISSES', AND BOYS'

GOSSAMER AND GAUZE VESTS,

IN ALL STYLES, SIZES, AND QUALITIES,
MONDAY MORNING, an entirely new assortment of FINE PASSEMENTERIE TRIMMINGS, FINE FRENCH FRINGES, BRAID FRINGES AND MARABOUT, NEW ORNAMENTS, AND WORSTED FRINGES, AT OUR USUALLY LOW PRICES.

STERN BROTHERS,

SIXTH AVENUE AND 23D ST.

GRENADINES,

TWO YARDS WIDE,

WARRANTED

PURE SILK AND WOOL

$1 50, $1 75, $2, and $2 50.

A SPLENDID QUALITY at $1 25.
100 pieces 3-4 PURE SILK and WOOL, 50 cents. This is really about half their value.

Also, just received, full lines of CASHMERES, HENRIETTAS, English and French BOMBAZINES, TAMISE, PARISINES, BYZANTINES, FLORENTINES, MOHAIRS, BRILLIANTINES and ALPACAS. One case SILK MOHAIRS in new Texture, 60 cents; worth 90 cents.

Black Silks a Specialty.

A splendid line of STRIPED SILKS, 90c.; worth $1 15. ENGLISH CRAPES, SHAWLS, &c., together with full lines of the MOST DESIRABLE MATERIALS FOR SECOND MOURNING.

SUITS AND BONNETS READY MADE.
ORDERS EXECUTED WITHOUT DELAY.

JACKSON'S,

NO. 729 BROADWAY, CORNER WAVERLEY PLACE.

INSTRUCTION.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

THE SUMMER TERM OF THE
WESTON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
WILL REOPEN ON MAY 3,
And continue until Oct. 1. Refers to Hon. Wm. H. Wickham, Mayor of New-York; N. Hobart, No. 53 Leonard st., and M. P. Dayton, No. 425 Broadway. For further particulars, address
Gen. A. S. JARVIS, Weston, Conn.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY; up-town, No. 1,275 Broadway.—Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling, $5 each. Backward persons taught privately; ladies qualified as book-keepers and cashiers.

FRENCH CONVERSATION AND LITERATURE by a Parisian gentleman; City references; ten weeks, three lessons weekly, $25; at pupil's, $36. Address FRENCH, Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SELECT HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR children, where they will receive the best care and instruction. Circulars, address Principal, Miss A. E. CONOVER, Old Bridge, N. J.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass.—This school, finely located, in Southern Berkshire, will receive boys under thirteen on very moderate terms. JAMES BIRD, A. M., Principal.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, 13 East 31st st., New-York.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av. 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

TEACHERS.

FAMILIES DESIRING TO MAKE ENGAGEMENTS for the Summer season with competent teachers, either as visiting or resident, governesses or tutors, will do well to apply at once to Mrs. MITCHELL, Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

A THOROUGH TEACHER, SPEAKING fluently French, German, English, as governess in the country; also teaches music, Italian, drawing, English branches. Address No. 171 East 33d st.

A PARISIAN LADY WILL GIVE PRIVATE lessons in conversation; terms reasonable. Address GRADUATE, Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A FRENCH GOVERNESS, TO TEACH French and the piano. Apply at No. 112 2d place, Brooklyn, or No. 36 Church st., New-York, in the afternoon.

SAVINGS BANKS.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

DRY GOODS.

Important Exposition

OF

Novelties

At Popular Prices.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

WILL MAKE ON MONDAY, APRIL 26, AN IMMENSE DISPLAY OF

PARIS AND LYONS NOVELTIES,

Suitable for SPRING and SUMMER COSTUMES, SURPASSING in MAGNIFICENCE and VOLUME any previous offering, and consisting of

Black, Plain, Colored, and Fancy Silks, Striped Grenadines, Camel's Hair Cloths, Plain and Striped, Very Choice, Real India Camel's Hair Shawls, Ready-Made Suits, Sacques, Polonaise, &c.

MILLINERY,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND OF THE CHOICEST CHARACTER.

PARIS AND NEW-YORK TRIMMED HATS from $3 each up.

PRINTS.

1,000 PIECES YARD-WIDE PRINTS, nearly the last of the parcel, at 12 1-2c. per yard; value, 18c.

VERY BEST QUALITY STANDARD PRINTS, NEW AND CHOICE DESIGNS, at 8c., 9c., and 10c. per yard.

ALL THE POPULAR STOCKS OF

Dress Goods

ON THE FOURTH AVENUE SIDE LARGELY REPLENISHED.

They also invite SPECIAL ATTENTION to their ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of CARPETS AND CARPETINGS, INCLUDING THE LATEST COLORINGS AND DESIGNS IN **Wiltons, Brussels, and Tapestries, &c.** **5-FRAME ENGLISH BRUSSELS at $1 75** per yard.

ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS at $1 10 per yard, GREATLY BELOW THE VALUE.

HOUSEKEEPING AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS IN EVERY VARIETY, AT A WIDE RANGE OF PRICES.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

THE POPULAR DRY GOODS STORE.
THE OLDEST, LARGEST, ON THE WEST SIDE.

JONES',

NOS. 167, 169, 171, 173 8TH AV.

Owing to the great increase of business, we will add another building to our present commodious store, besides making

Extensive Alterations

on the old stand.

$250,000 worth of Dry Goods, Carpets, &c., will be sold greatly below market prices, to make room for

REBUILDING.

Seldom has such an opportunity been offered in New-York to purchase

DRESS GOODS, SUITS, SILKS, SHAWLS,

All of the newest styles and latest importations. Greatest bargains in the City in

HOSIERY, KID GLOVES, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, FRENCH FLOWERS,

SUN UMBRELLAS, &c.,
LADIES' AND GENTS' UNDERGARMENTS.
IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
Twenty-five per cent. saved in

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, MATTINGS, BEDDINGS, WINDOW SHADES, &c.

LADIES WILL DO WELL TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS OPPORTUNITY BY CALLING AT JONES', 8TH AV., BETWEEN 18TH AND 19TH STS.
ESTABLISHED OVER THIRTY-FIVE YEARS ON THE ONE-PRICE SYSTEM.

CARPETS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

10,000 yards Ingrain Carpet at 40 cents.
15,000 yards Superfine Ingrain Carpet at 65 cents.
20,000 yards Extra Superfine Carpet at 75 cents.
10,000 yards Kidderminster Carpet at 90 cents.
5,000 yards India Brussels Carpet at 50 cents.
10,000 yards Tapestry Carpet at $1.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FOR CASH.

I have orders from manufacturers to close out their Carpets at the above-named prices. The Carpets are exhibited in eight large rooms, and the prices put on them at which they will be sold.

J. W. DIMICK.
Nos. 268 and 270 Canal st.,
just east of Broadway.

FURNITURE.

GRISWOLD'S

STORAGE WAREHOUSE,
No. 12 Washington place.

Household Furniture carefully stored and guarded at moderate rates, either by load or in bulk; sections rented by the month or quarter; every precaution taken to prevent injury of any kind; furniture for sale, public or private; placed on exhibition in sales-room.

SAMUEL GRAHAM.

318. HUDSON ST. 318.

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION!
CLEARING OUT SALE OF FURNITURE
At 25 per cent. less than cost to manufacture.

The entire stock in the immense warehouse, No. 318 Hudson st., is now offered (to close the business) at retail or wholesale much below auction prices. The variety and stock is the largest in the City, and must absolutely be closed out within the next fifteen days. Don't buy until you examine our stock and prices. It is the greatest opportunity ever offered to purchasers. Dealers can save fully twenty-five per cent. from manufacturers' prices by giving this sale immediate attention.

No. 318 Hudson st., corner Vandam.

The store to let or lease.

STORAGE.

Haeger warehouses, 8th av. from 33d to 34th sts., No. 282 9th av., office No. 300 West 34th st., oldest, lowest in rate, most extensive and thoroughly equipped establishments of the line in the business; storage for furniture, baggage, goods, and wares of every description, in separate closed compartments; night patrol receive goods at all hours; inspection invited.

E. O. CARRINGTON'S STORAGE WAREHOUSES.

MOTH-PROOF CHESTS TO RENT,
in which to store goods liable to damage by moths.
Furniture, baggage, pianos, &c., stored in separate compartments of all sizes.
New buildings, and everything first class.
Principal office, No. 384 3d av.
Branch offices, No. 1 East 22d st. and No. 1,284 Broadway.

EMPIRE STORAGE WAREHOUSES—FOR furniture, pianos, mirrors, baggage, and merchandise, at low rates, in separate rooms; the buildings are specially constructed with regard to safety from fire, and insures lower than any similar establishment; expressing, boxing, packing, and shipping promptly attended to. H. O'REILLY & CO., owners and managers, Nos. 388, 390, and 392 Hudson st.

OFFICE FURNITURE FOR SALE.—SUITable for a bank, banking or broker's office, consisting of elegant black-walnut and oak screen, with plate glass; desks, chairs, tables, and book-cases, contained in Room No. 1, No. 33 Pine st. Will be sold very low, owing to removal. Apply at premises.

STORAGE

For furniture at No. 218 West 37th st.
PICKHARDT & CO., Furniture Warerooms.

GRAND CENTRAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE for furniture, &c., Nos. 232 and 234 West 47th st., corner Broadway; extra inducements offered; inspection invited. MORGAN & BRO., Proprietors.

STORAGE OF FURNITURE. — FURNITURE will be taken on storage in the lofts No. 18 4th av.; terms reasonable. Apply to CONKLIN & SON, No. 18 4th av.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned members of the firm of NICOL, DAVIDSON & CO. expired by its own limitation on the 1st February, 1875. Mr. WILLIAM DAVIDSON retires from the firm, and the liabilities will be paid and the claims due the firm collected by the remaining partners, who will continue the China, Glass, and Gas-fixture business at No. 686 Broadway, under the firm name of F. B. NICOL & CO.

NEW-YORK, April 21, 1875.

FRANCIS B. NICOL,
WILLIAM DAVIDSON,
JAMES T. VAN RENSSELAER.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR.

SUN UMBRELLAS.

SIZES—20-inch, 22-inch, 24-inch.
COVERING—All-boiled or Twilled Silk.
COLORS—Black, Brown, Blue, Purple, and Changeable.
MOUNTINGS—Ivory, Pearl, Ebony, Cornelian, and French Horn. All of our own Importation.
PRICES—From $2 25 to $15.

PARASOLS.

Fine dress Parasols of Black Gros Grain Silk, lined with silk, trimmed with lace, with ebony mountings, from $7 to $13.

Lace Parasol Covers and fine Ivory handles for selection, which will be made up to order at reasonable prices.

The above goods are on first floor, to the right of Broadway entrance.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST., NEW-YORK.

BUY THE NILSSON GLOVES

2 BUTTON, 95c.,

3, 4, and 6 button, in same proportion, each pair warranted, and exchanged if rip or tear when first tried on.

THE REAL NILSSON GLOVE

SOLD AT BLOOMS' ONLY.

WE ARE THE SOLE AGENTS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES, AND WOULD CAUTION OUR FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS NOT TO PURCHASE AN INFERIOR ARTICLE OFFERED AS THE SAME GLOVES ELSEWHERE.

BLOOMS',

338 BOWERY, 340

BETWEEN BOND AND GREAT JONES STS., ONLY ONE BLOCK EAST OF BROADWAY.

LATEST NOVELTIES IN MILLINERY GOODS.

French Chip and English Milan Hats and Bonnets Damasse, Soft Silks and Gros Grain. Hat, Scarf, Sash, and Trimming Ribbons; all fashionable shades and widths. A most choice assortment of real French Flowers and Feathers.

ALL FASHIONABLE SHADES OF TRIMMING SILK.

Black Dress Silks, 30 per cent. less than cost of importation. Crepe de Chine, Soft Silk, Swiss and Lace Ties in beautiful designs.

Dress Trimmings

of latest importation, very rich Fringes, Passementeries, and Buttons.

Laces,

Real and Woven Thread, in all widths and qualities, in endless variety. Guipure and Yak Lace, with Insertion to match; a large lot just received from auction, at very attractive prices.

Guipure, Spanish and Brussels Net. Best quality pure Silk goods, very cheap.

Hamburg Nets, White and Ecru, for over Dresses, in very choice patterns.

White Ecru and Colored Cluny and Yak Laces.

Real Valenciennes, Point Duchesse, Maltese, and Honiton Laces, at exceedingly low figures.

New styles in Lace Sacques, Sleeveless Jackets, Overdresses, and Polonaises, just received.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS,

Fans, Jewelry, Gloves, Hosiery, Corsets, and Underwear.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,

INFANTS' COMPLETE OUTFITS,

Ladies' Houserobes, Morning Wrappers, Pillow Shams, Sheets, Bed Covers, with a most complete line of ladies first-class ready-made Undergarments, which will be found on comparison, superior in style and finish to the many high-priced garments offered elsewhere.

BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX

on hand, and made to order, within short notice.

Infants' Pique Cloaks, long and short Coats and Capes, elaborately embroidered and braided. Elegant assortment of ladies' and childrens' Caps and French Bonnets, in all styles and grades.

BLOOMS',

338 BOWERY, 340.

MACY'S.

STRAW GOODS	Received per Bothnia	CROCKERY
STRAW GOODS	and City of Montreal an	CROCKERY
STRAW GOODS	extensive line of	CROCKERY
STRAW GOODS	HAMBURG OR ECRU	MAJOLICA
STRAW GOODS	NETS AND LACES.	MAJOLICA
PARASOLS	Also French and English	PARIAN
PARASOLS	TIES.	PARIAN
PARASOLS	Toilet Articles, Leather	PARIAN
PARASOLS	Goods and Travelers'	PARIAN
PARASOLS	Outfitting Goods of all	PARIAN
PARASOLS	kinds.	BRONZES
PARASOLS	Laces, Embroideries,	BRONZES
PARASOLS	Hose, Gents' and Ladies'	BRONZES
PARASOLS	Furnishing Goods,	BRONZES
UNDERWEAR	Worsteds, Silks, Rib-	SILVER
UNDERWEAR	bons, Flowers, Notions,	SILVER
UNDERWEAR	and Fancy Goods.	SILVER
UNDERWEAR	Kitchen Furnishing	SILVER
UNDERWEAR	Goods, Dining-Room	SILVER
UNDERWEAR	Furnishing Goods,	PERFUMES
UNDERCLOTHING	Ornamental and Use-	PERFUMES
UNDERCLOTHING	ful House Furnish-	PERFUMES
UNDERCLOTHING	ing and Housekeep-	PERFUMES
UNDERCLOTHING	ing Goods.	JEWELRY
UNDERCLOTHING	Fine Groceries,	JEWELRY
UNDERCLOTHING	Canned and Potted	JEWELRY
UNDERCLOTHING	Delicacies.	GLOVES
UNDERCLOTHING	La Forge Kid Gloves,	GLOVES
UNDERCLOTHING	2-Button, 98 cents.	GLOVES
UNDERCLOTHING	R. H. MACY & CO.,	GLOVES
UNDERCLOTHING	14th st. and 6th av.	GLOVES

LECTURES.

SUNDAY (THIS) EVENING, APRIL 25,
DE GARMO HALL (5TH AV. AND 14TH ST.)
LAST PUBLIC LECTURE IN NEW-YORK OF
EDITH O'GORMAN,

The Escaped Nun.

She will give her most interesting lecture on "The Romish Priesthood," and also relate how and why she escaped. Admission 50 cents. No reserved seats.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TREASURER AND SECRETARY WANTED for a company now forming for manufacturing purposes; a first-class business man who will take stock to a small amount ($10,000 to $15,000) can secure a salaried position and share in large dividends. Business is regularly established, and only requires more capital, as will be shown, to pay 150 per cent. net profit. Address HARMONY, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE FULL CHARGE of office; a young gentleman preferred, acquainted with accounts and correspondence; must invest from $5,000 to $10,000; salary limited to $150 per month; average profits on sales not less than 100 per cent.; replies must give real name and card, or references. Address for one week, DRUGGIST, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

PRODUCE COMMISSION BUSINESS.—AN active man with means, and acquaintance in the country, would join an established house in the above line, or with parties having a trade built up, in forming a new house; best of references will be given and required; all communications strictly confidential. Address JAMES M. MEADE, Box No. 1,421, New-York Post Office.

A GENTLEMAN LEAVING NEXT MONTH for Santiago and the Pacific coast would entertain a few commissions from responsible parties having business to transact in those countries; will be present at the Exposition. Address, by letter, CHILI, No. 106 West 47th st.

FOR SALE.—A RARE CHANCE TO BUY AN EStablished retail millinery business, stock, fixtures, and lease, on one of the best avenues, doing a first-class profitable business; sickness cause of selling; amount required about $3,500. Address MILLINER, Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

VALUABLE CIRCULATING LIBRARY IS offered for sale at a great sacrifice, as the owner lives out of the City. The library is well established, and has about 30,000 volumes. Address G., care of C. H. Oliver, No. 1 Park place.

PARTNER WANTED—ONE WHO IS IN THE hardware business or thoroughly acquainted with it, with capital, $20,000. Address W., Post Office Box No. 213, Station G, Brooklyn, E. D.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND silverware, bought, and sold back when desired, at a very small advance. GEORGE C. ALLEN, Jeweler, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY repaired by first-class workmen. For many years with Bishop & Rein, Fifth Avenue Hotel. GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

JAMES M'CREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

Will Exhibit on MONDAY, April 26,

ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES

IN THEIR

SILK, SHAWL, DRESS GOODS, MILLINERY,

LADIES' FURNISHING,

Hosiery, and Housekeeping Departments.

TO WHICH THEY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF CUSTOMERS AND STRANGERS.

SAMPLES SENT ON APPLICATION BY MAIL.

JOHNSON BROS. & CO.,

UNION SQUARE,

Will exhibit on TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, April 27 and 28,

Two cases of

French Trimmed Bonnets,

the latest styles, received per steamer Weser. Will also exhibit a very large assortment of

Trimmed Bonnets and Round Hats,

of our own manufacture, copied from the latest Paris styles, at less than half the cost of FRENCH BONNETS.

French Chip Hast,

just received per steamer Weser.

5 cases of FRENCH CHIP HATS, very fine goods, all new shapes, in Black, White, Brown, Drab, Ecru, and other new shades.

ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC STRAW GOODS.

In addition to our already very large stock of Straw Goods, we will open on MONDAY, April 26,

250 cases of Ladies' Hats and Bonnets in fine Milan, Leghorn, Domestic Chip, and Hair at $, $1 25, $1 50 each and upward.

100 cases of Misses' and Children's Round Hats, in Milan and Leghorn, trimmed and untrimmed, at 75c., $1, and $1 25 each.

Boys' Hats.

A large assortment of Hats for Boys in English, Dunstable, fine Milan, and fancy braids, at 75c., 85c., $1, $1 25, and $1 50 each.

Ribbons.

Will open on MONDAY, April 26, a large invoice of RICH GROS GRAIN

Sash Ribbons,

containing all the new shades and scarce colors, (bought previous to the late advance in prices,) which we shall offer at extremely low prices.

500 pieces of 7-inch Colored GROS GRAIN SASH RIBBON, all silk, at 75c. per yard.
350 pieces 8-inch do. do. at 85c. per yard.
325 pieces 9-inch do. do. at $1 per yard.
200 pieces 10-inch do. do. at $1 25 per yard.
Also, a large lot of French Damask and Serge

Trimming Ribbons,

in all the new shades, Black, Seal Brown, Ecru, Cream, &c., at very low prices.

SILKS.

We will open on MONDAY, April 26, a large stock of BLACK DRESS SILKS, of the celebrated makes of Bellon, Tapissiere, Guinet, Ponson, and Bonnet. We invite special attention to these goods; they have been purchased at the late auction sales, and are fully thirty-three per cent. less than regular prices.

NOTE OUR PRICE LIST—Fine Bellon Silks, $1, $1 12, $1 20, $1 25, $1 30, and $1 50. Fine Cashmere finish, $1 75, $2, $2 12, $2 25, $2 35, and $2 50. Extra fine fine Cashmere Sublime, $2 50, $2 75, $3, and $3 25. We will also offer a full line of Damask and Plain TRIMMING SILKS, in all the new and desirable shades, now so scarce, at very low prices.

JOHNSON BROS. & CO.,

Nos. 34 and 36 East 14th st., Union Square.

CARPETS.

ALL NEW GOODS AND NEW DESIGNS, IN CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, SHADES, PAPER-HANGINGS, CURTAINS, AND CORNICES.

BODY BRUSSELS from $1 50 per yard up.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS from $1 10 per yard up.
ENGLISH KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS from $1 per yard up.
EXTRA SUPER CARPETS from 75 cents per yard up.
TWO-PLY ALL-WOOL CARPETS from 60 cents per yard up.
INGRAIN CARPETS from 40 cents per yard up.
OIL-CLOTHS from 25 cents per yard up.
CHECK AND WHITE MATTINGS from 25 cents per yard up.
PAPER-HANGINGS from 5 cents per piece up.

At the Popular Carpet Store,

NO. 293 8TH AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.

HUMAN HAIR

GOODS.

L. SHAW,

NO. 364 BOWERY, CORNER 4TH ST.

The largest stock of Human Hair Goods in the City. The only house in the City where all goods are positively retailed at wholesale prices. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case or goods returnable. All the latest styles of Coiffures on hand in large variety.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF INVISIBLES, VERY STYLISH, JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS AND CONSTANTLY MADE TO ORDER.

PRICE LIST.

SHORT HAIR Switches, 50c. and upward.
Finest quality Hair Switches, SOLID, NOT DYED:

15 inches long, 4 oz. weight	$5
22 inches long, 4 oz. weight	6
26 inches long, 4 oz. weight	8
32 inches long, 4 oz. weight	10

SHAW'S PATENT HAIR SWITCHES, 50c.

LONG SINGLE CURLS, naturally curly, 18-inch, $1 50; 22-inch, $2; 24-inch, $2 50; 26-inch $4; Frizettes, 25c., 50c., and $1 per yard.

GRAY HAIR A SPECIALTY.

BRANCH STORE, NO. 345 6TH AVENUE,
between 21st and 22d sts., up stairs.

Ladies' own Hair made over in latest styles.
Combings made up, 25c. and 50c. per ounce.
GOODS sent to all the States, when prepaid, free of all charges, or C. O. D. with privilege of examination.

RAILROADS.

NOTICE.

New-York Elevated Railroad Company.

This road will be reopened for passengers MONDAY MORNING next, April 26.

Trains will be run as per time table of Feb. 15, 1875, for a few days, until the turnouts in process of construction are completed, when the intervals between trains will be reduced one-half and about double the number of trains run.

D. W. WYMAN, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, April 23, 1875.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AUDUBON'S BIRDS OF AMERICA. — FOR Sale.—Engraver's private copy; selected and colored from the original drawings by himself; complete set, four volumes, half Russia; finest copy ever produced; and other choice works. ROBERT HAVELL, Tarrytown, N. Y.

KINZEY'S.

SPECIAL BARGAINS THIS WEEK.

Opening five cases French and English Chip Bonnets.

All the new shapes in Straw, Chip, and Leghorn Bonnets and Round Hats.

Misses' and Boys' Hats.

FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS.

Bonnets trimmed to order.

KINZEY.
KINZEY.

Millinery Silks in every Shade and Color.

Hat Sashes, Novelties,

Damasse Ribbons, and Silks.

TRIMMINGS.

Beaded and Silk Fringes.
Large assortment, very low.

Worsted Fringes and Trimmings very low.

RIBBONS,

Four-inch, Rich, all Silk Ribbons in all the scarce colors, Browns, Drabs, Corns, White, &c., at 25c. yard.

Lots of Ribbons closing out from 5c. to 50c. yard.

Sash Ribbons very low.

LACES.

Bargains in Yak, Guipure, Thread, and Valenciennes Laces.

PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS.

EMBROIDERIES.

25,000 yards Hamburg Embroideries, 3c. to $1 50 yard.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

50,000 all Linen Hemstitch Handkerchiefs, 10c. to 25c.

Bargains in Damasks and Towels.

GLOVES.

Our two-button Nilsson Kid Glove, new Spring shades, and every pair warranted, at 75c.

Extra two-button Kid Glove, new shades, 61c.

BARGAINS IN HOSIERY.

Special bargains in Ladies' Underwear.

Bargains in Fancy Goods.

Also, in Fans and Jewelry.

WILLIAM KINZEY,

NOS. 767 AND 769 BROADWAY,

CORNER 9TH ST.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK Auctioneer.

FINE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

FINE OIL PAINTINGS,

ELEGANT MARBLE STATUARY, AND REAL BRONZES

At the private residence of

J. T. VAN RENSSELAER, ESQ.,

NO. 136 WEST 46TH ST.,

By Edward Schenck, on THURSDAY, 29th inst., at 10:30 o'clock, as above, the entire furniture contained in said house.

A.—**V. K. Stevenson, Jr.,**
AUCTIONEER,
OFFICES NO. 11 PINE ST. AND NO. 33 EAST 17TH ST.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
MADE BY
MESSRS. HERTER BROTHERS,
STEINWAY & SON'S GRAND PIANO AND STOOL,
ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1875,

At 10 A. M., at No. 311 Madison av., all the elegant furniture therein, rosewood and black walnut parlor suits, rosewood and black walnut bed room suits, black walnut marble top bouffée and extension tables, dining-room chairs, cabinets, enameled suits, pier and mantel mirrors, bronzes, oil-paintings, engravings, chromos, Moquette, Wilton, and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, &c., and all the elegant furniture manufactured by celebrated City makers and in use less than one year. Catalogues and permits at the offices of the auctioneer, No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.

A. W. R. MITCHELL, Auctioneer.

MANUFACTURERS' SALE OF
an elegant and extensive stock of
SILVER-PLATED WARE
at public auction.

The Taunton Silver-plate Company will sell at public auction, commencing on TUESDAY, April 27, at 10 o'clock A. M., at their sales-room, No. 4 Maiden lane, their large and extensive stock of fine electro-plated ware, consisting of an elegant assortment of tea, tete-a-tete, and water sets, water and coffee urns, butter, berry, jelly, pudding, and vegetable dishes, fruit stands, epergnes, castors, waiters, napkin-rings, cake-baskets, pitchers, cups, goblets, vases, mantel ornaments, forks and spoons, and table cutlery; all warranted full plate and of the finest quality and finish.

J. H. SWAIN, Treasurer.

A. C. S. LAWRENCE'S
Auction sales-room,
No. 96 Fulton st., New-York.

Daily sales of watches, jewelry, and silver-plated ware. Every article guaranteed.

Money refunded in twenty-four hours if not as represented by the bill of sale.

THOMAS WILSON, Auctioneer.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON and after May 1, 1875, the coupons of the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the South-side Railroad of Long Island, becoming due that day, will be paid on presentation at the Gallatin National Bank, New-York City. Coupons of the Mortgage Bonds of the Southern Railroad Company of Long Island, also becoming due May 1, 1875, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the company, No. 11 Mercer st. New-York City. THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF LONG ISLAND.

F. CHANDLER, President. M. F. READING, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, April 23, 1875.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a dividend of THREE Per Cent., free of all taxes, payable to stockholders on and after May 1.

The transfer books will be closed from now until the 1st of May. M. F. READING, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, 2D AV., CORNER 63D ST., NEW-YORK, April 14, 1875.

THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY DUE on and after May 1, 1875, will be paid at the Bank of North America.

WILLIAM S. THORN, Treasurer.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 20, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of taxes, has been declared on the capital of this bank, payable on and after May 1. The transfer-books will be closed from this date, and reopen on the 3d May. E. WILLSON, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, CORNER BOWERY AND BROOME ST., NEW-YORK, April 22, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON THE Capital Stock of this bank has been declared payable, free of taxes, on and after the 1st day of May next. The transfer-books will be closed from that date, to be reopened on May 3.

GEO. W. TOULE, Cashier.

THE MAY COUPONS OF THE REAL ESTATE mortgage bonds, negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company, will be paid on and after the 1st day of May next, at the New-York office of the company, No. 52 William st.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

PAUL BOYTON'S GREAT FEAT

THE HISTORY OF HIS ATTEMPT TO CROSS THE CHANNEL.

HIS START FROM DOVER, AND WHO ACCOMPANIED HIM—AN UNEXPECTED DELAY—CAPT. BOYTON'S COOLNESS—REFRESHMENTS DURING THE TRIP—THE ATTEMPT TO LAND ON THE FRENCH COAST FINALLY ABANDONED.

From the London News, April 12.

The boat chartered to accompany Capt. Paul Boyton on his novel trip across the English Channel was the Rambler, which we were forced, before many hours had passed, to acknowledge was the most appropriate name that her christeners could have given her, even had they had this particular voyage in special view. She was a Dover tug-boat, and not at all a bad specimen of that kind of craft. Made neither for luxurious comfort nor racing speed, she was, nevertheless, more roomy and speedy than, as a rule, we expect members of the tug family to be. Very still Dover town was when, in the piercing cold of the morning, we turned out of our warm quarters and marched along the Admiralty pier in search of our rambling friend. We could hear her snorting impatiently some distance down, and the sailors, a good many of whom were pacing the boards to see the sight, without giving one time to mention the object of our discovery, volunteered the information; there was no other out-going vessel, and it was, no doubt, very apparent that we were about to embark on some sort of expedition. Nevertheless we ultimately required all the wraps and water-proof clothing under which we staggered. It was, though unnaturally cold for vernal April, a fine night; wind steady and strong from the north-north-east, with a tendency to more east; stars bright and frosty, atmosphere clear and dry; sea, so far as we could observe it in the darkness, tolerably smooth. To us, who were to be spectators, these were secondary considerations, as compared with Capt. Boyton, to whom they were of the first importance. All things, therefore, promised to be in his favor, for the tokens of the previous day which had led to the hoisting of storm signals and other causes for sinister prognostication had disappeared. As 3 o'clock drew near a considerable number of spectators had collected upon the pier overlooking that portion where the Rambler lay under steam. About twenty persons, mostly representatives of the American, French, and English press, were the passengers who groped their way on board, and below, forward, and aft the tugboat's iron-shod decks. Here also came M. Mequin, the French pilot, to take charge of her, so soon as her regular skipper should have taken her out to sea. The pilot lugger flying the French and American flags, had previously stolen out of the harbor to act as convoy, as was generally supposed.

It is very necessary to bear in mind that Capt. Boyton did not start at 3 o'clock. It was afterward told us that an unexpected delay occurred in adjusting his apparatus on account of some difficulty with the thick underclothing it was essential to provide for the occasion. Whatever the cause might be, it was quite twenty minutes past 3 before he came down the pier, followed by a crowd of well-wishers, and accompanied by Mr. M. P. Boyton, (his brother), Mr. Willis, the medical gentleman who accompanied him as a fellow-floater on his Greenwich trip, and Dr. Diver, a Portsmouth surgeon, who had volunteered to take a series of scientific observations. The Rambler was gaily dressed out in the flags of all nations, and beyond the port paddle a long brass gun was run out to fire a salute. Capt. Boyton was loudly cheered as he descended the steps at the landing stage where the Rambler lay, and he looked very "fit," as one of the bystanders delightedly remarked. It was a surprise to those in the secret how "fit" indeed he looked, considering the indisposition which they knew he had been suffering, particulars of which shall be presently given in Dr. Diver's own language. Just as Capt. Boyton, armed only with his paddle and a small flask of brandy and water, slipped quietly into the water between the Rambler and the pier, and in the midst of the hurrahs from the pathway overhead, a cry was raised that the French packet-boat was coming in. Mr. Boyton, however, was quite equal to the occasion, for leaping into the Rambler's bows he discharged rockets and blue and red fires, which answered the double purpose of giving the incoming packet an inkling of our whereabouts and the world generally information of the start. The Calais steamer also burned colored fires. The brass gun of the Rambler, with muzzle almost touching the piles, was discharged, blowing off, as it at first seemed, seven or eight human heads from the throng of spectators. The heads not sinking, however, we departed from Dover with the consoling hope that the dark objects floating in the water were merely hats and caps.

Capt. Boyton paddled swiftly and straight out to sea, keeping close under the pier, and quite cool, amid the shouted directions from a dozen advisers as to what he was to do. A man who could keep his head in such an uproar—gun banging, rockets whizzing, steamer shrieking, men hallooing—ought to be equal to any emergency in life. It was the weirdest sight imaginable, too, to scan the eager faces on the pier, the bustling people on the Rambler's decks, the long gray figure paddling, sometimes ruddy, sometimes ghastly blue, sometimes enveloped in a halo of sparks, receiving every shadow and every glare upon his glistening india-rubber suit, but always paddling rapidly feet foremost away from land. Anxious moments they were, moreover, until the Calais steamer had run into her moorings and we had got quite clear of the pier-head. Then the fireworks ceased, and then we could comprehend how black the night was. It was not long before we had completely lost sight of the swimmer, who carried no light whatever, and who had been swallowed up in the gloom of the sea. A boat towing at our stern carried a lantern, whose gleams streaked the waves. Ahead—for our course was at first eastward—the magnificent electric lights of the North and South Foreland threw out broad paths of silver glory, making the rest of the water inky black in contrast. The lights of the Dover lamps, in ascending tiers to the top of the heights, shone in steady points that looked dull and immovable below the twinkling of those other lights set high overhead. "There he is; there, a little astern; there he is," soon recalled us to Capt. Boyton's whereabouts, and his fog-horn answered in response.

Already, that is to say, by 3:30 o'clock, there was a break in the sky over the cliffs to the east—that almost impalpable softening of darkness which, neither light nor twilight, is the sure forerunner of dawn. It was a satisfaction to note this; it signified no further need for the anxious straining of the eyes which had from the start kept the watchers on board the Rambler on the stretch. Various methods had been tried for exhibiting light by which Capt. Boyton might keep us in view, and ultimately a big lamp over the stern was rigged up. Mr. Boyton seated himself aft, and lighted an occasional port fire; but these devices were fortunately now set aside. By 4 o'clock we could see, something more than as through a glass darkly, the solitary swimmer paddling strongly onward on his eastern course, and henceforth there was no more darkness. With daylight the wind freshened, and got a point or so more to east; the clouds refused to get out of the way of the sun; rather they rolled up in dark-hued, solid battalions, and threatened us ominously. The Rambler's duty was to keep within easy hail of Capt. Boyton, and as he was paddling at the rate of two miles an hour, and drifting another four—we drifting in company—her progress was necessarily slow. The French pilot's lugger was tacking merrily in and out, indicating the course to be steered, and some of the Rambler's passengers envied the one solitary gentleman who had elected to embark in the lively sailing craft. The Rambler's paddles moved only in fits and starts, revolving noisily a few turns, and then suddenly, as if heartily ashamed of themselves, stopping. This was the prospect, for how many hours no one could guess, although the French pilot, who occupied the bridge with the Rambler's commander, rubbed his hands with delight at the headway made by Capt. Boyton. It being broad daylight by 4:30 o'clock, the tug was motioned to stop, and Capt. Boyton paddled alongside the boat towing in her wake, and received from his brother a small white sail. It was of the shape of ordinary fore and aft canvas, and of thin linen; was fastened to a slender but stiff little mast about a yard long, and governed by a couple of strings fastened to some of the waist-gear of the india rubber suit. The mast was planted in a metal socket, nailed to the sole of a clog, which, slipped over the right foot and the paddle, was retained as usual. This little sail was used during the rest of the day, and Capt. Boyton handled it with admirable skill, employing his paddle more to keep it full than to assist his progress. An encouraging cheer was shouted from the steamer when the miniature mainsail began to draw, and the French pilot, after watching its action for a while, prophesied that the sailor would have completed his task in twelve hours. The Rambler at this time assumed the flag bearing the Geneva Red Cross, the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack. The French pilot had chiefly opposed the proposition to start earlier on the ground that the voyageur would be inevitably carried upon the Goodwin Sands, and the position made in the course of a couple of hours showed that this estimate of the tidal current was accurate.

At about 6 o'clock, when Capt. Boyton had just finished the first cigar which had been handed to him from the boat, the tide turned, and the drift to the south-east began.

The subsequent course travelled by Capt. Boyton requires a complicated explanation which would be of little interest to the general reader, and the persons on board the Rambler who could speak with authority were not themselves in accord respecting it. To begin with, one practical critic urged from the first that Capt. Boyton did not go far enough east before altering his course to the middle of the Channel. The result of what was done at any rate had a very serious effect subsequently. In the Channel, somewhat nearer the French than the English coast, lies the long narrow shoal mentioned previously as the Ridge, and the French pilot had placed this before the expedition as the crucial point for consideration. It is a perfect hotbed of opposing currents, and success could only be achieved by calculating so that Capt. Boyton should cross it at the eastern end, and take the flood which races along its inner edge. Somehow this essential position was never obtained. Up till about 8 o'clock the swimmer's progress had been most cheering; but from that time till 2 o'clock or thereabouts, all calculations and efforts were unfulfilled, for Capt. Boyton, following the pilotage provided for him, was drifted to the wrong side of the Ridge, upon which he was kept, without advancing more than a mile or two, the sport of hostile currents. The lead freely used showed four or five fathoms of water, and the pilot declared between 9 and 10 o'clock that unless the Ridge were speedily passed the project could never be carried out. To effect this was easier said than done. Capt. Boyton, in ignorance of the animated discussions going on on board the Rambler, was bravely and cheerfully paddling on in the broken water, little knowing that he was setting toward the English coast. The weather had unfortunately become hazy, and there were no means of taking an observation. The pilot, the lead still showing four and five fathoms, recommended that Boyton should be taken on board for twenty minutes and conveyed across to the other side of the shoal, over whose centre he was toiling in vain, but the directors of the voyage, as was to be expected, could not be brought to consent to such a proceeding. The pilot, manifesting extreme anxiety lest Boyton's strength should fail, was assured by the doctors and the Captain's brother that he need not trouble himself on that head. The general opinion was that Boyton had got clear of the Ridge by soon after 2 o'clock, and was in the tideway that would bear him toward the French coast.

Time passed, and no land was seen. Boyton kept to his work without a sign of fatigue. Sometimes the ship's boat put off to him with his brother and the doctors to administer refreshments or a cigar, or to readjust the sail, which must have terribly tried his foot. Sometimes he would hold up his arm signalling the Rambler to stop, and paddle alongside to ask in a cherry voice how far we were from the coast, or what was the nature of the current. Once to a reply of the pilot, he answered, "All right, then I'll make France"—and this at a time when no one on board knew where we were, except that we were somewhere in the English Channel, and that the pilot had roundly declared the thing was utterly impossible. In a word we were told that the chance was lost, and that the twenty minutes' delay at the start was the chief cause. In the afternoon the Folkestone packet passed by, her passengers loudly cheering Capt. Boyton, whose paddle had never ceased for more than a few minutes at a time. It was a severe fight he was carrying on, with all the odds against him; the wind was high, and the sea, though not absolutely tempestuous, was choppy and trying. The waves smacked his face until he was red with pain, the salt water blistered his eyelids. At times he would be nearly lost to sight in the trough, then he would be carried up the slope of a billow feet foremost, and over the crest, riding like a sea-bird. It was marvelous to behold the coolness, energy, and skill with which, by a mere dip of the paddle-blade, he kept his sail full, and how, when it heeled over, enough to twist his foot from his ankle, he humored it to the wind. Once there was a glint of sunshine, but it was only a momentary deception. It rained during a greater portion of the day; the squally appearance increased as the afternoon wore on, and altogether the majority of the spectators on board the rolling Rambler were in a condition to envy Capt. Boyton his good spirits and energy.

It was under these circumstances that, toward 6 o'clock, the pilot declared that Capt. Boyton could not reach the French coast; that the current would take him near Cape Gris-Nez, and then bring him back and carry him away down Channel. He distinctly declined to accept the responsibility of continuing his pilotage after dark. Darkness was not far distant, and there was every appearance of a wild night. Boyton was still struggling courageously against a rising sea and strong wind, fearing nothing, nor relaxing his steadfast perseverance. On the Rambler's wet decks, however, a consultation was proceeding, having him for its subject. The nature of that conference will best be gathered from the following statement, drawn up this morning at Capt. Boyton's request, and signed unanimously by the persons mentioned in it: "We, the undersigned members of the press who accompanied Capt. Boyton in his passage of the Channel in his life-saving dress, April 10, do hereby testify that at 6 o'clock in the evening, when Capt. Boyton had been already fifteen hours in the water, he was still strong and vigorous, and desirous of continuing his course to France. Seeing, however, that the night was at hand, that the wind was rising and the sea boisterous, that the French coast was still invisible, and our position owing to thick weather doubtful, that the French pilot in charge declined all further responsibility, as in the darkness it would be altogether impossible to keep Capt. Boyton in sight, we decided to protest against the experiment being continued, as Capt. Boyton had fully proved his power to perform the experiment under ordinary circumstances, and that it would have been folly to risk his life by insisting upon trying to finish it under unfavorable ones."

The communication of the decision to Mr. Boyton drew from that gentleman an energetic and indeed pathetic protest. He pointed to his untired brother, and begged the Captain of the Rambler to accept the responsibility which the pilot declined. The Captain could not assume the direction of affairs. Mr. Boyton could not, however, deny the thick weather, rough billows, angry sky, and complete absence of information as to the coast; but he offered to remain with his brother alone, and to the pilot's oft-repeated, "It is impossible," vowed his brother could, would, and should land on the coast of France. Capt. Boyton, when informed of the consultation and protest against a continuance of the voyage, was as resolute as his brother, declaring his ability to keep on for another twelve hours, and begging to be allowed to be responsible for himself. Eventually the Boytons yielded to the arguments offered and to the logic of events, and asked all to note they yielded under protest. Capt. Boyton, to show that he was as strong as when he entered the water, paddled round the steamer at a great speed, and then allowed himself to be picked up by the boat, his friends congratulating him that so far as distance and work went he had crossed the Channel twice over. It is not surprising that the young fellow went below with a sorrowful step. During the fifteen hours in which he had battled so manfully he could not have traveled less than fifty miles.

How far the Rambler was from the coast of France when she took Capt. Boyton on board could not be guessed at the time, and will never probably be satisfactorily settled. Any distance from three to nine miles is given to-day, but I believe six miles from Cape Gris-Nez, and ten or twelve from Boulogne, would not be far from the mark. At 6:15 the tug set off for Boulogne, and anchored outside the harbor bar. On landing at Boulogne—after a narrow escape from grounding on the treacherous bar at the mouth of the harbor—the local Humane Society's people, when they succeeded in rescuing him from the crowd on the pier, took Capt. Boyton in charge, put him into a bath, nourished him, and wrapped him up warmly in bed. This morning he looks in the best of health, and is actually better than he was on Friday night. He has determined to repeat the experiment at a future period. Among the contrary opinions expressed in Boulogne to-day is one worthy of note. Two of the Captains in the South-eastern Company's service say that if Capt. Boyton had continued in the water the tide would have carried him on to Boulogne Pier before 11 P. M.

ANTE-REVOLUTIONARY DEEDS.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* of the 22d inst. says: "It has been suggested, and we think the suggestion a capital one, that the delegates from the Cape Fear section appear in character at the centennial celebration at Charlotte next month, as representatives of an overt act of resistance to British authority, made ten years previous to the battle of Lexington. True, the act on the Cape Fear resulted in none of the bloodshed which characterized that in Massachusetts; but it was none the less daring in conception and bold in its execution. We refer to the refusal of the patriots to allow the British sloop-of-war Diligence, which appeared in the Cape Fear River early in the year 1765 with stamp paper for the use of the colony, to land the paper. They not only did this, but they seized a boat belonging to the vessel, hoisted it on a cart, and with a flag floating from her mast, proceeded in triumph to Wilmington. The act was greeted with tumultuous applause by the citizens, and that night the whole town was illuminated. The next day the people, headed by Col. John Ashe, of New-Hanover, and Col. Hugh Waddell, of Brunswick, proceeded to the Governor's palace and demanded that he desist from all attempts to execute the stamp act. The Governor at first refused, but yielded when he saw the preparations made by the people to burn the house over his head. Houston, the stamp-master, was then produced and was taken by the people to the head of the Market-house, where he was made to take a solemn oath not to attempt to execute the iniquitous duties of his offices."

THE UNION OF HEARTS.

The Memphis (Tenn.) *Appeal*, a Democratic paper, sometimes notable for the bitterness of its utterances, says in an article referring to the late centennial celebrations of Massachusetts: "We can pledge to these men of Concord over the hallowed turf beneath which rests the dust of unnumbered honored dead, and by the memory of their patriotism, that we feel our mission is one and the same as theirs; that the Union is inviolable; that it is a great trust to be administered by us for the nations, the refuge of patriots to come, the asylum of the exiled of all lands, and a light to all the world, lighting up a pathway to liberty, and encouraging the down-trodden and oppressed. We send greetings, then, to the men of Concord, and congratulations that, under auspices so favorable, with peace in all our borders, and blessed as no people have ever been blessed, they have so fittingly celebrated the day which ushered in the independence of these States. God save the Republic."

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The Ninety-sixth Regiment, Col. Andrew Stauf commanding, will parade for drill and instruction at the State Arsenal on Friday, May 7.

Special orders from General Head-quarters provide for a new election in the Thirty-second Regiment, Brooklyn, owing to the failure of Second Lieut. August Kaesmann to qualify for that office.

The Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. R. C. Ward commanding, paraded for review and dress parade at the armory last Thursday evening. At the close of the ceremony, a promenade concert and hop took place.

Col. Nicholas Grumbach, commanding the Fifty-first Regiment, Syracuse, has appointed the following officers on his staff: Adjutant, Welcome B. Randall; Quartermaster, George W. Edwards; Surgeon, Gregory Doyle; Assistant Surgeon, George W. Cook.

Brig. Gen. Frederick Vilmar, commanding the Second Brigade, has established his head-quarters at No. 24 Bond street. He has not yet appointed his staff, but says he will select only first-class officers for those positions, whose services will be valuable on other than "dress-coat occasions."

Gen. John B. Woodward, President of the Veteran Association, Brooklyn City Guard, has extended invitations to the members of that body for subscriptions toward the purchase of a handsome portrait of their late comrade, Capt. Thorne. The subscriptions have been limited to $5 each.

Company E, Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, will hold an election on Tuesday, May 11, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Capt. W. H. Brownell. Lieut. John A. Edwards, acting commander, will probably be the successful candidate.

A new artillery company has been organized in Elmira, under command of Capt. J. K. Fairman. The command has been assigned four new guns, with accompanying equipments. The following civil officers were recently elected: President, James F. Farrell; Secretary, Wells Taylor, and Treasurer, Michael Kennedy.

The left wing of the Eleventh Regiment, Lieut. Col. Unbekant commanding, held a drill at its armory last Thursday evening, parading six companies of eight files. The movements executed comprised the manual of arms and the school of the battalion. During the evening an inspection of the armory was made by Col. Wingate, Inspector General of Rifle Practice.

The Twelfth Regiment, Col. John Ward commanding, will parade for drill in full-dress uniform, with plume and white gloves, at the State Arsenal, next Wednesday evening. At the close of the drill a promenade concert and hop will take place. Admission on this occasion will be by tickets. Dr. Bache McE. Emmet has been appointed Surgeon in this command, vice White, deceased.

The annual meeting of the Veteran Association of the Seventy-first Regiment was held at Delmonico's last Wednesday evening. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Commander, W. J. Coles; Vice Commander, E. A. Quintard; Correspondent, E. S. Eunison; Recorder and Treasurer, Seymour A. Bunce; Surgeons, Drs. Charles McMillan and James B. Reynolds; Executive Committee, Theron S. Copeland, W. J. Cole, and Andrew M. Underhill.

The Seventy-ninth Infantry, Lieut. Col. Laing commanding, assembled at the State Arsenal for battalion drill last Wednesday evening, parading six companies of twelve files, single rank. The movements executed were comprised in the "school of the battalion," including a review and dress parade. The closing drill of this command will take place on Wednesday, May 5, at 8 P. M. An election will be held in this command next Thursday evening to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Col. John J. Shaw.

The Ninth Regiment, Col. James R. Hitchcock commanding, will parade in full uniform at its armory for review by Inspector General Woodward on Friday, May 7. At the close of the ceremony a promenade concert and hop will take place. The veterans of this command, at their annual meeting, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Colonel, Charles S. Strong; Lieutenant Colonel, E. Dreyfuss; Major, John H. Wood; Adjutant, E. D. Penrose; Quartermaster, William Scott.

The Seventh Regiment paraded at Tompkins square yesterday. At 4:30 P. M. the command assembled in the square, and after formation in ten companies of twenty-four front was turned over to Col. Clark for drill and instruction. The latter was mounted, but the Lieutenant Colonel and Major were on foot. The drill commenced with the movement of opening and closing ranks, followed by a march in line of battle. The command then marched in column of fours around the square. A series of battalion movements followed, which were generally well performed. The occasion was the first during the drill season that the regiment has turned out all the companies for a single drill. A similar drill will be held at Tompkins square next Thursday.

The Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. James Jourdan commanding, has been requested by a number of prominent citizens of that city to repeat the performance given by its members on Thursday, the 15th inst. The object of the entertainment was to raise funds for the purpose of furnishing the regimental armory. The amount realized at the last performance was so gratifying that the regiment decided to comply with the request, and will accordingly give another performance, at the Academy of Music, to-morrow evening. The prices of admission will remain as before, and the only alteration in the programme will be the abridgment of the dialogues in the representation of "Camp Scenes."

General Orders No. 11, from head-quarters of the Commander in Chief, have been amended to read as follows: "The revision of Upton's Infantry Tactics by the author, (except in so far as it conflicts with the 'Manual for Loading and Firing the Remington Breach-Loading Rifle, New-York State Model,' prepared by Brevet Major Gen. James McQuade,) and the tactics for artillery and cavalry adopted for the instruction of the army and militia of the United States by General Orders No. 6, Head-quarters of the Army, Washington, July 17, 1873, are hereby prescribed for the drill and discipline of the National Guard of the State of New-York." To secure uniformity, the Commander in Chief has prohibited all exercises, evolutions, and ceremonies not embraced in the foregoing tactics.

The Separate Troop Cavalry, Capt. Karl Klein commanding, assembled for drill at the armory last Wednesday evening. Line was formed at 8 P. M., with thirty front, but none of the Lieutenants were present to assist their commandant until the lapse of an hour after the commencement of the drill. Capt. Klein severely reprimanded the delinquent officers for their dilatoriness, and threatened them with court-martial on a repetition of the offense. The drill was dismounted, and consisted of instruction in sabre tactics during the early part of the evening, concluding with a drill in the manual of the carbine. The members of the rifle club attached to this command became members of the National Rifle Association yesterday, and a club match will take place at an early date, at Creedmoor. The order for a drill announced to take place on next Wednesday night has been rescinded, and orders for a mounted drill in Tompkins square will be issued next week.

An election was held in the Eleventh Regiment last Friday evening to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Col. Vilmar to the command of the Second Brigade. Lieut. Col. Frederick Unbekant was the successful candidate. Col. Unbekant is a worthy officer, and deserving of promotion. He enlisted as a private in the Eleventh in September, 1857, and accompanied his regiment to the war as Sergeant. He was promoted to the office of Second Lieutenant in June, 1863, and was subsequently appointed Adjutant by Col. Maidhof. In the year 1866 he was elected Major, and in the following year was chosen Lieutenant Colonel. Major Herman Sussman was elected to the Lieutenant Colonelcy at the same meeting. This officer is now serving his second term in his regiment, having enlisted as a private in 1865. He successively held the several offices of Sergeant, Sergeant Major, and Adjutant until 1873, when he was elected to the majority.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. James Cavanagh commanding, will parade in fatigue uniform, for drill, at the regimental armory in Essex street, to-morrow evening. The non-commissioned officers have been directed to assemble for instruction in the School of the Guide next Tuesday evening. The commissioned officers are directed in orders to report to the Colonel for theoretical instruction at the armory, on Monday, May 3. The entire regiment will parade in full uniform, with white gloves, for battalion drill and review, at the State Arsenal, on Tuesday, May 4. Assembly on each occasion at 8 o'clock. Admission to the latter drill will be by tickets. The following officers have been appointed a board for the examination of non-commissioned officers in this command: Capts. William Cushing, Allen, and Cole. The board has been directed to convene on the second Tuesday of each month at the armory, and all the non-commissioned officers now holding warrants have been directed to appear before this board. Quartermaster Sergt. John Mulvihill has been reduced to the ranks for neglect of duty, and the Commandant of Company I has been directed to take him upon his company rolls. First. Lieut. Denis Dowling, of Company F, and William J. Downing, of Company D, have resigned by reason of the expiration of their terms of service.

The Eighth Regiment, Col. George D. Scott commanding, held its closing drill in full uniform, with band, drum and fife corps, at the State Arsenal, last Thursday evening. Line was formed promptly at 8 o'clock, with eight companies of ten files front. After a short exercise in the manual of arms, the ranks were opened, and the command was reviewed by Brig. Gen. Varian and staff. The regiment next passed in review by companies and divisions. During the passage the step was well maintained and the salutes correctly given. The fifth company, however, marched by the reviewing officer with their guns at "right shoulder." The commandant had given the proper order, but it was not understood by the men. After the review, the command was reformed for drill, and a series of battalion movements were executed, occupying about an hour. A short rest was then taken, during which the band performed several selections, and another half hour was devoted to drill, concluding with a formation of three sides of a square. Col. Scott then advanced to the centre, and in behalf of the members of company F presented to Capt. Whitelaw and Lieut. Gibson, respectively, a regulation sword and gold belt, and to Drum Major McKeever a gold medal on behalf of the drum and fife corps. The recipients each responded briefly, and the regiment was dismissed. The absence of the Major on so important an occasion was remarked and regretted by all, and his duties devolved upon Adjt. Johnson. The number of spectators was very large, among whom were many prominent military officers. The fifth social reunion of this command will take place at the armory to-morrow evening. The entertainment will include a promenade concert and hop.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

AWARD OF CONTRACTS BY COMMISSIONER FITZ JOHN PORTER.

The following contracts for various street improvements were awarded in the Department of Public Works yesterday, and the sureties in each case sent to the Controller for approval:

Sewers.—Water street, between Jefferson and Gouverneur streets, to John H. McCabe, at $2,974; time, twelve days. Mangin street, between Delancy and Rivington streets, to Henry Newman, at $800; time, two days. Thirty-sixth street, between Eleventh avenue and Hudson River, to John H. McCabe, at $3,100 50; time, eight days. One Hundred and Eighth street, between Third and Fifth avenues, with branches, to John H. McCabe, at $6,555 75; time, fifteen days. Ninth avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, to Henry Newman, at $468; time, three days. Boulevard, Ninety-eighth street, Ninth avenue, and One Hundredth street, from Ninety-sixth street to Eighth avenue, with branches in Ninth avenue, Ninety-eighth, Ninety-ninth, and One Hundredth streets, to John Mulholland, at $28,752 30; time, seventy days.

For Regulating Grading, &c.—Thirty-sixth street from Eleventh to Twelfth avenues, to William F. Boehm, at $2,440 80; time, twenty days. Seventy-eighth street, between Boulevard and Ninth avenue, to William F. Boehm, at $19,509; time, 200 days. Eighty-first street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues, to William F. Boehm, at $4,320 48; time, thirty days. One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, between Eighth avenue and Avenue St. Nicholas, to William F. Boehm, at $5,639 10; time sixty days.

Paving.—Twenty-ninth street, between First avenue and East River, to P. Conkling, at $26,48 50; time, fifteen days. Fifty-first street, from Sixth to Seventh avenues, to D. McGrath, at $4,179 50; time, fifteen days. Fifty-fifth street, from Eleventh avenue to Hudson River, to J. B. Devlin, at $3,765; time, ten days. Sixtieth street, between First avenue and East River, to D. McGrath, at $3,222; time, twelve days. Seventy-first street, between Second and Third avenues, to D. McGrath, at $3,032; time, twelve days. Seventy-fifth street, between Madison and Fifth avenues, to J. B. Devlin, at $2,285; time, ten days. Ninety-third street, between Second and Fourth avenues, to J. B. Devlin, at $11,457 50; time, twenty days. One Hundredth street, from Eighth to Tenth avenues, to W. F. Boehm, at $8,210; time, thirty days. One Hundred and Fifth street, from First to Third avenues, to W. F. Boehm, at $6,160; time, twenty days. One Hundred and Twentieth street, from First to Second avenues, to W. F. Boehm, at $3,060; twenty days. One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, from Third to Sixth avenues, to W. F. Boehm, at $15,260; time, forty days. One Hundred and Thirty-first street between Fifth and Sixth avenues, to W. F. Boehm, at $4,430; time, thirty days.

THE CIGAR-MAKERS' STRIKE.

THE WORKMEN STILL IDLE BUT CONFIDENT—WHAT THE MANUFACTURERS SAY.

There are no present indications of any settlement of the existing troubles between the Cuban and Spanish cigar-makers and the Cigar Manufacturers' Association, and the strike still continues. The attitude of the employers remains unchanged. They say that they were compelled to reduce the rate of wages in consequence of the recent great rise in the price of tobacco, which amounted to about $6 on each thousand cigars, and in order to divide the loss as equally as possible among all parties had made a reduction of $2 per thousand. They say that they are well prepared to hold out against the demands of the makers, and will not ask the men to work for them. The workmen will make no propositions to the employers, and assert that they will not work for the firms connected with the association for less than the old rates. Meantime, many of them are working for the German manufacturers for less wages than those now offered by the association.

Mr. Vandevoort, of the firm of J. M. Mora & Co., No. 62 Water street, which was the first to reduce the rates, although it does not belong to the Association, said yesterday that his house had experienced no trouble from the suspension of work by the Cubans, as he had supplied their places with Germans, whose work had proved satisfactory.

The Cubans say that there is a great difference between their work and that of the Germans, and that when the present stock of Cuban-made cigars is exhausted, the manufacturers will have to accede to their terms. As there are only about 400 Cuban and Spanish cigar-makers in the City, they will probably have but little difficulty in getting work at those manufactories which do not belong to the association. It is not expected, therefore, that the strike will cause any suffering among them. When the Associated Manufacturers are in readiness to recommence work, they will naturally have to be governed by the necessities of the case, and will have to do whatever they may consider best under the circumstances. Those who consider Cuban labor absolutely essential to the proper elaboration of a first-class cigar, will, doubtless, employ Cubans, while those who do not will be guided by their own discretion in the matter.

A POLICE OFFICER CHARGED WITH DISQUALIFICATION.

Patrolman John Shea, of the Thirty-first Precinct, was placed on trial before President Matsell, yesterday, charged with being disqualified, under the law governing the Police Department, from holding the office of Patrolman. The facts in the case are as follows: Shea was formerly a policeman in the Fourteenth Precinct, and while on duty at a fire during the month of March, 1871, committed an assault upon a journalist who, in the performance of his duties, was endeavoring to enter the fire line. For this assault he was tried before Justice Dowling, at the Court of Special Sessions, on March 30, 1871, convicted, and sentenced to ten days' confinement in the City Prison. At the expiration of his term of imprisonment he was dismissed the department. Two years subsequent to his dismissal he was reappointed a Patrolman, and has been on duty as such ever since. It is now claimed that he is disqualified from holding the office of Patrolman by reason of the clause in the charter of 1873 which debars any person convicted of crime from being a member of the Police force. At the trial yesterday Mr. Hawley, Chief Clerk, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Charles W. Brooke for the defense. The facts in the case, as stated above, were conceded by the defense, and the matter resolved itself into a question of law as to whether the offense of assault and battery, of which Shea was convicted, being a misdemeanor, was a crime within the meaning of the statutes governing the Police Department. Mr. Hawley argued that according to the Revised Statutes any offense for which criminal punishment may be inflicted was a crime, and the defendant, having been convicted and sentenced to imprisonment, was thereby disqualified from continuing in office as a member of the Police force. Mr. Brooke made a very forcible argument, contending that the offense of which his client was convicted was not of such a nature as to debar him from holding the office to which he was reappointed after an opinion of Richard O'Gorman, then Corporation Counsel, that such reappointment was legal and proper. He also argued that it was not the intention of the Legislature to prevent persons, otherwise eligible, from becoming policemen because they had been convicted of a simple assault and battery. President Matsell referred the case to the board for decision.

CONSOLIDATION OF DOWN-TOWN POLICE PRECINCTS.

The Police Commissioners have still under consideration the proposition advanced last Summer, of consolidating some of the down-town precincts, and it is believed that it will take place on or before the 1st of May. It is proposed to abolish the Second, Third and Twenty-eighth Precincts and divide their territory and force among the adjoining precincts. The territory now comprising the Second Precinct will be divided between the First and Fourth Precincts, and Fulton street, from Broadway to the East River, will be established as the dividing line. The territory of the Third Precinct will be divided between the Fifth and Twenty-seventh, the dividing line probably being Warren street from Broadway and to the North River. The territory of the Twenty-eighth Precinct will be divided between the Eighth and Ninth Precincts, and West Houston street will probably be designated as the boundary line. Yesterday Capts. Cherry, First Precinct, Williams, Fourth Precinct, Caffrey, Fifth Precinct, McDonald, Eighth Precinct, Kennedy, Ninth Precinct, were summoned to the Central Office, and received instructions in view of the proposed changes. It is also contemplated to divide the Twenty-ninth Precinct in the centre, and form a new Precinct from portions of the Nineteenth and Twenty-second Precincts, which are considered entirely too large. It is probable that definite action in the matter will be taken by the Board of Police during the ensuing week.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 26.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100 Quicksilver....... 20⅜	1500 Union Pacific... 78½
200 do....... 20½	500 do....... 78⅜
200 do....... 20⅜	600 do....... 78⅛
100 Mar. L. & M. Pf., Assess. Pd..... 8	1000 do....... 78⅜
400 A. & P. Tel..... 26½	1000 do....... 78¼
100 do....... 26⅜	200 do....... 78⅛
100 do....... 26⅛	100 do.......c. 78¼
300 Western Union... 77¾	500 do.......c. 78⅛
55 do....... 77½	500 do.......c. 78
300 do....... 77¾	100 do....... 78
100 do.......s3. 77⅝	200 do....... 77¾
200 do.......b3. 77¾	100 do....... 77½
400 Pacific Mail..... 44½	100 do....... 77⅝
200 do.......c. 44⅜	100 do....... 77
500 do....... 44⅜	100 do.......c. 77⅞
700 do....... 44¼	100 do....... 77½
300 do....... 44⅛	200 do....... 77½
1100 do....... 44	200 do....... 77⅜
1600 do....... 43⅞	100 do....... 77½
1700 do....... 43¾	100 do....... 77⅝
500 do.......s3. 43¾	400 do....... 77½
2200 do....... 43⅞	800 do....... 77¾
1900 do....... 44	200 do....... 77⅝
50 Tol. & Wab..... 16¼	300 do.......b3. 77¾
100 do.......s3. 16⅛	1000 do.......c. 77⅞
100 do....... 16⅛	1100 do....... 78
200 do....... 16¼	1600 do....... 77⅞
200 N. Y. C. & Hud...102⅛	100 St. L. & K. C..... 41
600 Erie Railway.... 30¾	900 do....... 41½
300 do.......s3. 30⅝	200 do....... 40¾
300 do....... 30¾	500 do....... 40½
500 North-western... 42¾	200 Pac. R. of Mo...s3. 52
100 do.......b3. 42⅞	200 do....... 51¾
500 do....... 42¾	100 do....... 51⅝
100 Panama.........146	100 do....... 51½
400 do.........147	150 do....... 51⅝
100 do.........147½	400 do....... 51
200 do.........148	100 Han. & St. Jo..... 26⅛
500 Lake Shore..... 72⅛	100 do....... 26
100 do....... 72	200 do....... 26⅛
400 do.......s3. 71⅞	100 do....... 25¾
100 do.......c. 72	100 do.......s3. 25½
900 do....... 72	100 do....... 25½
300 do.......s3. 71⅞	500 do....... 25
600 do.......s3. 71⅝	500 Kansas Pacific.... 26⅛
100 do.......s4. 71¾	500 do....... 26
100 do....... 71¾	2 0 do....... 25½
200 do....... 71⅞	100 do....... 24½
100 do.......s3. 71	100 do....... 24¾
100 do....... 71⅞	100 do....... 25¼
100 do....... 72	100 do.......s30. 24½
200 A. & P. Pf.....b3. 16	100 do.......s30. 24
100 do....... 16	200 do....... 25¼
100 do....... 15¾	300 do....... 25½
200 do.......b3. 16	200 Rock Island...s3. 103½
100 do....... 16	500 Ohio & Miss.... 27⅝
100 C., B. & Q.........113¾	100 do.......s3. 27⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s,'81, R. 121⅞	$7,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.......b. c. 115¾
10,000 U. S. 6s,'81, C. 123¼	5,000 U. 5s, 10-40 R.......b. c. 115⅞
1,000 do.......c. 123⅛	5,000 U. S. 6s. C.. 124½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.........122⅝	20,000 do.........124⅞

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$3,000 Mo. 6s, L. B.... 99¾	100 Pac. Mail.... 44⅜
1,000 do.... 99⅞	400 do.... 44½
5,000 S. Car. 6s, new, April & Oct.... 32¼	800 do.... 44⅝
1,000 Tenn. 6s, n. s. b. c 50¼	2400 do.... 44¾
1,000 Chi. & N. W. C. 95	100 Panama.....b. c. 149
3,000 Chi. & N. W. C. C. G. B.... 86⅛	300 do.... 149¾
12,000 D., L. & W. Con. 118	100 C. & P. Guar..b. c. 92½
1,000 D. & H. C. 7s,'94. 106½	100 L. S. & M. S. b. c. s3. 72
18,000 do.... 106⅝	2000 do.... 72⅛
4,000 D. & H. R. B.'84 b. c.....109	200 do.... 72
20,000 C. & M. 1st, b. c. 96⅛	200 do.....s3. 71⅞
5,000 G. & C. 1st, b. c. 107	500 do.... 71¾
2,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s, C. 88½	200 do.... 71⅝
4,000 Mich. So. 2d.. 104¾	4600 do.... 71½
3,000 M. S. S. F. b. c. 108½	700 do.....s3. 71⅜
4,000 Mil. & St. P. 7, 3-10.....b. c. 92½	700 do.... 71½
14,000 M. C. 7s, b. c... 105¾	700 do.... 71⅝
2,000 N. Y. C. 7s,'76. 102½	1900 do.... 71¾
2,000 H. R. 2d S. F. b. c. 109½	1700 U. Pacific...b. c. 77⅞
1,000 Cent. P. G. B. 102⅝	200 do.....c. 77¾
2,000 do.... 102¾	100 do.... 77¼
25,000 Cen. P. 1st, San J. Branch..... 92	2800 do.... 77⅝
2,000 Cen. P. 1st, Cal. Oregon B..b. c. 93⅝	400 do.....c. 77⅝
1,000 do.... 93⅝	800 do.... 77½
3,000 U. Pac. 1st.... 100½	100 do.....c. 77½
5,000 do.... 100¼	1400 do.... 77⅜
15,000 do.....b. c. 100⅞	700 do.... 77¼
6,000 U. Pac. 7s, L. G. 98½	700 do.... 77¼
1,000 do.....b. c. 98¾	500 do.... 77
5,000 U. Pac. S. F.... 93½	300 do.....c. 77
10,000 do.... 94	900 do.... 77⅛
25,000 do.... 94⅛	100 do.... 77⅛
6,000 C. & P. C. S. F. 108	600 do.....c. 77¼
3,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st. 92	400 do.... 77⅜
1,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 50¾	2900 do.... 77½
1,000 T., P. & W. 1st, Eastern Div... 61	500 do.....c. 77½
5,000 T. & W. C. C. L. 39	500 do.... 77⅝
5,000 L. & N. C. '98. 88¼	200 do.....b3. 79¾
5,000 S. P. Bds. of M. 72	200 do.....c. 77⅝
1,000 W. Pac. Bds.. 97½	700 do.... 77⅝
4,000 O. & M. 2d. b. c. 78	200 do.... 77½
40 Ger. Am. B'k. b. c. 96	100 Erie.....b. c. b3. 30⅞
300 Phœnix Bank.... 97	100 do.....c. 30¾
45 B'k of Republic.. 100	100 do.....s3. 30⅝
5 Hanover B'k. b. c. 99	1200 do.....s3. 30¾
100 Quicksilver M. Co. 20½	1800 do.... 30¾
100 do.....b. c. 20⅜	300 do.... 30⅞
100 do.... 20	10 do.... 31
800 Atl. & Pac. Tel. b. c. 26⅛	200 do.....b3. 30⅞
100 do.... 26¼	300 Chi. & N. W..b. c. 42⅞
100 do.... 26½	200 do.... 42¾
300 do.... 26⅜	600 do.... 42⅝
200 do.... 26¼	900 do.... 42½
100 do.... 26⅜	500 do.... 42⅜
100 do.....s3. 26⅛	100 do.....s3. 42⅜
100 U. S. Ex.....b. c. 61	100 do.....b3. 42½
50 Adams Ex...b. c. 102	300 do.... 42½
100 Del. & H. Canal.. 117¾	100 do.... 42⅝
100 do.... 117⅞	200 do.....c. 4 ⅝
160 do.... 118	200 N. J. Cent.....113
100 do.....b. c. 118	100 do.... 113⅛
5 do.... 118½	100 do.....b. c. 113¼
20 do.... 118¼	10 do.... 113
40 Del., L. & W. b. c. 116½	100 C. & R. I..b. c. b3. 103¾
1000 W. U. Tel..b. c. 77¾	700 do.....s3. 103½
400 do.... 77⅞	400 C. M. & St. P..b. c. 37½
1200 do.... 77¾	100 do.... 37⅜
500 do.....s3. 77⅝	100 do.... 37½
1800 do.... 77⅞	100 Chi. & Alton.... 103⅞
500 Pac. Mail....b. c. 44⅛	9 do.....b. c. 103⅝
400 do.... 44¼	100 do.... 103⅞
100 do.... 44⅜	10 do.... 104⅛
100 do.... 44¼	200 T., W. & W. b. c. s3. 16⅜
800 do.... 44⅛	200 do.....c. 16⅜
900 do.... 44¼	200 do.... 16¼
2500 do.... 44⅜	900 do.... 16⅛
1700 do.... 44½	100 do.... 16¼
100 do.....c. 44½	40 P., Ft. W. & C. G. b. c 96⅞
200 do.....b3. 44⅝	10 Warren.... 99
200 do.....b10. 44⅝	700 Pac. of Mo....b. c. 51
400 do.....c. 44½	100 do.... 51⅛
200 do.....b3. 44½	200 Kansas Pac. b. c. s3 25⅞
300 do.....c. 44⅜	400 do.... 25½
400 do.... 44½	100 do.... 25⅜
400 do.... 44⅜	200 do.....s3. 25½
300 do.... 44¼	100 do.... 25⅜
1700 do.... 44⅛	300 do.... 25¼
200 do.....b3. 44¼	200 St. L., K. C. & N. Pf. b. c 41¾
700 do.....b3. 44⅜	100 H. & St. J.....b. c. 25¼
1000 do.... 44½	100 H. & St. J. Pf..b. c. 32
	100 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 27¾
	100 do.... 27⅝
	300 do.... 27½
	900 do.... 27⅝
	300 do.... 27⅝

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

2,000 West'n Un...s3. 77⅞	300 North-western... 42¾
600 Erie Railway..... 30⅞	100 do......b30. 42⅝
100 Pacific Mail...... 44⅝	100 do....... 42½
800 do.......s3. 44½	100 do......s10. 42⅜
400 do....... 44⅜	200 do.......b3. 42½
500 do....... 44½	400 do....... 42⅜
1200 Lake Shore..... 71⅝	300 do....... 42½
500 St. Paul........ 37⅝	100 Nort-west'n Pf.s3. 55
500 Union Pac.....s3. 77⅜	50 Tol. & Wab....c. 16¼
100 do....... 77¼	100 do....... 16⅜
500 do....... 77⅜	100 Morris & Essex..102½
200 Atlantic & Pac. Pf. 15½	40 do.......102¼

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$55,000 U. S. 5s, C., '81.......b. c. 117	700 L. Sh. & M. So. b. c. 71¾
10,000 Mo. 6s, L. bs. b. c. 100	1000 do.......s3. 71⅝
8,000 Va. 6s, C'n. b. c. 60	300 do.......b3. 71¾
5,000 B., H. & E. 1st. b. c 29⅞	300 Panama..........150
9,000 Al. & S. 1st. b. c. 110	56 do.....b. c. 150
2,000 Un. Pac. S. F. b. c. 94¼	100 Union Pac..b. c. c. 77¼
25,000 C. Pac. 1st, San Joa. br....b. c. 92¼	500 do....... 77⅜
400 Canton Co...b. c. 66	100 do.......s3. 77¼
100 do....... 69	300 do....... 77⅜
100 do....... 68	500 do....... 77½
300 M. L. & M. A. Pd. b. c. 7½	100 do....... 77
200 W. Un. Tel. b. c. s3. 77¾	100 Clev. & P. Gt. b. c. 92
200 do....... 77¾	100 do....... 92¼
300 do.......b3. 77⅞	100 N. J. Cen....b. c. 113½
300 do.......b3. 78	100 do.......b3. 113¾
600 do....... 78	500 Tol., W. & W. b. c. 16¼
300 do.......s3. 77⅞	400 Chi. & N. W..b. c. 52⅝
100 Del. & H. C. Co. b. c. 118¼	900 Chi. & R. I. b. c. b3 103¾
100 Pac. M. S. Co. b. c. 44½	100 do.......b3. 103⅞
200 do....... 44⅝	100 Chi. & Alt. b. c. b3. 104
600 do.......b3. 44¾	100 Chi., B. & Q. b. c. 114½
900 do....... 44⅝	100 H. & St. Jo...b. c. 25
100 N. Y. C. & H. R...102⅜	100 H. & St. Jo. Pf.... 30
100 do..b. c. s3. 102⅛	22 Morris & Es. b. c. 103
200 do.......102¼	100 Atl. & Pac. Pf. b. c. 15½
10 Con. Coal of M. b. c. 47	200 do....... 15¾
300 Erie R'way. b. c. b3. 31	100 Kan. Pac.....b. c. 26
1600 do....... 31	200 do.....b10. 26
1500 do.......b3. 31¼	200 do.....b30. 25⅞
500 do....... 31¼	29 do....... 25½
1700 do....... 31¼	15 U. S. Express.... 61
	5 Amer. Ex...b. c. c. 64

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$30,000 R. 6s, '81. b3. 121⅞	200 Lake Shore...b3. 71¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20s C., '65, new...121⅝	400 do....... 71¾
55,000 Un. Pac. 1st. 100¾	400 do....... 71⅞
2,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 50¼	100 do.......b3. 72
10,000 N. J. Cen. Con. 113½	1000 do....... 71⅞
100 Del. & Hud......118½	10 do....... 72
200 Canton........... 67½	500 do.......s3. 71⅞
100 do....... 68	200 do....... 71¾
100 At. & Pac. Tel... 26½	500 North-western.. 42¾
100 do....... 26⅛	200 do....... 42⅞
100 do.......s3. 26¼	900 do.......b3. 43
100 Western Union... 77⅛	100 do....... 42⅞
200 do.......b3. 78	100 Ohio & Miss..b3. 27⅝
810 do....... 78	200 do.......s3. 27½
500 do.......s3. 78	100 Union Pacific.... 77⅜
900 do.......b3. 78⅛	300 do....... 77½
400 do....... 78	200 do.......s3. 77½
11 N. Y. C. & Hud...102½	100 do....... 77⅝
100 Illinois Central..103¼	400 do....... 77¾
100 do.......103½	100 do.......s3. 77⅝
100 Pacific Mail...... 44⅝	300 do....... 77½
900 do....... 44¾	1300 do.......s3. 77⅜
600 do.......b3. 44⅞	500 do....... 77⅜
600 do.......s3. 44¾	400 do.......b3. 77½
500 do....... 44¾	100 do....... 77⅜
100 do.......s5. 44⅝	100 St. Paul......... 37¾
600 do....... 44¾	100 do.......b3. 37¾
900 do....... 44⅝	100 St. Paul Pref. b10. 57
200 do.......b3. 4 ⅝	300 Tol. & Wab....c. 16⅜
100 Panama.........152	100 do....... 16⅜
300 do.......b3. 155	65 Tol. & Wab. Pref. 20
100 do.........155	100 Han. & St. Jo...c. 24¾
100 do.........157	300 do.......b3. 25
400 do.........158	300 do....... 25
900 Erie Railway.... 31¼	200 do....... 25¼
100 do.......s10. 31¼	300 H. & St. Jo. Pref. 30
5 do....... 31	200 At. & Pac. Pref... 15⅜
200 do....... 31¼	100 do....... 15¼
500 do.......b3. 31⅜	300 Kansas Pacific... 25⅞
1300 do....... 31⅜	600 do.......b3. 26
1200 do.......s3. 31⅜	200 do....... 25⅞
3600 do.......b3. 31½	200 do....... 26
200 do....... 31⅜	100 do.....b10. 26
200 do......s10. 31⅜	50 Pacific R. of Mo. 51¼
300 do.......b3. 31½	100 do....... 51
1100 do.......b3. 31⅜	100 do....... 51½
500 do....... 31⅜	500 St. L. & Kansas C. 42⅛
15 Rock Island......104	50 C., B. & Quincy..114½
	10 Chicago & Alton. 104

SATURDAY, April 24—P. M.

The Bank return was a very favorable exhibit and showed an increase in the strength of the banks much in excess of general expectation. The gain in legal-tenders was much larger than the decrease in specie, which, with a small decrease in deposits, has enabled the banks to gain $1,833,150 in their reserve, which now stands at $11,535,625 above legal requirements. The heavy increase in the legal-tender average represents an influx of money from the interior.

The following is the statement of the New-York City Banks this week as compared with the last:

	April 17.	April 24.	Differences.
Loans	$277,964,500	$275,886,000	Dec. $2,078,500
Specie	14,013,200	12,045,900	Dec. 1,967,300
Legal tenders	50,290,000	53,970,300	Inc. 3,680,300
Deposits	218,406,900	217,926,300	Dec. 480,600
Circulation	21,332,800	21,146,200	Dec. 186,600

The week closed with a confident tone in financial circles, and a further improvement on the Stock Exchange, the demand for investment shares having been on a larger scale than of late. Panama, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, New-Jersey Central, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and other equally well-known securities made a general advance, and closed at the highest prices made for some time past. Panama advanced 13 ₩ cent. as compared with the closing quotation yesterday, the first sale to-day having been at 146, and the last at 158. Union Pacific led in point of activity, and declined from 78½ to 77, with a speedy recovery to 78 at the first call. Subsequently a reaction to 77 ensued, but toward the close there was renewed buying, and the price rallied to 77¾, the last sales being at 77½. Kansas Pacific, after declining from 26½ to 21½, recovered to 26. Pacific Mail fell off from 44½ to 43¾, and later reached 44⅞. Lake Shore sold down to 71½, and afterwards rallied to 72. North-west fell off from 42⅞ to 42⅜, and shortly before the close reached 43. Erie was firmer, and advanced from 30⅝ to 31½. Western Union ranged from 77¾ to 78⅛. Rock Island from 103½ to 103⅞, and St. Paul common from 37⅜ to 37¾. Missouri Pacific declined from 52 to 51, and Atlantic and Pacific preferred from 16 to 15¼. Canton rose from 65 to 69, and closed at 68. St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern opened at an advance of 2½ ₩ cent., selling at 41@41½, with a further advance at the close to 42⅛.

The money market was without essential change. The extreme rates for call loans were 2½ to 4 ₩ cent., with the principal business at the intermediate quotations. The foreign advices were not especially important. The London market for securities was reported quiet and firm, closing as follows: Consols for money, 93⅞@94; do. account, 93 15-16@94; 1865s, old, 105¼@105⅜; 1867s, 108½; 10-40s 103⅝, and new 5s, 102¼@102⅜. At Frankfort, 1862s declined to 98¾. The sterling exchange market was firm, with rather more business than usual on packet day. The nominal asking rates were $4 88@$4 91 for bankers' long and demand sterling, with actual business at $4 87¼@$4 87½ and $4 90½. Gold was quiet and steady at 115¼@115⅜, the carrying rate being ½ ₩ cent., and loans having also been made flat. The specie shipments footed up $1,100,000 gold coin—$500,000, which was engaged yesterday, having been withdrawn. The import entries of general merchandise at the Port of New-York for the week ending to-day were $5,286,879, which, with $1,591,064 dry goods previously reported, makes the total imports for the week $6,877,943.

Government bonds were strong, with a limited supply offering. Prices were well maintained. Railroad bonds were active and strong in tone, with a further advance in some instances. The largest transactions were in Union Pacific firsts and sinking funds, the former ranging at 100½@100⅞ and the latter at 93¾@94¼. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western convertible rose to 118. Chicago and North-western consolidated advanced one ₩ cent., selling at 95. State bonds were firmer, except for Tennessees, which declined to 50¼ for new series. Missouri long sixes advanced from 99¾ to 100.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, April 24, 1875.

Gold receipts	$289,642 38
Gold payments	269,228 93
Gold balances	60,193,619 39
Currency receipts	755,914 16
Currency payments	769,734 66
Currency balances	41,888,259 54
Customs	279,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—APRIL 24.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s, coup., 1881	116⅞	116⅞
United States 5-20s, coup., 1862	119	119⅛
United States 5-20s, coup., 1867	122⅛	122⅝
American Gold	115⅛	115⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 87¼@4 87½	$4 87¼@4 87½
New-York Central	102⅛	102¼
Rock Island	103⅝	103⅞
Pacific Mail	44⅛	44⅝
St. Paul	37⅜	37¾
St. Paul Preferred	57	57
Western Union	77¾	78
Union Pacific	78⅛	77½
Lake Shore	72⅛	71¾
Wabash	16⅛	16⅜
North-western	43	42⅞
North-western Preferred	55¼	55
Delaware and Lackawana	116⅜	117
New-Jersey Central	113⅜	113¾
Panama	144⅞	158
Erie	30¾	31⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	27½	27½
C. C. and Indiana Central	6	6
Harlem	131	131

The extreme range of prices in stocks to-day and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	102¼	102⅛	600
Erie	31½	30⅝	20,000
Delaware and Hud. Canal	118½	118	300
Lake Shore	72⅛	71½	22,000
Wabash	16⅜	16⅛	2,250
North-western	43	42⅜	8,000
North-western Preferred	55	55	100
Rock Island	103⅞	103½	2,100
Morris and Essex	102½	102⅛	150
Milwaukee and St. Paul	37¾	37⅜	1,300
Mil. and St. Paul Preferred	57	57	100
Pittsburg	92⅛	92	300
Del., Lack. and Western	117	117	100
New-Jersey Central	113¾	113½	200
Chicago, Bur. and Quincy	114½	113¾	200
Illinois Central	103½	103¼	100
Union Pacific	78½	77	38,200
Chicago and Alton	104	103⅞	300
Atlantic and Pacific Pref.	16	15¼	1,500
Hannibal and St. Joseph	26⅛	24¾	2,500
Han. and St. Joseph Pref.	32	30	600
Ohio and Mississippi	27¾	27½	2,400
Missouri Pacific	52	51	2,200
Panama	158	146	2,500
Western Union	78⅛	77¾	11,400
Atlantic and Pac. Telegraph	26½	26⅛	2,400
Pacific Mail	44⅞	43¾	34,300
Quicksilver	20½	20	900
Canton	69	65	900
Mariposa	8	7½	400
Kansas Pacific	26⅛	24½	5,100
St. Louis, K. C. and N. Pref.	42⅛	40½	2,300
Total sales			168,200

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	124⅝	125	5-20s, 1865, c	121⅝	121⅞
6s, 1881, r	121¾	125	5-20s, 1867, r	121⅝	122
6s, 1881, c	123¼	123½	5-20s, 1867, c	122⅛	122¾
5-20s, 1862, r	116¼	..	5-20s, 1868, r	122	122½
5-20s, 1862, c	118⅞	119¼	5-20s, 1868, c	122½	122¾
5-20s, 1864, r	117¼	117½	10-40s, r	115¾	116⅛
5-20s, 1864, c	120¾	121	10-40s, c	116¾	117¼
5-20s, 1865, r	118¾	119½	5s, 1881, r	115½	115¾
5-20s, 1865, c	123	123½	5s, 1881, c	116⅞	117
5-20s, 1865, n. r.	121⅛	121⅜			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $233,000 for interest and $22,600 for called bonds.

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered:

Gold cleared	$38,932,000
Gold balances	1,313,653
Currency balances	1,917,293

CLEARING-HOUSE STATEMENT:

Currency exchanges	$66,454,507
Currency balances	2,726,897
Gold exchanges	3,841,584
Gold balances	619,835

WEEKLY CLEARING-HOUSE STATEMENT.

Currency exchanges	$448,065,054
Currency balances	18,707,503
Gold exchanges	37,287,221
Gold balances	5,455,856

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83....... 39	N.Y. Reg. B'ty L'n..108½
Alabama 5s, '86....... 38	N.Y. coup. B'ty L'n..108½
Alabama 8s, '86....... 45	N.Y. 6s Canal L'n 1875. 110
Alabama 8s, '88....... 42	N.Y. 6s Canal L'n 1877. 110
Arkansas 6s, Funded. 30	N.Y. 6s Canal L'n 1878. 110
Ark. 7s L.R. & Ft.S. is. 10	N.Y. 5s Gold L'n 1875. 110
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L.R. 10	N.Y. 5s Gold L'n 1876. 110
A. 7s, L.R.P.B. & N.O. 10	N.C. 6s old, J. & J... 20¾
A. 7s, Miss. O. & R. Riv. 10	N. C. 6s April & Oct. 20¾
Ark. 7s. Ark. Cen. R. 10	N.C. N.C.R., J. & J.. 50
California 7s.........112	N.C. N.C.R. Ap&Oct. 50
Connecticut 6s.......107	N.C.N.C.R.c.off J&J. 38½
Georgia 6s........ 88	N.C.N.C.R.c.off A&O. 38½
Ga. 7s, new bonds... 97	N.C. Fund'g Act 1866. 11
Ga. 7s, indorsed..... 92	N.C. new bonds J.&J. 10
Ga. 7s, Gold Bonds.. 91	N.C. new bonds A.&O. 9
Illinois coup. 6s, '77. 101	N.C. Spl. Tax class 1. 4
Illinois coup. 6s, '79. 101¼	N.C. Spl. Tax class 2. 3¾
Ill. 6s, War Loan....102	N.C. Spl. Tax class 3. 3¾
Kentucky 6s.........101¾	Ohio 6s 1875..........101
Louisiana 6s......... 36	Ohio 6s 1881.........105
La. 6s, new bonds... 36	Ohio 5s 1886.........103
La. 6s, N. Fl'g Debt. 36	Rhode Island 6s.....107
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 36	South Carolina 6s... 32
La. 6s, Levee Bonds. 37	S. C. J. & J.......... 32½
La. 8s, L. Bds of '75. 38	S. C. April & Oct.... 32⅜
Michigan 6s, '78-79..104	S.C. Fund'g Act 1866. 52
Michigan 6s, '83.....105	S. C. L.C. 1889 J&J. 51
Michigan 7s, '90.....110	S. C. L.C. 1889 A&O. 51
Mo. 6s, due in '75....101⅜	S. C. 7s of 1888....... 30½
Mo. 6s, due in '76...101	S. C. non-f. bs....... 6
Mo. 6s, due in '77... 99¼	Tennessee 6s old.... 70
Mo. 6s, due in '78... 99¼	Tennessee 6s o. ex c.. 50
Mo. 6s, due in '79... 99¼	Tenn. 6s new bds.... 50
Mo. 6s, due in '80... 99¼	Tenn. 6s new series.. 50
Fund. Bs., due in '94-5. 99½	Virginia 6s old...... 34
L.B., due '81 to '91 inc. 99¾	Virginia 6s n.b. 1866.. 34
Asy. or Univ y due '92 99½	Virginia 6s c. bds... 60
Han.&St.Jo., due '75. 101¼	Virginia 6s ex mat.c. 54¾
Han.&St.Jo., due '76. 101¼	Virginia 6s c. 2d ser. 40½
Han.&St.Jo., due '86. 99½	Virginia 6s defer. [illegible]
Han.&St.Jo., due '87. 99½	Dis. of Col. 3-65s 1924. 69

And the following for Railway mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st.....109¾	C., P. & A. old bds..103
Alb. & Susq. 2d......103½	C., P. & A. new bds 101¼
Bos., H. & Erie 1st.. 29⅝	Det., M. & T. bds.. 100¾
Bos., H. & Erie G... 32	Buf. & Erie new bds 101
Ches. & Ohio 6s 1st.. 44½	Buf. & State Line 7s. 102
Ches. & O. ex coup.. 36	Lake Shore Div. bds. 100⅝
Chic. & Alton 1st...113	Lake Shore C. C. 1st. 102
Chic. & Alton Inc...103½	Lake Shore C. R. 1st 102
La. & Mo. 1st G.... 91½	Mich. Cen. C. 7s. 1902. 105
St. Louis, J. & C. 1st. 101½	M. C. 1st, 8s, '82, S. F. 112
C., B. & Q. 8s 1st....113¼	Mich. Cen. Eq. bds.. 99½
C., B. & Q. con'd 7s..105⅝	N. J. South. 1st, 7s.. 32
Chi., R. I. & Pac....108½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s....100
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st n. 111	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83....102¼
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st C. 106	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87....102
Cen. R. of N. J. C. C..112	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.. 99
Am. Dock & Imp. bds. 103¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.. 98
M. & St. P. 1st 8s. P.D. 108¼	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....102
M. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10 P.D 92⅞	N.Y.C. & H. 1st, coup. 111½
M. & St. P. 7s, G., R.D. 86	N.Y.C. & H. 1st, reg. 112½
M. & St. P. 1st I. & M.D. 77	North Missouri 1st.. 87½
M. & St. P. 1st C. & M. 83¾	Ohio & Miss. Consol. 98½
M. & St. P. 1st con'd.. 73½	Ohio & M. 2d Consol. 77½
M. & St. P. 2d....... 78	Cen. Pac. Gold bds..102½
C. & N. W. S. F.....104½	Cen. Pac. San J. B.. 92
C. & N. W. In. bds..102	Cen. P., C. & O. 1st. 93½
C. & N. W. Con. bds. 94¾	Cen. Pac. S. Aid bds. 105
C. & N. W. Ex. bds. 97½	Western Pacific bds. 97½
C. & N. W. 1st..... 99	Union Pacific 1st....100⅝
C. & N. W. C. G. bds. 86⅛	Union Pac. L. G. 7s. 98¾
C. & N. W. R. G. bds. 85	Union Pacific S. F.. 94⅛
Gal. & Chi. Ex.......107	Pacific of Mo. 1st... 95
Gal. & Chi. 2d.......103¼	P. of Mo. 1st, Car. B.. 78
Peninsula 1st Con.. 96½	Pacific of Mo., 2d... 81
C.C.C.&I 1st, 7s, S. F. 108	Pacific 7s, g'd by Mo. 102
D., L. & W. 2d.......111¼	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st. 110
D., L. & W. 7s, Con. 118	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d. 106½
Morris & Essex 1st..113	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d. 99
Morris & Essex 2d..106¼	C. & P. Con. S. F...108
Mor. & Es. bds., 1900. 100	Clev. & Pitts. 4th... 97⅛
Mor. & Es. 7s, '71...103¾	C., C. & I. 1st...... 50½
Erie 2d, 7s, '79......101	C., C. & I. 2d....... 18¾
Erie 3d, 7s, '83......100⅝	St. L. & I. M. 1st.... 92
Erie 4th, 7s, '80...... 96¾	Alt. & T. H. 1st.....105
Erie 5th, 7s, '88...... 97	Alt. & T. H. 2d, Pf... 90½
Long Dock bds.......105	Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc. 79
B., N. Y. & E. L. bds. 87	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D. 61
Han. & St. Jo. L. G...107	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D. 55
Dub. & S. City 1st...100	Tol. & Wab. 1st ex.. 81
Dub. & S. City 2d D. 100	T. & W. 1st, St. L. Div. 61
C. Falls & Minn 1st. 83¾	Tol. & Wab. 2d..... 55
Ind., Bl'n & W'n 1st. 32	Tol. & Wab. Con. C. 41
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2d..104¼	Gt. Western 1st, '88. 79
M. S. N. I. S. F. 7 ₩ c. 108½	Gt. Western 2d, '93.. 57
Cleve. & Tol. S. F...107¼	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st.. 52
Cleve & Tol. N. bds. 101	

And the following for City bank shares:

America..........152	Mechanics'..........145
American Ex......115½	Mechanics' & Traders' 130
Chemical.........1600	Merchants'..........123
City.............300	Merchants' Ex......101½
Citizens'........125	Metropolitan........133
Commerce.........119½	Nassau..............102
Continental...... 93⅝	New-York............133½
Corn Exchange....130	N. Y. National Ex...100
First National...200	North America.......103
Fourth National.. 98½	Park................150
Fulton...........156	Peoples'............140
Gallatin National 123½	Phenix.............. 97
German American.. 96	Republic............ 99½
Gold Exchange....115	Shoe & Leather......150
Importers' & Traders' 195	State of New-York...115
Irving...........130	Tradesmen's.........145
Manhattan........151	Union...............141
Market...........121	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—APRIL 24.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	102	
City, 6s, new	107	
Camden and Amboy Railroad	130	130½
Pennsylvania Railroad	53⅛	53¼
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	56	[illegible]
Lehigh Valley Railroad	[illegible]	
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	[illegible]	
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	21¼	[illegible]
Northern Central Railroad	31	[illegible]
Lehigh Navigation	51⅛	51¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	102½	102¾

The following is the weekly Custom-house return of the exports of gold and silver from this port for the week ending to-day:

April 20—Steamer City of Mexico, Havana—American gold	$10,000
Spanish gold	222,500
April 21—Steamer Russia, Liverpool—American gold	250,000
April 22—Steamer City of Vera Cruz, Havana—American gold	43,450
Spanish gold	197,3[illegible]3
April 23—Steamer Merrimack, St. Thomas—American gold	2[illegible],000
Silver coin	20,000
April 24—Steamer City of Montreal, Liverpool—American gold	250,000
April 24—Steamer Republic, Liverpool—American gold	600,000
April 24—Steamer Weser, Southampton—American gold	250,000
April 24—Steamer Weser, Havre—American gold	50,000
Total	$1,913,253

The imports of specie for the week were $178,854, of which $160,000 was gold coin.

The National Mechanics' Banking Association has declared a Dividend of *Three ₩ cent.*, payable May 1.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 24—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 93⅞@94 for money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 108½. Erie Railway Shares, preferred, 37½.

4:30 P. M.—Paris dispatche quotes Rentes at 64f. 5c.

FRANKFORT, April 24.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 98¾.

LIVERPOOL, April 24—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and unchanged; Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.@8d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d.; sales, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable April, at 7⅞d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Cheese, 74s. ₩ cwt. for the best grades of American Fine; Bacon, 53s. 6d. ₩ cwt. for Short Clear Middles.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 4,400 bales were American.

LONDON, April 24—4:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 10d. ₩ gallon. Tallow, 43s. 6d. ₩ cwt.

A WONDERFUL CALCULATING MACHINE.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* gives the following account of a "calculating engine," as he calls it: "The inventor, Mr. F. P. Warren, a watchmaker of this place, (Three Oaks, Mich.,) has been working for years upon a very difficult and curious piece of mechanism—a calculating machine—which he said was to work not only in the first four rules of arithmetic, but was also to perform complicated mathematical calculations. No person who knew his plans ever thought it possible to construct such a machine, but the inventor's faith has been strong from the beginning, and his persistent perseverance has at last been crowned with complete success. The machine is the result of about ten years of labor. It was not built for manufacture and sale, but to see what it was possible to accomplish by machinery. The machine, which is a beautiful piece of mechanism, surprises every one who sees it in operation. It will use a multiplier or divisor of twelve figures, the multiplicand and dividend being limited only by the number of wheels placed in front to receive the answer. The present number on the machine is twenty. The machine contains over 2,100 specially formed pieces, and including screws and rivets over 3,000. It is probably the most complicated and intricate piece of mechanism ever constructed, and yet it works with perfect ease and accuracy. It will run backward as well as forward, will detect and show an error, were it possible for one to occur. It will divide one number by another, add the quotient to another number, subtract or multiply, according to choice, at one operation. It deals with fractions as well as whole numbers. By putting the first power of a number in the machine the powers of that number up to the full capacity of the machine can be obtained. It can also be used as a difference machine, if desired. The following example in compound interest was set into the machine and performed in forty-five seconds: What is the compound interest of $5,630 75 for twenty years at seven per cent. Answer: $16,158 47."

GOLDEN WEDDINGS.

The fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Odiorne, of Portsmouth, N. H., was observed on Wednesday, the 7th inst. About thirty of their children and grandchildren assembled at the old homestead, where they passed the afternoon and evening in the manner usual upon such occasions, and presented the aged couple with a number of valuable presents. Mr. Odiorne is seventy years of age, and for fifty years there has not been a death among his children, grandchildren, or great-grandchildren.

The friends of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Godfrey, of Chelsea, Vt., arranged for a celebration of their golden wedding at the house of their brother-in-law, Josiah Douglass Esq., on the 10th of April. About forty of the relatives—brothers and sisters, children and grandchildren—of the wedded pair, with some other invited guests, were present. Six of the company present at the wedding fifty years ago, among whom was Elijah Coburn, Esq., who then officiated as groomsman.

LAW REPORTS.

THE PILOT LAW.

THE REVERSAL OF JUDGMENT IN THE CASE OF GILLESPIE VS. ZITTLOSSEN—CHIEF JUSTICE CHURCH'S DECISION.

The full text of Chief Justice Church's decision in the case of Gillespie against John Zittlosen was received in this City yesterday, and promptly posted on the bulletin-board of the Maritime Exchange. It was received with elation by ship-owners, who claim that the intricate technicality of the pilot law, by which the pilots have been able to recover fees for services not actually performed, are straightened out by this decision, which makes the case of Gillespie against Zittlosen a test one, and will render it impossible for pilots in the future to recover fees except when employed. They claim that there is no reason why they should be obliged to pay off-shore pilotage when their Captains are capable of bringing their vessels in safety to the mouth of the harbor. In the case just decided, the Captain refused to pay the off-shore pilotage, brought his ship to the mouth of the harbor, and employed a pilot there. The pilot, who had spoken him off shore, and had been refused, brought suit for the full amount of the fee he would have earned had he been accepted. The ship-owners claim that the State has no power to legislate on transactions occurring more than three leagues from shore, and that under international law the claim of the pilots would not hold good.

The pilots, on the other hand, urge the peculiar nature of their calling, the necessity laid upon them to accept the call of any ship signaling them, and claim that while the decision is not to be impeached, the application of laws which were not cited in this case will render their claims good in similar cases hereafter. They do not as yet accept the decision as a precedent, and the probability is that in future there will be more litigation on similar points. This decision by the highest court in the State would seem, however, to set at rest a question which has caused much hard feeling and numerous law-suits between parties whose interest would seem to prompt them to be in good fellowship.

The decision is as follows:

"This action is brought to recover pilotage on the brig Sarah L. Kennedy, upon the ground that the plaintiff was the first pilot offering his services although the brig took another pilot and paid pilotage to him. The right to recover depends upon the proper construction of the latter part of section 29 of chapter 243 of the Laws of 1857, which reads as follows: 'All vessels sailing under register, bound to or from the port of New-York by way of Sandy Hook, shall take a licensed pilot, or, in case of refusal to take such pilot, the master shall himself, or the owner or consignee shall, pay the said pilotage as if one had been employed; and such pilotage shall be paid to the pilot first speaking or offering his services as pilot to such vessel.' The fundamental rule for the construction of statutes is to give effect to the language, if that is clear and unambiguous, and when the language is only capable of one definite and intelligible construction, it is not allowable to speculate upon the supposed intent for the purpose of giving it a different meaning. It seems to me that this statute must be construed by this rule, as will appear by an analysis of its provisions: First—It requires certain vessels to take a licensed pilot. Second—For not taking a pilot the master, owner, or consignee is liable to pay pilotage the same 'as if one had been employed.' Third—Such pilotage shall be paid to the pilot first speaking, &c.

"No penalty or liability is imposed for not taking any pilot. It is only when no pilot is taken that pilotage must be paid as if one had been employed, and in that case only; that is when no pilot is taken, the pilotage must be paid to the pilot first speaking. There is no provision requiring a vessel to take the first pilot, or to pay pilotage to him if he is not taken. If the pilotage, in case of refusal or neglect to take any pilot, had been payable to the Commissioners of Pilots, no question could have been raised, but the condition of liability is not affected by requiring it to be paid to the first pilot speaking. No other construction can properly be given to the language of this act, and we have no alternative but to give it effect.

In Case vs. Roberts, 36 New-York, 202, a regulation of the Commissioners of Pilots was proved authorized by chapter 467 of the laws of 1853, of which the act of 1857 was an amendment, requiring vessels to take the first pilot offering his services west of a line therein specified prescribing the pilotage ground. This regulation does not now exist, and it has probably been abrogated since the amendment of 1857 was passed. That amendment having been passed presumably with a knowledge of the regulations, the change must be deemed to have been intended. The requirement of the regulation to take the first pilot was within a certain limit of the station of the pilot whose service is claimed by the plaintiff makes it obligatory to take the first pilot at any distance beyond. The fees are increased one-quarter if the pilot boards a vessel beyond Sandy Hook where the sea is rough, and one-half when from the deck in the day time and in fair weather, and it might have been deemed unjust to compel a vessel to take a pilot beyond that point and incur the additional charges when unnecessary. It is urged that this construction should prevail to encourage pilots to board vessels as far out as possible. The right of recovery by the first pilot in case of refusal to take any pilot, together with the chance of being employed, is an inducement to be vigilant, and it may have been deemed proper to give the vessel some discretion in the selection of pilots, as well as the place where one should be taken.

"I am unable to see that the provisions of the act are unwise or unjust. If it was designed to compel a vessel to take the first pilot, the Legislature would have said so. Courts have no right to change the plain terms of a statute. The judgment must be reversed."

All concur except Judge Grover, who was absent, and Judge Andrews, not voting.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—PART II.

Before Judge Larremore.

Angelina A. States vs. W. C. Brandon.—In June, 1871, the plaintiff left with the defendant, a diamond broker, residing in Broadway, a valuable diamond ring to dispose of. Defendant effected a sale of the same for $850, but failed to pay the plaintiff but $100 of the proceeds. Suit was brought for the balance, and resulted yesterday in a verdict for the plaintiff, with interest amounting to $144 58.

Mr. Abraham Kling appeared for the plaintiff.

Oliver S. Hoden vs. Francis Leland.—Plaintiff, a real estate broker, sued defendant, a banker and president of the Sixth National and New-York County Banks, as Executor of the estate of the late Cassius Darling, to recover his commission for effecting the sale of the house No. 120 West Thirty-ninth street to Dr. Schuetter for $40,000. The testimony was contradictory as to the employment of plaintiff. Dr. Schuetter, however, testifying that the sale was effected through the agency of the plaintiff. After the contract of sale had been signed between the parties a flaw was found in the title and the sale was not consummated. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for $459 03.

For plaintiff, Mr. Laugbein; for defendant, Mr. Tyler.

Jonhson & Co. vs. Ogden Quirck.—In January, 1873, the defendant sold for plaintiffs an iron safe, receiving $400, which he failed to pay over. Suit was brought for the amount claimed, Gen. Anthon appearing for the plaintiff. Verdict for plaintiff for amount, with interest.

John Demarest vs. Julius Wesslau and Zopher Carpenter.—This was an action brought by plaintiff to recover damages for injuries sustained by the falling of a tree upon an extention to his house. The case occupied the attention of the court for four days and presents some nice questions of law as to the responsibility of real estate owners, and also the duties of City surveyors. From the opening of plaintiff's counsel, Mr. Ostrander, it appeared that in June, 1872, the plaintiff owned the house and lot No. 27 Barrow street. The defendant Carpenter owned the house and lot adjoining, No. 25, and the defendant Wesslau, No. 23. At the time that there stood, as plaintiff alleged, upon the boundary line between the lots of Carpenter and Wesslau a large mulberry tree of great age, and which, as was testified to, was well known to the old residents of that portion of the City, which was formerly called Bullbeef-st. Mr. Wesslau determined to erect on his lot a five-story tenement-house, and in digging the foundation his workmen cut away the roots of the mulberry tree. On the night of the 14th of June a storm arose and blew the tree on the extension of plaintiff's house, crushing in the roof and doing upward of $300 damages to his premises. The action was brought against both of the defendants, the adjoining lot-holders. After the testimony on the part of the plaintiff, which was very voluminous, had been given, Judge Hart, of Westchester County, who appeared for the defendant Carpenter, moved for a dismissal of the complaint on the ground that the damages in the case were too remote, and also that there was no negligence proved on the part of Mr. Carpenter. Judge Larremore granted the motion as to defendant Carpenter.

Mr. Newell then opened the defendant Wesslau's case to the jury, and said he would prove to their satisfaction that the tree stood on the defendant Carpenter's lot. The first witness examined was Mr. Jacob Rudolph, a City Surveyor, who was examined at great length as to the location and measurement of the three lots in question. After a short cross-examination of the witness, Mr. Ostrander moved that his testimony be stricken out, upon the ground that the witness had not complied with the statute which provides that a surveyor, before he can testify in court as to any measurements made by him, must have compared his chains, tape, &c., with the standard measurement of the State. This unusual motion was rather a surprise to counsel, and, under the strict reading of the statute, was granted by the court.

Testimony was then offered upon the part of the defendants to show the location of the tree by residents of the neighborhood. Judge Larremore charged the jury at length and instructed them as to the law applicable to the case and to the duties of property-holders to each other, quoting the well-known maxim: "*sic utere tuo ut alienum non laedas*"—"making use of your own property in such a manner as not to injure that of another."

The jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for $292 94.

For the plaintiff, Messrs. Crosby & Ostrander; for defendants, Ex-Judge Hart and Mr. Newell.

A ROGUS POLICE OFFICER.

Mark Wallace was brought before Justice Kasmire yesterday, at the Washington Place Police Court, and held in $500 bail, charged with personating an officer and obtaining money by false pretenses. The complainant, Mrs. Elizabeth Porter, of No. 103 West Twenty-second street, testified that Wallace called on her on Friday evening, and, representing that he was an officer of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, said that he was in pursuit of a thief whom he saw entering her house. He then proposed to ransack the premises from top to bottom until he found "his man." Mrs. Porter remonstrated, and the "officer" agreed to discontinue the search for a consideration of $5. This she willingly paid, and the imposter departed. Mrs. Porter subsequently reported the occurrence to Capt. Steers, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and gave a description of her visitor. Later in the evening the Captain arrested Wallace from the description given of him, and Mrs. Porter fully identified him as the man to whom she had paid the $5.

COURT NOTES.

Jeremiah Meatmerick, of No. 69 Monroe street, was held at the Tombs Police Court yesterday to answer a charge of stealing $65 from Thomas Brimiti, at No. 381 Water street, on the night of the 16th inst.

Yesterday, on motion of counsel for the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New-York, Otto Ahrendt, proprietor of Concordia Hall, on the east side of the City, was enjoined from having what are claimed to be theatrical performances until the license fee defined by statute had been paid.

William Leith, charged with having unlawful possession of bonds of Jersey City to the amount of $5,000, was admitted to bail yesterday by Judge Donohue, of the Supreme Court, in the sum of $10,000, George Gray becoming his security. The bonds in question are alleged to be a portion of those taken by young Hamilton, the defaulting Treasurer of Jersey City.

Marx Rosengarten, of No. 98 Orchard street, was held in $1,500 bail by Justice Otterbourg, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with robbery. Harris Pernier, of No. 143 Essex street, stated that he was standing on the corner of Grand and Norfolk streets on Friday night, when he was attacked and robbed of $10 by the prisoner and another not yet arrested.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Motions Granted.—Townshend vs. Pollard; Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Whelpley; Rust vs. Abbott; Montant vs. Dibble; Dowd vs. Dohemvend; Van Saun vs. Bayard, (No. 1); Van Saun vs. Bayard (No. 2); Galway vs. Bayard; Philips vs. Chapin.

Slossen vs. Slossen.—I want an explanation of the previous denial of the motion.

Turner vs. Turner.—Report of Referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted to plaintiff.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

Lowenstein vs. Jackson.—Motion for leave to file and serve a supplemental answer granted.

Glendenning et al. vs. Connory.—I think the sureties are sufficient.

Fisher vs. Fisher and *O'Gorman vs. Kamak.*—See memorandum for counsel.

Wilkes vs. Simmons.—Undertaking should be approved both as to the form and sufficiency of sureties.

Morries vs. Wheeler.—Motion to open default granted on payment of $25 costs.

In the matter of the petition of Stephen Stone.—Application granted.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 234.—*United States vs. Farragut et al.*—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—This libel was filed under the act of March, 1869, relating to captures made by Admiral Farragut's fleet in the Mississippi River. The court below allowed the captors the value of certain ships, amounting to $116,500, as prize money, and in addition thereto allowed them the sum of $46,600 as military salvage on the same vessels, or forty per cent. upon the value of the vessels. The Government insists that if the captors are entitled to one they are not entitled to both, and that the court erred in allowing both. But it is said the court erred in allowing the value of the vessels, the libel showing that they were not properly subject to condemnation as prize, but were rather liable to restitution to their owners upon the payment of military salvage. Military salvage, it is argued, was not properly allowed, neither the vessels themselves or the proceeds thereof having been appropriated to the Government, the court erred in allowing the captors the value of seven other vessels named, as they were also subject to restitution and not to condemnation.

The libelants assert that the submission to arbitration under the agreement between the parties is final and conclusive upon all questions of law and fact. On the question of military salvage it is insisted that all the vessels captured were lawful prizes, unless the fact of restitution to loyal owners of vessels captured from them by the enemy takes them out of the category of prize. But it does not, as they were recaptured from the enemy by the fleet, and were thus "good prizes."

Butler, Corwine, Ashton, and Wilson, for libelants. Attorney General for the Government.

No. 8, (original.)—*Ex parte United States.*—This was a motion for a mandamus to the Court of Claims, directing the allowance of an appeal, the argument being that if the court was authorized to enter judgment against the United States, the Government is entitled to an appeal by virtue of the first section of the act of June 25, 1868.

Goforth & Blair for motion; W. P. Clarke opposed.

No. 9, (original.)—*Ex parte Medway.*—In this cause the Court of Claims tried the issues and found for the Government on one of them. The judgment was reversed by this court on that point, and the cause remanded for further proceedings. The Court of Claims thereupon reopened the whole case, and retrying it, found for the Government on another point. It is now contended on behalf of the claimant, and in support of a motion for mandamus, that the Court of Claims, having once tried the case, and having decided every question of fact arising in it, except making the computation and statement of the amount, in dollars and cents, and having filed its finding in the nature of a special verdict, and on appeal had to the Supreme Court, which reversed the judgment and remanded the cause for further proceeding, the Court of Claims should be now required to proceed from the point reached by the reversal, and cannot go back over and retry those questions of fact which were settled and determined on the former trial, and which, being certified to the Supreme Court on appeal, formed the basis of its reversal.

Thomas Wilson for the motion; John Goforth opposed.

THE TEMPLETON DISPUTE.

The Templeton case, involving the custody of the child, William C. Templeton, as between the grandfather and mother of the child, was continued yesterday before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers. C. S. Kimball was cross-examined as to his relations—improper, as he stated them—with Mrs. Babcock's sister, Mrs. Dabney, and confirmed his original testimony on that point. The testimony of the witness was sought to be impeached on the ground that he was in business in Brooklyn and could not meet his obligations. Julius S. Burdsell, formerly an army surgeon, was examined on behalf of the petitioner, and testified that Mrs. Babcock and daughter were regarded in the house where they both boarded as ladies of respectability.

THE CASE OF THE COUNTERFEITER MASON.

In the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court yesterday Judge Benedict denied the motion made by Gen. Foster for a new trial for Mason, the convicted counterfeiter, and expressed disapproval of the loose manner in which the indictment against Mason had been drawn; its recitals being so imperfect as to make it amenable to the criticisms of Mason's counsel, and unnecessarily occupy the time of the court in listening to argument thereon. Sentence on Mason was postponed until next Saturday, on application of District Attorney Bliss, who desired a week's delay in order to present to the court documentary evidence that Mason had been engaged in passing and selling counterfeit money for a number of years, and was a man of such bad character as not to be entitled to clemency.

UNITED STATES COURT BUSINESS.

Augustus Myers, the seaman on the American bark John Sherwood, who was convicted of having stabbed Joseph H. Stewart, the colored steward, was sentenced to two years and six months' imprisonment at hard labor in the Kings County Penitentiary, and fined $1. Stewart died a few weeks after being stabbed, but whether from the effects of the wound or from a fever could not be proven. On motion of District Attorney Bliss, *nolle prosequis* were entered in a large number of old whisky cases, in which the defendants were either dead or sufficient proof could not be obtained to justify trials.

ARRESTED FOR BIGAMY.

Detectives O'Connor and Field, of the District Attorney's office, went to Boston on Friday and arrested John H. Betterley, a butter agent, on a charge of bigamy. It appears that on the 21st of December Betterley was married to Miss Rosanna Hatsick, of No. 242 West 35th street, by Rev. A. C. Morehouse, and some time after the couple took up their residence in Boston. Mrs. Hatsick, the girl's mother, subsequently discovered that at the time of the marriage Betterley had a wife living, having been married to Margaret Kelly at Cooperstown, Otsego County, N. Y., on the 3d of July, 1850, by Rev. S. T. Livermore. The mother-in-law, therefore, had Betterley indicted for bigamy, and he was arrested by Detectives Field and O'Connor in Boston while enjoying the society of Mrs. Betterley No. 2, who expressed her unqualified disapproval of the course pursued by her mother. The accused was brought to the District Attorney's office yesterday, and held in $1,000 bail, Daniel W. Waldron becoming surety for his appearance at trial.

LARCENY IN A LIQUOR SALOON.

James J. Duffey, of No. 446 West Twenty-sixth street, was held in $2,000 bail by Justice Kasmire, at the Washington Place Police Court yesterday, charged with grand larceny. The facts of the case, as published in yesterday's TIMES, show that the complainant, Charles J. Pierson, of No. 35 Carmine street, entered the saloon, No. 415 Canal street, with a female, and after drinking some whisky became unconscious. When he awoke he missed his watch and chain, and a locket set with diamonds, worth $200, together with $100 in cash. He communicated the fact to the Police of the Eighth Precinct, and Officer Meade arrested Duffey on suspicion. The stolen property, with the exception of the money, was found in possession of the prisoner.

THE BEECHER TRIAL.

SUMMARY OF THE EVIDENCE FOR THE WEEK.

MR. BEECHER'S CROSS-EXAMINATION CONCLUDED—AFTER A SHORT RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION HE LEAVES THE WITNESS STAND—MR. CLEVELAND, A MEMBER OF THE CHURCH COMMITTEE, CONCLUDES HIS DIRECT TESTIMONY—A LONG CROSS-EXAMINATION.

The cross-examination of Mr. Beecher was resumed on Monday morning by Mr. Fullerton. He first took up the interview between Tilton, the defendant, and Moulton at the latter's house, on Jan. 3, 1871, which was their first meeting after Moulton had secured the return of Mrs. Tilton's note of retraction. In reply to questions, Mr. Beecher said that in their conversation then he went over substantially the same topics as he had with Moulton when the "letter of contrition" was written; but the main point of the counsel's questioning was whether he had there and then denied the charge of improper solicitation as made by Tilton against him, but Mr. Beecher said it was not a topic of conversation. He was specially inquired of if he had denied this charge, and he said he had through Moulton, but when asked to repeat what he said to Moulton, in any way or shape, he replied that he could not recollect. He then asserted that Tilton's conversation at their meeting he understood to refer only to the matter of winning Mrs. Tilton's affections. This he thought was true; but the other—of improper solicitation being all false, he [Beecher] said nothing about it. Mr. Fullerton then asked him if he ever noticed in Mrs. Tilton's conduct any evidence of undue affection for him, and he replied that he never had, but he ought to have been more observant. Then his letter to Mr. Bowen, dated the day before his interview was shown him. It was a short note, telling Mr. Bowen that the writer now had reason to believe that the stories he had told him about Tilton were false, and closing by the statement that no reply was wanted. Mr. Beecher was asked why, writing this on the same day as the "letter of contrition" was written, he did not say something of those feelings about Tilton which he had expressed to Moulton. Mr. Beecher replied it was simply because he wrote to Henry C. Bowen and not to Tilton's representative. He was next asked if in June, 1873, he had had a conversation with Frank Carpenter, and had said to him, "Have you seen Theodore? He is going to publish my letter. It will ruin me and him too, for he cannot rise upon my ruin." Mr. Beecher said he could not recollect, but refused to swear that he did not so speak to him. After this came a searching inquiry about the proposed statement, drawn up by Mr. Beecher, for the Investigating Committee to make. The point of the thing was to show that Mr. Beecher was willing at that period to come to some compromise with Tilton and have the matter dropped. The document was in the nature of a draft of a statement which Tilton should make to the committee, explaining that he had heard that Mr. Beecher had made to them a report doing justice to Tilton, and therefore he [Tilton] withdrew all he had said against him. Mr. Fullerton put a series of searching questions to find why the witness did not state in this document what the charge against him was, and to these and others relating to it he replied substantially that it was drawn up at Moulton's suggestion, and simply for consideration. He was asked if he would swear he did not give it to Moulton to show to Tilton, but refused. Then came a sharp encounter on the question whether he was willing to let the matter drop even if Tilton would make such a statement as the one proposed. After much fencing Mr. Beecher said he was not willing, unless Tilton satisfied the committee. After this the three letters of Feb. 7, 1871, were inquired about, on which there were some lively interchanges between the counsel and witness and Mr. Fullerton took up Mrs. Tilton's nest-hiding letter. Mr. Beecher on his direct had denied that the word was his; but Mr. Fullerton first eliciting the fact that he had read to Mrs. Tilton several chapters of the novel *Norwood* in manuscript, turned to a certain part of the volume and read a passage in which Mrs. Wentworth is described as hiding her love as a bird hides its nest; then to another passage in which the perfume of the arbutus is described as the breath of love, in which connection he made some inquiries about the picture of the arbutus which Mr. Beecher had given to Mrs. Tilton. Then came the letter of the defendant to Mrs. Tilton in which he asks her to write to him occasionally a "letter of true inwardness." He explained the statement in this that it would be safe, and that his wife was away, on the ground that it meant the letter would not be given to Moulton, and that the servants sometimes misplaced letters in his wife's absence. Mrs. Morse's letter, in which she addressed him as "her son," he had never read; asked why he gave it to Moulton, he said he glanced at it sufficiently to see it related to the scandal, and ought to go with the others. Shortly after this came a rather dramatic episode. Mr. Fullerton was questioning the defendant with extreme closeness as to the time when Tilton charged him with improper solicitations, and after much fencing he roundly asserted that Tilton had never made such a charge to him. Mr. Fullerton was dumfounded for a moment. Then he turned to the testimony on the direct examination and read two passages in which Mr. Beecher distinctly stated Tilton did charge, and also his statement to the committee, in which the same thing is asserted with much emphasis. Mr. Beecher replied that "strictly speaking" Tilton did not, and after a considerable amount of controversy, he was allowed to explain that what he meant was that Tilton did not make the charge for himself, but acted only as the mouthpiece of his wife. He had to acknowledge, in consequence of this, that his direct testimony "needed correction."

TUESDAY.

Mr. Fullerton opened his inquiry Tuesday morning on the same topic, and Mr. Beecher finally explained that when he said Tilton "charged" him with making improper proposals, he meant "declared" that he [Beecher] had made them. "You regarded yourself as charged, did you not?" queried Mr. Fullerton. "I did," was the reply. The "ragged edge" letter came up next, and Mr. Beecher asserted that when he wrote it he had not Tilton troubles in his mind at all, but the stories which Bowen had circulated about him. He considered that if these scandals were investigated the Tilton troubles would come out, and furthermore, that a Congregational church was the worst tribunal before which an investigation could be had. The point of his proposed sacrifice was to restore happiness to Tilton's household. "Was there no person in your congregation to whom you could go for counsel?" said Mr. Fullerton. "Not one," said Mr. Beecher, with emphasis. "It is well to know it," retorted Mr. Fullerton, and the letter was dropped. The next subject taken up was the "true story." Mr. Beecher said that Tilton told him before reading it, that there was one clause which, if he could state it, he could stand the whole, referring to the improper solicitations clause. "Why did you not rise up and deny the charge?" thundered Mr. Fullerton. "Mr. Fullerton," answered Mr. Beecher, grandly, "that is not my habit of mind, or my manner of dealing with men and things." "So I observe," said Mr. Fullerton. The letter to the *Eagle*, and the letter of declination were then gone over. Mr. Beecher said he had not seen the latter letter after it was drawn up, but he corrected himself subsequently when it was shown that in his long statement to the committee he spoke of having it in his possession. Then the interview with Mrs. Moulton was taken up. Mr. Beecher said he did not lie down that morning on the sofa, or "on anything else." Previously he had often lain down in Mrs. Moulton's presence. He was very positive that the kiss of inspiration was given while he was sitting at a table. He acknowledged that he had suggested to counsel to ask Mrs. Moulton while on the stand about the kiss. There was a sharp examination on the subject of calling Mrs. Moulton "a liar of the day of judgment." Mr. Beecher said that he would swear positively that he did not make use of that expression, but would not be positive as to whether he had said something akin or not. With a series of flat negatives he denied that he had ever had any conversation with Mrs. Moulton in regard to a confession or statement to the church. His proposed resignation had no reference to the West charges. Mr. Beecher did not tell Brother Bell to break up the Deacon's meeting. What he feared in regard to the women was that they would talk too much. He had never heard the third specification of the West charges. The answer almost knocked Mr. Fullerton over with amazement. He made Mr. Beecher repeat the denial three or four times, and, as a climax, asked him, "You say that Theodore Tilton's charge of criminal intimacy with his wife and the charges made by your own church and by the committee of your church made no impression on you." "Not the slightest," answered Mr. Beecher, shortly. Finally, he would not deny positively, but to the best of his recollection he did not ask Mr. Bell to go to Mr. Halliday and ask him to break up the Deacons' meeting. The appointment of the investigating committee was glanced over. Mr. Beecher acknowledging that he had done the principal part of the naming of the committee. The black-mail subject was then taken up, and the questioning on this was long and close. Mr. Beecher explained that he paid the money freely, cheerfully, and gladly, out of pure kindness to Tilton, who was much embarrassed financially; that not the slightest idea entered his head that there was anything savoring of black mail in the matter; that Moulton never brought the slightest pressure to bear on him, and that, had he thought for a moment that he was black-mailed, he would never have paid a cent. He did not get this idea till last October, when his lawyers, Messrs. Tracy and Shearman, "drubbed it into him," Mr. Fullerton having obtained these admissions from the defendant, confronted him with his statement made to the committee in July, in which the black-mailing charge is made in emphatic terms. Mr. Beecher seemed staggered, and attempted to take refuge in the assertion that it was not his statement, because a stenographer had written it; but Mr. Fullerton speedily brushed away this sophistry, and then the witness stated that his ideas about black-mail were very fluctuating—sometimes he thought he had been blackmailed, and then again he did not. He was asked if he did not know that the press of the whole country was ringing with denunciations of Moulton, based on the charge made by him, and he replied that he never read a paper with anything about the affair in it, and a few minutes later made the surprising declaration that he had never read the report made by the Investigating Committee, in which this black-mail affair is dwelt upon. The day's proceedings closed by Mr. Fullerton reading an extract from one of Mr. Beecher's sermons, in which the unadvisability of confession of a sin is urged, if the confession will bring trouble and distress to others. Mr. Beecher said it was sound doctrine.

WEDNESDAY.

Mr. Fullerton resumed the cross-examination Wednesday morning by asking Mr. Beecher when he first saw Victoria Woodhull. The defendant said it was not far from the month of June, 1871. He had an interview with her about that time, but was not sure whether it was after the publication of her card. He thought it very likely that the interview was brought about by that. It lasted ten or fifteen minutes. He had the next interview with her on Oct. 20, 1871. Mr. Fullerton here showed the witness a letter and asked him if he could identify it as one he had received from Mrs. Woodhull. The letter was dated Nov. 19, 1871. It peremptorily demanded an interview with Mr. Beecher the next day concerning the attacks his sister was making on the writer, and threatening that she had the power to strike back if she wished, in a manner which would be disastrous to the Beecher family. Mr. Beecher was about to write an answer, but Mr. Moulton dissuaded him, saying that he would fix the matter. The following morning he had an interview with Mrs. Woodhull at Mr. Moulton's house. No person was present but himself and Mrs. Woodhull during the interview. He thought they talked together for half an hour, more or less. Mr. Beecher thought he went home immediately after the interview, but subsequently recollected that he stopped to give Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton, both of whom were in another room, an account of the interview. A letter was shown to Mr. Beecher which he had written to Mr. Moulton, inclosing another letter of Mrs. Woodhull, and his [Beecher's] answer to it. The answer was inclosed for the purpose of obtaining Mr. Moulton's judgment on it. He did not think, when he sent it to Mr. Moulton, that it had any reference to the scandal, but after some further questioning he admitted that it was possible he desired to placate Mrs. Woodhull. Leaving the Woodhull letters, Mr. Fullerton next questioned Mr. Beecher as to the general state of his health in 1873. To the question whether his anticipated sudden death about that time, he explained that the symptoms were illusory, and that, in his ignorance, he mistook the natural results of overwork, and had his life insured three times, he thought, but could not recollect the dates. Some more questions about Mr. Beecher's health in the past few years concluded the cross-examination.

Mr. Evarts then commenced the re-direct examination, and concluded it in little more than half an hour. Mr. Beecher said it was his general habit to open his own letters, but Mrs. Beecher opened many of them. He did not think he ever read a line in the record book of the church. All the interest he had in the report of the Plymouth Church Investigating Committee was that it made the church happy.

Mr. Evarts then called Mr. Samuel White Partridge, an old gentleman who had been Cashier to the firm of Woodruff & Robinson. His testimony was to receiving the 57,000 cts. in gold which was paid by Bowen to Tilton, and to some other matters of little importance.

THURSDAY.

The first witness Thursday morning was a Mr. Armour, a member of the Produce Exchange, who testified to a conversation he had had with Moulton about the scandal, in which they quarreled about it, witness taking the Beecher side in the controversy. Moulton threatened that he would make it "hotter than hell" for witness or any one else who should testify against him. There was no cross-examination.

Mr. Henry M. Cleveland was next called. His direct testimony had been heard, for the most part, in private, he being sick in bed at the time, but he concluded it in court, though still very weak. He was examined by Mr. Shearman. He testified that on Monday, June 2, 1873, from 11 to 12 o'clock, he saw Mr. Beecher in the office of the *Christian Union*. The time between Mr. Beecher's house and the *Christian Union* office was gone into. Mr. Cleveland placed it at twenty to forty minutes, depending on the boats. If he had testified on his sick bed that it might be less than twenty minutes he had testified wrongly.

Mr. Morris then commenced the cross-examination. Witness first met Frank Carpenter on the afternoon of Sunday, May 25, 1873. He was sent by Mr. Beecher to bring Mr. Carpenter to Mr. Bowen, in order that they might confer in reference to Mr. Tilton's charges of immoral conduct against Mr. Beecher. Mr. Morris wanted to know what those charges were, but the witness averred that he had never heard the particulars of them. The publication of the tripartite covenant was next inquired into. Mr. Cleveland acknowledged that he took a copy of the covenant to THE TIMES office in the middle of the day on May 29—first, because he knew Sam Wilkeson was going to give it to all the New-York morning newspapers that evening, and, second, as an excuse for obtaining an interview with Mr. Jones for the purpose of removing a misunderstanding in regard which that gentleman evidently labored in regard to a passage in one of Mr. Beecher's sermons on the Tweed Ring. He refused to admit that he said to Mr. Jones, when the latter objected to publishing the covenant, that it was Mr. Beecher's desire that he should do so now. It was possible that he had told Mr. Carpenter that if he would look in the next day's papers he would see the biggest sensation since the war. The appointment of the Investigating Committee was then taken up, and Mr. Morris drew out the statement by the witness that it was "true in fact that all the names had been suggested by Mr. Beecher." Mr. Morris then went into a detailed investigation of the Investigating Committee. Mr. Cleveland said that the first formal meeting of the committee was on July 10, and stuck to that statement, although Mr. Morris subsequently drew from him that the members of the committee were present at a meeting on July 6; that Mrs. Tilton was before the committee, and gave evidence, which was taken down by the stenographer. The statement Mrs. Tilton made that night was never published. Mr. Cleveland was then interrogated about a note which Mrs. Ovington sent him during the session of the Investigating Committee on July 10. It asked for information as to whether Mr. Tilton was before the committee. Next morning Mrs. Tilton abandoned her home, and the fact of the appointment of the committee was publicly announced. It then came out that Mr. Cleveland was in the White Mountains last September, while Mr. Beecher was there, and that Mr. Beecher sent him to Boston on a mission to confer with Mr. Moulton and Mr. Redpath in relation to the scandal. Mr. Morris produced five copies of telegrams that passed between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Redpath at that time. In one of them Mr. Beecher asks his correspondent to send him the result in Latin, and a later telegram from Mr. Redpath to Mr. Beecher is in that language. Mr. Morris temporarily dropped the consideration of the telegrams and sought to learn about a certain document signed by Mr. Beecher, which was in Mr. Cleveland's possession when he started on his mission. The counsel for the defense produced the document. Its reading created a sensation. It authorizes the bearer to "determine in my behalf all matters whatsoever in relation to the scandal which have arisen, and to sign my name to any arrangements or documents which he may deem advisable, and I will accept his agreements as if made by myself." Mr. Cleveland was badgered to tell what scandal was referred to and what he was authorized to do in relation to it. After much dodging, he at length asserted plumply that he did not know as to the one or the other.

FRIDAY.

On Friday morning Mr. Morris handed Mr. Beecher's letter of authority to Mr. Cleveland, and questioned him as to when he gave the letter to counsel for the defense. Mr. Cleveland answered, 'Since Thursday of last week." Mr. Morris read Thursday's testimony to the effect that witness did not know where it was. Witness went from the White Mountains to Boston on Sept. 4. Prior to that the committee had made its report, and Mr. Moulton had previously made his long statement. Before going, witness had heard that Moulton was preparing a second statement, and that had been a subject of conversation between him and Mr. Beecher before leaving the White Mountains. Witness had learned the purport of Mr. Moulton's forthcoming statement; that it was to cover all the points of Mr. Beecher's defense. Mr. Redpath desired Mr. Beecher to come to Boston to confer with him and other parties in regard to Moulton's proposed statement. Mr. Morris then went into a searching analysis of the manner in which the report of the committee had been made up. To save trouble the defence admitted that Moulton's statement had been used by the committee in making up their report. An extract was then read from Mr. Cleveland's sick-bed testimony, in which he denied that Mr. Moulton's statement had been used by the committee. Mr. Cleveland was questioned as to whether Mr. Moulton had not asked to be heard by the committee. He replied that Moulton sent a telegram to a member of his firm preferring such a request after the report had been signed, and but three days before it was made public.

A DISHONEST SALESMAN.

Berry Morris, of No. 51 State street, Brooklyn, has been for some time employed as salesman by Messrs. J. & C. Johnson, Broadway and Twenty-second street. The firm recently missed considerable property, and kept a sharp watch on their clerks. On Friday evening Mr. John Johnson, one of the firm, discovered Morris in the act of secreting on his person a piece of silk worth $55, and called in Officer Green, who had Berry arrested. The prisoner confessed his guilt and gave information which may lead to the recovery of other property stolen by him from the firm. At the Washington Place Police Court, yesterday, Justice Kasmire held the prisoner in $1,500 bail for trial.

THE FINE ARTS.

NEW PICTURES AND WHERE THEY MAY BE SEEN.

THE ACADEMY EXHIBITION — MR. F. E. CHURCH'S "VALLEY OF SANTA ISABEL" —OTHER NEW PICTURES—NOTES.

The number of portraits exhibited at the Academy appears to be somewhat smaller than in previous years, and this is not to be regretted. A badly-executed portrait is certainly not an interesting subject for contemplation, particularly when the person represented happens to belong to the great army of nobodies. Mr. Huntington is, as usual, the largest exhibitor of this class of works, his name being appended to no less than nine. Of these, the best seems to be that of Bishop Whipple, painted for Seabury College, a three-quarter length, showing the Bishop in his robes, which, by the way, are very carelessly painted, and very poor in color. The expression, however, is happily chosen, the face well molded, and the flesh color good. Mr. Page shows some nice work in No. 303, and Mrs. H. A. Loop and Mr. Ritchie give ample proof of their ability. The lady's work is particularly good, fresh in color, and expressive. Mr. W. M. Chase's ideal portrait, which he entitles "The Dowager," is one of the best works of its class on view. The stern, old withered face and rheumy eyes, with the still strong and erect figure, are painted with much power, and, indeed, the whole work would do no discredit to some of the older and greater masters of the art of portraiture. Mr. Oliver J. Lay's "Aurelia." (No. 433,) Mr. Thomas Hicks' portrait of Dr. John F. Gray, Mr. Stone's No. 451, and Mr. Le Clear's Nos. 456 and 465 are all good, which Mr. George A. Baker's "Henry Ward Beecher" certainly is not. Neither in feature, complexion, nor expression does this portrait resemble the original. Mr. Tobey Rosenthal's "Study," (No. 401,) is replete with feeling. There is also a portrait of a little grandson of Mr. Benjamin H. Field, by Bouguereau, well modled, good in color, and smoothly finished, yet not so much superior to the work of some of our own portrait painters as to throw them into paroxysms of despair.

Of pictures of a miscellaneous character there are many. Mr. George H. Story has a capitally executed "New-England Professor of Psalmody," (No. 290;) Mr. George W. Maynard, a little work entitled "Vespers," (No. 260,) which, though rather hard, shows careful study and power of expression; George C. Eichbaum, "The Defeated Candidate," which tells its own story; Mr. George Heyzel, "The Pheasants," a good bit of still life; Mr. Wilmarth, a carefully-painted well-modeled figure, (No. 329,) which is worthy of more careful attention than it appears to receive, and Mr. Winslow Homer, four works, of which No. 399, "The Course of True Love," is the best. Mr. Homer chooses subjects, though not always wisely, which other artists appear entirely to neglect, and he never fails in telling his story satisfactorily. His "Milking Time," in the North Room, is one of them. It is impossible, however, for his most ardent admirers to admit that he has shown taste in the treatment of his subject. The eye cannot but be offended by the straight lines supposed to represent rails, occupying the most important point in the composition. In color, too, Mr. Homer seems even more crude and unsatisfactory than heretofore. Mrs. Virginia Gayberry has some good specimens of flower painting, with rich and transparent color, and Mr. Peter Moran a very good study of cattle drin

AMUSEMENTS.

NEILSON AS AMY ROBSART AT BOOTH'S.

DAN BRYANT.

DAN

BRYANT.

All the Theatres in the City give the GROSS RECEIPTS of the performances on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, April 29, to the

DAN BRYANT

BENEFIT FUND.

The money thus realized will go to the support and education of the five orphan children of

Charity's Best Friend when Living, DAN BRYANT.

The managers of the following theatres pay the entire expenses of this United Benefit from their own pockets.

Read the attractions at the different theatres, make your choice, then get reserved seats. Don't buy from SPECULATORS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Performance under the direction of Messrs. JOHN BROUGHAM and MAX MARETZEK. Begins with the two-act comedy, GENTLEMAN FROM IRELAND.

Characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Claude Burroughs, E. Plympton, and Misses Blanche Grey and Addie Leonard.

Followed by the one-act farce, CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY, in which Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS, will appear.

Followed by the two-act comedy, SIMPSON & CO.

Characters by Mrs. John Drew, the accomplished manageress of the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia—her first appearance here for several years—Misses Fanny Morant, Ione Burke, and Kitty Blanchard, and Messrs. F. F. Mackay and George Fawcett Rowe.

Following which will be given the second and third acts of Flotow's new opera, L'OMBRA, by Misses Matilda Hoffman and Addie Randall, and Messrs. Tagliapietra and Benfratelli, under the direction of Max Maretzek.

The whole to conclude with a performance by BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor........................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager........................Mr. A. M. PALMER

By permission of Mr. George Fawcett Rowe, his brilliant drama, GENEVA CROSS.

Characters by the ORIGINAL CAST, consisting of Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, John Parselle, Stuart Robson, John Mathews, W. H. Wilder, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, W. S. Quigley, and Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Marie Wilkins, and Misses Maude Granger and Kate Holland.

All the original Beautiful Scenes, Costumes, and Music.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager.........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

The one-act commedietta entitled A HAPPY PAIR.

Characters by H. J. Montague and Miss Ada Dyas.

After which Sheridan's standard comedy, THE RIVALS.

Characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, E. Arnott, H. Beckett, W. R. Floyd, J. W. Carroll, E. M. Holland, C. E. Edwin, Master Lee, and Miss Jeffreys-Lewis, Mme. Ponisi, and Misses Dora Goldthwaite and Kate Bartlett.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers....Messrs. JARRETT & PALMER

Tom Taylor's great play, THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN, with its GREAT ORIGINAL CAST, as far as it can be gathered, including Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence, (their first appearance this season,) Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau, (her first appearance in many seasons,) Messrs. F. B. Warde, Fred. Thorne, Charles Leclercq, Vining Bowers, T. J. Hind, T. Morris, H. B. Bradley, C. Kent, H. Hogan, and Mrs. T. J. Hind and Miss Roberta Norwood.

PARK THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager........................Mr. W. STUART

Murdoch's delicious American Drama, DAVY CROCKETT.

Characters by Messrs. Frank Mayo, H. Fosberg, N. H. Haviland, W. H. Southard, J. A. Weaver, H. Gwinette, C. Cook, R. Lewis, W. Henry, A. Buckingham, and T. R. James, and Misses Rosa Rand, Anna Douglas, Constance Leigh, Pearl Eytinge, and H. Naylor.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers.

Messrs. M. GRAU & C. A. CHIZZOLA

Offenbach's famous Opera Bouffe, LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE.

Characters by Mlle. Aimee and troupe, consisting of Mlles. Nardyn, Gandon, Cantrelle, Sivry, Vandelet, Delmos, Coraigia, and Defrang, and MM. Kollets, De Beer, and Arrigotti.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Proprietor........................Mr. JOHN DUFF

GIGANTIC VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, in which all the artists engaged here will appear, including Messrs. Maffit, Gilbert, West, Griffin, Queen, Johnson, Hoffman, Cahill, Worley, Courtwright, Gooding, Holdsworth, Hart, Lester, Allen, Rickards, Martin, Davis, Wilson Brothers, and Misses De Monte, O'Neil, Morgan, Farrell, Leona Dare, Thornton, and Waine.

PRICES AT THIS THEATRE REMAIN AS USUAL.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager........................Mr. W. B. FRELIGH

The performances commence with the drama in two acts, entitled the SNOW BIRD, with Messrs. FLEMING, GRAY, MARSTON, WALSH, MURRY, STOKES, PERCY, Misses BARRY, JONES, SACKETT.

A scene from the play of THE WIFE; OR, A TALE OF MANTUA.

Characters by FRANK BEATTY and J. B. BROWN.

The pantomime of ROBERT MACAIRE, in which Messrs. ALLIN, MANLY, and COMPORE appear.

San Francisco Minstrels.

IMMENSE MINSTREL ENTERTAINMENT.

In which Messrs. Birch, Backus, Wambold, Pelham, Rudolph, Mackin, Wilson, Ryman, Ricardo, Withers, and Mullaly will participate.

BOWERY OPERA HOUSE.

Manager........................MR. TONY PASTOR.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

In which the ENTIRE FORCE OF THE THEATRE, consisting of about ONE HUNDRED ARTISTS, will appear.

THEATRE COMIQUE.

Proprietor and Manager..................MR. JOSH HART.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, in which the entire company take part. Harrigan, Hart, Wild, Barry, Tooly, Crossen, Kelly, Graver, Bradly, Diamond, Ryan, White, More, Messenger, Stoute, Edward, Williams, Misses Kitty O'Neil, Bennet, Weston, Henderson, Tilsone, &c. Volunteers—Rickey and Barney, Shoults, the Majiltons, Devere Brothers, Jennie Hughes, Adah Richmond, St. John, the man with a hundred faces, all the attachés, and one hundred others.

THE TERRIBLE EXAMPLE, PATRICK'S DAY, BAD WHISKY, THE CUP, &c., &c.

DAVE BRAHAM AND ORCHESTRA.

THE BOX OFFICES WILL BE OPEN AT THE DIFFERENT THEATRES DURING THE BENEFIT, MONDAY AND EVERY DAY, FOR THE SALE OF RESERVED SEATS.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 29.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. ITALIAN OPERA.

MOHALBI. MOHALBI.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 28 at 8.

ERNANI.

Debut of MLLE. G. MOHALBI,

Also Sigs. BENFRATELLI, TAGLIAPIETRA, REINA, &c.

GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.

ADMISSION, $1; Reserved Seats, $1 extra; Boxes, $8 and $10; Family Circle, 50 cents.

Seats at Academy, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

STEAM-BOATS.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Fare, 50 cents deck; cabin passage, including berth, $1. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday, excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines. JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

OPPOSITION MERCHANTS' LINE FOR Albany and Troy, landing at Catskill.—Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, from Pier No. 35 North River, Franklin st., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 6 P. M. Fare, 50c., deck; cabin, with berth, $1. Catskill, $1. Freight at reduced rates. J. W. HANCOX.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. NEILSON.

JARRETT & PALMER beg to announce that the distinguished English tragedienne,

☞MISS NEILSON,☜

whose departure for Europe at an early date is decided upon, and thus gives additional interest to her brief engagement, as

☞HER FAREWELL TO AMERICA,☜

will offer the first of a series of FOURTEEN IMPERSONATIONS, to-morrow, MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 26, by appearing in her powerful original part of

☞AMY ROBSART,☜

the heroine of Sir Walter Scott's enthralling tale of Kenilworth, as dramatized by Andrew Halliday.

THE GRAND ROMANTIC SPECTACULAR PLAY, which will be presented EVERY NIGHT and at the SATURDAY MATINEES, will be produced with great magnificence, the costly accessories of SUPERB SCENERY, DELIGHTFUL MUSIC, (by an augmented orchestra and a full operatic chorus,) BRILLIANT COSTUMES, to give increasing effect to the efforts of a company of exceeding strength to whom the ASSIGNMENT OF CHARACTERS is made.

AMY ROBSART........................MISS NEILSON
EARL OF LEICESTER.....Mr. FREDERICK B. WARDE (his first appearance here)
RICHARD VARNEY........................Mr. J. B. STUDLEY (his first appearance here.)
EARL OF SUSSEX...........Mr. CHARLES ROCKWELL
WALTER RALEIGH........................Mr. H. B. BRADLEY
SIR HENRY LEE........................Mr. W. V. RANOUS
EDMUND TRESSILIAN..................Mr. E. K. COLLIER
LORD SHREWSBURY........................Mr. C. KENT
LORD HUNSDON........................Mr. H. HOGAN
BOWYER........................Mr. L. S. TRAINOR
MICHAEL LAMBOURNE..................Mr. C. B. BISHOP
WAYLAND SMITH...........Mr. CHARLES LECLERCQ
TONY FOSTER........................Mr. HENRY WEAVER
GILES GOSLING........................Mr. ED. SHEPPARD
LAWRENCE GOLDTHREAD..........Mr. J. W. BRUTONE
FLIBBERTIGIBBET..................Mr. J. EDWIN IRVING
A PORTER........................Mr. W. CARPENTER
Lords, Courtiers, Yeomanry, Guards, Ushers, Pages, Bargemen, Peasants, Mourners, Bards, Chorus, Ballet &c.
QUEEN ELIZABETH........Miss MARIANNE CONWAY (her first appearance at this Theatre)
DUCHESS OF RUTLAND..Miss FLORENCE RICHMOND
LADY PAGET........................Miss AFFIE WEAVER
JANET FOSTER..................Miss ANNE MISSOURI
CICELY GOSLING........................Miss DAVIDSON
Court Ladies, &c.

*** On MONDAY EVENING, May 10, MISS CLARA MORRIS AND MR. GEORGE RIGNOLD. MACBETH.

*** NEXT THURSDAY AFTERNOON, BENEFIT OF THE DAN BRYANT FUND.

THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE-MAN, with many of the original Winter Garden cast, including MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE, Mrs. F. S. CHANFRAU, Mr. VINING BOWERS, Mr. THOMAS NORRIS, &c., and the great company of Booth's Theatre. Seats now on sale.

Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

MR. C. G. BUSH AND MR. W. H. BECKETT will give a concert at STEINWAY HALL, on MONDAY EVENING, April 26, 1875, at 8 o'clock, assisted by THE MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB, (Mr. J. Mosenthal, Conductor,) and the ENGLISH GLEE CLUB, consisting of Miss Henrietta Beebe, soprano; Miss Louise Finch, contralto; Mr. C. G. Bush, alto; Mr. J. R. Nilsen, tenor; Mr. G. G Rockwood, tenor; Mr. W. H. Beckett, baritone, and Mr. G. E. Aiken, bass. Mr. Carvl Florio, accompanist. Tickets for sale at Messrs. Kemeys & Cox's, No. 51 Exchange place; Mr. G. G. Rockwood's, No. 839 Broadway; Steinway Hall, and the principal music stores. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to begin at 8 o'clock. Tickets $2.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK. Open daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Mondays free.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.

A very fine suite of rooms, just vacated, to let to a family of adults; also a parlor floor, consisting of four rooms, vacated 19th; every convenience, with private table; and one large square room on fourth, with pantries and bath, with board.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in East 18th st., convenient to Clarendon, Gramercy, Westminster and Everett Hotels, would rent, without board, to a single gentleman, a front room, bedroom connecting, with modern conveniences. Those wishing first-class accommodations may address, with name, B., Box No. 153 Times Office.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 28TH AND 32D STS.—Second floor to rent, elegantly furnished, entire or in suites, by private family residing on the avenue, with strictly first-class board, at reasonable rates; references exchanged. Address, with name and requirements, M. B., Box No. 2,468 New-York Post Office.

FIRST FLOOR, NO. 106 EAST 23D ST., with or without board; private table if desired. Also, after April 26, rooms en suite or single in adjoining house, No. 108, recently taken and now refitting; parties wishing to make arrangements for the year liberally dealt with. Apply at No. 106.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR floors; three rooms, en suite; all conveniences; and two rooms above; private family; breakfast if desired. No. 45 West 29th st., four doors west of Broadway.

A FRONT PARLOR, WELL FURNISHED, with or without the side room; bath and hot and cold water on the floor; also, a square front bed-room; to let to a gentleman without meals; reference given. Inquire at No. 263 4th av., near 21st st.

WINCHESTER HOUSE—EUROPEAN PLAN, corner Broadway and 31st st.—This hotel is newly fitted in elegant style, embracing all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, baths, &c. Pleasant and comfortable single and family rooms.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs.—Handsomely-furnished parlor floor and room above, en suite or singly, with or without private table.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., WEST OF 5TH AV.—With board, a suite of handsomely furnished rooms on second floor, for a family or a party of gentlemen; house and table first class.

NO. 11 EAST 28TH ST.—PLEASANT SUITES OF furnished rooms to let to gentlemen without board, or with breakfast; also rooms on the parlor floor, suitable for physician's office; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—HANDSOMELY FURnished front room on third floor to let to a gentleman, without board, in a private family. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

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NO 56 9TH ST., FIVE DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY.—Two elegantly furnished parlors; very reasonable rent to neat parties; breakfast if desired; modern conveniences; no moving.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST.—PARLOR FLOOR, three large rooms, handsomely furnished; private bath-room, closets, &c., with private table. Also, rooms for gentlemen without board.

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NO. 46 WEST 51ST ST.—ROOMS EN SUITE and singly, with table board; only parties desiring first-class accommodations need apply; references exchanged.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECOND-story front room, with front bedchamber, to let to a single gentleman, without board; house strictly private. No. 129 West 32d st., near 4th av.

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PARTIES DESIRING CENTRAL LOCATION may find pleasant large front and hall rooms, with board, at No. 36 East 12th st., between University place and Broadway; references.

TO RENT—A CORNER SUITE OF THREE OR four large rooms, newly furnished, in the apartment house No. 531 5th av., corner 44th st. Possession given immediately.

NO. 102 WEST 38TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AV. and Broadway.—To let, without board, to gentlemen only, second floor, front alcove, and sunny room connecting; en suite or single; use of bath and parlor.

TWENTY-SECOND ST., NO. 62 WEST.—Desirable well-furnished rooms to let, with first-class board; Summer arrangement could be made reasonable; good location; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TWO front rooms on second floor, with board, to a couple; $30; house nearly new; references required. Call for one week at No. 330 West 46th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 206, OPPOSITE MADISON square—Elegant suites of rooms, handsomely furnished, second-story, without board; reasonable prices; references exchanged. Call and see them.

WITH BOARD, A FRONT BASEMENT.—Also a fourth-floor room; other rooms will be vacated after June 1; references exchanged. No. 15 East 46th st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE EXCEEDINGLY comfortable rooms to let, either en suite or singly, and with or without board; highest references given and required; terms moderate. No. 55 East 9th st.

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PARLOR FLOOR, 25 BY 70, ELEGANTLY furnished, whole or part; also other rooms above. No. 21 West 24th st., near 5th ave.; fine location; terms moderate.

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WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Doors open at 7:30. To commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

MONDAY, April 26, and EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE. Also, SATURDAY MATINEE,

Will be presented, Holcroft's great legitimate comedy of the

ROAD TO RUIN,

altered and adapted to the present stage, and illustrated by

Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE.......as.......HARRY DORNTON
Mr. JOHN GILBERT..........as..........OLD DORNTON
Mr. HARRY BECKETT.....as..................GOLDFINCH
Mr. J. W. CARROLL.......as..........................SULKY
Mr. E. M. HOLLAND.......as..........................SILKY
Mr. E. PLYMPTON........as..............JACK MILFORD
Mr. G. F. BROWNE..........as..................Mr. SMITH
Mr. C. E. EDWIN..............as..........................JACOB
Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS....as.........SOPHIA FREELOVE
Mme. PONISI....................as..........WIDOW WARREN
Miss KATE BARTLETT....as..........................JENNY

NEW SCENERY by Messrs. ISHERWOOD, J. CLARE, and J. MORRIS.

The New Furniture and Appointments made expressly for this play by Mr. DORRINGTON.

Carriages may be ordered for 10:45 P. M.

Seats can be secured two weeks in advance.

LYCEUM THEATRE—AIMEE'S LAST NIGHTS.

LAST SIX NIGHTS and LAST MATINEE of AIMEE in LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE, the sprightliest of French Operas Bouffes.

AIMEE in her original creation, ROSE MICHON, UNANIMOUSLY DECLARED HER BEST CHARACTER, and in which this week she will introduce in English the charming song and dance, "PRETTY AS A PICTURE."

NEXT WEEK RISTORI'S FINAL PERFORMANCES.

RISTORI'S FINAL PERFORMANCES.

Commencing NEXT WEEK at the LYCEUM THEATRE, MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, May 3 and 4, first production of Giacometti's renowned historical drama, RENATA DI FRANCIA; OR, THE HUGUENOTS. RISTORI (first time) in her original personation, RENATA.

WEDNESDAY, last time, MARIE ANTOINETTE.

THURSDAY, benefit of the Italian School Building Fund, and first appearance of RISTORI in French, MARY STUART and LES ADIEUX DE JEANNE D'ARC. FRIDAY, RISTORI'S BENEFIT AND LAST NIGHT IN NEW-YORK. RISTORI in TRAGEDY AND COMEDY, MEDEA and the comedy of MAD ON PURPOSE. SATURDAY, May 8, Ristori Matinée d'Adieu.

MAX MARETZEK HAS RE-COMMENCED LESSONS at the NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY, No. 5 East 14th st., next to Delmonico's.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OF THE FIRST REspectability, in 30th st., east of Madison av., will rent a handsomely-furnished front room, modern improvements and ample closets, to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address, with name, C. L. S., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MRS. PITKIN, FORMERLY NO. 235 WEST 38th st., having leased the two elegant connecting houses, north-west corner of 49th st. and Madison av., is prepared to make favorable arrangements with families for Spring and Summer board. Houses opposite Columbia College grounds.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.—RECEPTION-ROOM, ample closets, and water; suitable for a physician; also, two large rooms, third floor; excellent board; family private; terms moderate; location unexceptionable.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—To let, to gentlemen, handsomely furnished rooms, with or without breakfast; highest references exchanged.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECOND floor, with private baths and closet, to let, without meals; near Union Club. S. B. GOODALE & CO., No. 5 West 23d st., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR.—LARGE HANDsome rooms en suite, soon vacated, to let at Summer rates; private table if desired; references. Apply at No. 14 East 32d st., between 5th and Madison avs.

NO. 108 WEST 42D ST., NEAR THE PARK.—An elegantly furnished second floor to rent, with or without private table. Also, other rooms. References exchanged.

A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—TO a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; monthly payment in advance; references exchanged. No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

NO. 41 WEST 35TH ST.—ONE HANDSOMELY furnished room on second floor, with board; also one large room on third floor; $25 for two persons. Reference exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER WILL rent handsomely-furnished apartments, en suite, with private bath, &c. To physicians or a party of gentlemen desiring to make arrangements for the year, a very liberal concession in price will be made.

NO. 125 WEST 42D ST.—BEAUTIFULLY-FURnished parlors and second floor, en suite or singly, with or without board, to desirable parties; also, office for physician.

NO. 14 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs., handsomely-furnished rooms on first and second floors; hot and cold water, and every convenience for gentlemen; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board, vicinity of Madison square, Central Park, and all choice locations, obtained by applying to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 43 WEST 35TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Rooms to rent, with board, on second and fourth floors; also large parlor; prices moderate; first-class references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 273, BETWEEN 29TH AND 30th sts.—A front suite of rooms, handsomely furnished, to let, with strictly first-class board; finest location in town.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND 5TH AVS.—Family rooms, with board; one single room for a gentleman; small tables; table d'hôte. H. LEFLER.

NO. 27 EAST 24TH ST.—A SMALL PRIVATE family would let second floor, furnished, with board, or to gentlemen without board; terms moderate.

PLEASANT ROOMS, TO BE VACATED May 1, will be rented en suite or separately, with or without private table, at No. 29 West 17th st.

HANDSOME CONNECTING ROOMS, WITH good board, pleasant for a party of gentlemen; highest references given. No. 48 West 15th st.

PLEASANT BACK PARLOR TO RENT 1ST of May to gentlemen or gentleman and wife; all improvements. No. 116 Lexington av.

FURNISHED HALL ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR to let to a gentleman without board, in a private family; reference required. Apply at No. 12 Morton st.

NO. 117 EAST 28TH ST.—TWO NICELY FURnished rooms, connecting; also one single room; gas, bath, &c.; without board.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED at No. 155 Madison av., for families or single gentlemen; reasonable rate.

NO. 5 EAST 9TH ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, furnished rooms for family or single gent; table boarders taken.

THIRTY-THIRD ST., NO. 116 EAST.—TWO pleasant rooms, Southern exposure, to let, with board; also, a single room; highest references.

NO. 34 WEST 24TH ST.—HALL ROOMS WITH closets attached in a large and cheerful house, with first-rate board at $8, $9, and $10 per week.

NO. 1 NORTH WASHINGTON SQUARE, FACING THE PARK.—Elegant sunny rooms to let, with private bath; also large square rooms to let.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, in private house, to one or two gentlemen. Apply at No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

AT NO. 38 WEST 19TH ST.—GENTLEMEN will find rooms, with first-class board and attendance; references.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 61 WEST.—TWO connecting second story front rooms to rent, with board, to parties desiring a refined home.

NO. 45 EAST 20TH ST.—ROOMS, EN SUITE or single, with first-class board, at Summer prices; references given and required.

NO. 326 LEXINGTON AV.—A LARGE ROOM to rent to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, with or without board; references exchanged.

NO. 18 EAST 41ST ST.—BOARD; LIBERAL terms made with permanent parties for season or year; table board.

A NICELY-FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR to let—No. 327 East 15th st., Stuyvesant square.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, ROOMS SUITABLE FOR families and single gentlemen at 128 East 23d st.

NO. 64 2D AV.—FINE FRONT PARLOR, AND other rooms, with board, in a newly fitted-up house.

AN UNFURNISHED BACK PARLOR TO let, with or without board, No. 299 Henry st.

NO. 24 WEST 39TH ST.—ROOMS TO LET 1ST of May, with board; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—WITHOUT board, No. 35 West 18th st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY AT FORT LEE, N. J.—Location healthy, shaded, secluded, picturesque; on high ground, overlooking river; fifteen minutes' walk from steam-boat landing. Address B., Box No. 143 Times Office.

BOARDING.—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—MR. ADAMS has returned to the Clarendon, and is prepared to receive boarders. Those coming early will get board at reduced rates.

BOARD CAN BE HAD AT NEWARK, CONvenient to depot, for two persons, in a small private family; references exchanged. Apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 292 Broadway.

BOARDING ON A LONG ISLAND FARM—Plain and comfortable at moderate prices. Address J. C. ANGELL, No. 113 East 31st st.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Owing to the immense success of AHMED the management take great pleasure in announcing that they have effected a new lease of the Grand Opera-house, and will continue until FURTHER NOTICE.

FIFTH WEEK of

AHMED,

pronounced by the press to be the most chaste and elegant spectacular play ever produced in this City.

SUPERB SCENERY, MAGNIFICENT COSTUMES, NEW BALLETS, STARTLING EFFECTS.

Miss ADAH RICHMOND ....as..............AHMED
Miss ANNIE KEMP BOWLER.......as..........NYMPHIA

POPULAR PRICES.

Commences at 8; over at 10:45.

MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. No. 624 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..............................Manager.

THE FAMILY THEATRE OF THE METROPOLIS. FILLED TO REPLETION WITH LADIES, CHILDREN, FAMILIES, AND SOCIAL PARTIES.

OUR BEST CITIZENS BRING THEIR WIVES AND FAMILIES TO WITNESS A PURE, WHOLESOME, ENJOYABLE ENTERTAINMENT. CHASTE, CHOICE, REFINED, AND ELEGANT.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

COOPER INSTITUTE.

GRAND CONCERT AND LECTURE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 28, at 8 o'clock, Col. A. B. MEACHAM will deliver his famous lecture on the INDIAN QUESTION AND MODOC TRAGEDY, and will introduce Winema, or Tobey Riddle, the "Modern Pocahontas."

To be preceded by a concert, vocal and instrumental, in which Prof. J. Jay Watson, the great American violinist, and other distinguished artists will participate. Tickets, 25 cents.

ANOTHER GREAT SENSATION! MADAME BLANCHE and her CONTINENTAL TROUPE OF TEN BEAUTIFUL YOUNG LADIES, in her refined and fascinating entertainments of LE STATUE IMAGINAIRE, and TABLEAUX VIVANTS! (First appearance in America.) ROBINSON HALL, Sixteenth st., near Broadway, MONDAY, APRIL 26. FOR A SHORT SEASON.

FINE ARTS.

ART SALE.

OIL PAINTINGS, WATER COLORS, AND STATUARY.

A very interesting exhibition is now open at NO. 845 BROADWAY,

Where they are to be sold on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 28, at 8 o'clock.

Important Works by Ancient and Modern Masters of American and European Schools, Statuary, &c.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

FINE ARTS.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF REMOVAL, GREAT CLOSING SALE OF CHOICE ENGRAVINGS, COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS, CHROMOS, &C., AT SNEDECOR'S GALLERY, NO. 768 BROADWAY, ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY MORNINGS, APRIL 29 AND 30, AT 11 O'CLOCK.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE SOUTH ORANGE MOUNTAIN HOUSE—One hour from City, via Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes from depot; all modern improvements; thoroughly renovated and newly furnished; pure mountain air, picturesque drives, and all the luxuries of country life; fine stabling. Rooms en suite or singly. Table d'hote or private, Terms moderate. Apply to or address PROPRIETOR, South Orange, N. J.

LENOX HOUSE, GREENWICH, CONN.,

will be open by the 20th of May. This house is a branch of the Lenox House, No. 72 5th av., and is in no way connected with the old Tweed Club House.

CORNWALL ON HUDSON, FIVE MILES FROM WEST POINT.—Pleasant rooms; cool healthful location, commanding twenty miles' view of the river; piazzas, croquet-grounds, and stables; plenty of puremilk; a good, liberal table; arrangements made for the week or season; highest references. Address K. W., No. 308 West 23d st.

GRAND VIEW HOUSE, MORRISTOWN, N. J.

Twenty minutes drive from depot; one hour and a half by rail from New-York; location unsurpassed for purity of atmosphere, picturesque drives, and all the attractions of country living; excellent stabling. Rooms can be secured for the season at reasonable rates. Also a furnished cottage, with board, (private table if desired,) by applying at No. 45 5th av.

MRS. CREAGH, OF HERRICK CASTLE, Tarrytown, has leased the Cliff House, Rye, Westchester County, for the coming season. This favorite resort is one hour from New-York; good stable accommodations; fine bathing, boating, and fishing; opens June 1. Parties wishing choice of rooms can apply at No. 34 West 14th st.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL, NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND. Will open for the season, May 15. DE CAMP & JOHNSON, Proprietors.

RIVERDALE ON HUDSON, ONE HOUR FROM WALL ST.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; house and appointments thoroughly first-class; parties willing to pay for superior accommodations apply at No. 135 Madison av.; unexceptionable reference given and required; house open May 1.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL WILL be opened on or about the 1st of June. For further particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, New-York.

PAVILION HOTEL, GLEN COVE, LONG Island, will open May 20; terms moderate for season guests. WEEKS BROTHERS, Proprietors.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF quiet, domestic habits desires, May 1, a large, sunny, handsomely furnished room, with good board, in a private family, where he can have all that constitutes a comfortable home. References given or sent by letter if desired. Address, stating terms and particulars, A. S. W., Box No. 276, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, two young children, and servant, within one block of No. 100 West 53d st. Address DR. CHRYSTIE, Box No. 201 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED AND ROOMS, BETWEEN Park and 5th avs., by three young gentlemen. Address H. R. C., Box No. 179 Times Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

PRIVATE STABLES TO LET AT SARATOGA SPRINGS.

SEVERAL BRICK STABLES, specially constructed for the convenience of gentlemen visiting the Springs and who desire to have their horses and coachmen occupy a stable alone. Supplied with all conveniences same as in the City. Apply to Hon. CHARLES S. LESTER, at Saratoga Springs, or to A. T. STEWART'S agent, corner of Broadway and Chambers st., New-York.

A DONKEY TURNOUT FOR SALE.—DONKEY six years old, twelve hands high; is a perfect pet, and is said to be the finest ever imported; warranted sound and kind, free from all vice or trick; can be used by the most timid lady or child; is a fine driver; can trot eight miles an hour, stand without tying; also, side-saddle, harness, and dog-cart; all in good order. Apply at private stable, No. 161 East 28th st.

TO LET—BY THE MONTH OR FOR THE SUMMER season a beautiful team of horses, landau, harness, and man in livery, on very reasonable terms, or would sell very cheap. Address J. F., No. 128 West 31st st.

CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, PARK AND Pony Phaetons, Buggies, and Expresses, in nearly all styles, at extremly low prices at GRUBE'S, No. 141 West Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VERY STYLISH PAIR OF BROWN horses, seven and eight years old, 15.3 high, sound and gentle, high knee action, can trot better than four minutes. Apply at No. 105 East 41st st.

FOR SALE—A VERY STYLISH PAIR OF BROWN horses, 15.3 hands high; seven and eight years old; sound and gentle. Apply at private stable, No. 105 East 41st st.

BOARDING STABLE—NO. 21 3D ST., NEAR Bowery, private and business horses taken on livery; first-class stable and best of feed and care; terms reasonable.

CLINTON PLACE, NEAR 6TH AV.—FOR sale, the well-known livery stables of Thomas Norris, size 48x140. Will sell at a bargain. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

HARNESS, RIDING SADDLES, AND HORSE Clothing; large stock, great variety, and the lowest possible prices. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

PRIVATE STABLE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Six stalls; rooms for coachman; also two lots, cheap, for sale or lease. YATES, No. 888 6th av.

WANTED—PHYSICIAN'S TURNOUT COMPLETE; first-class; in exchange for real estate. Address Physician, Box No. 180 Times Office.

FOR SALE—A FRENCH LANDAU IN PERFECT order. Apply at private stable, No. 156 East 30th st.

NEILSON'S FAREWELL APPEARANCES.

THE BIG BONANZA.

HOUSES CROWDED.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

ELEVENTH WEEK, 71ST TO 79TH PERFORMANCE.

EVERY NIGHT AT 8.

LAUGHTER INCESSANT.

MATINEE SATURDAY, 1:30.

THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.

Mr. JOSH HART........................Sole Proprietor

AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL.

First week of HERR SCHULZE. The man with one hundred faces.

First appearance of Miss KITTY HENDERSON, Mr. GEORGE F. MOORE, Mr. J. S. MESSINGER, and HARRIGAN and HART, in THE CLANCEYS and THE CORONER'S JURY.

JOHN WILD, LARRY TOOLEY, CHARLES WHITE, WILILAM CARTER, WILLIAM BARRY, JAMES BRADLEY, Miss KITTY O'NEIL, Miss ALICE BENNETT, and the entire company in A NEW OLIO OF FUN.

Concluding with (first time) the comic drama, entitled IN THE TOMBS; Or, THE BRIDGE OF SIGHS.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

AUNT POLLY BASSET'S SINGING SCHOOL,

By the Boys and Girls of Olivet Chapel, NEW-YORK CITY MISSION,

For the benefit of the Sunday-school, at Steinway Hall, WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 28, at 8 o'clock.

A GRAND CHORUS of 100 voices.

MR. QUAIFE AS "JEDEDIAH."

The sale of Reserved Seats will commence Monday morning, at Gurley's book store, corner 23d st. and 4th av. Also, at Pond's music store, No. 39 Union Square.

UNION LEAGUE THEATRE.

Miss ANNIE J. BORIE'S CONCERT, On THURSDAY EVENING, April 29,

The following distinguished artists will appear: Mme. DE RYTHER, SYMPHONIA QUARTET, Mr. CH. FRITSCH, and Mr. J. N. PATTISON, Mr. W. H. CHAPMAN, the eminent Pianist. Mr. M. LOESCH, Conductor.

Tickets $2, for sale at the music stores.

STEINWAY HALL.

GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT TO MR. GEORGE SWEET, (Pupil of Signor Emilio Agramonte,) prior to his departure for Europe, on TUESDAY EVENING, April 27.

The following atists will assist: Mme. P. D. GULAGER, Soprano. Miss ANNA R. BULKLEY, Contralto. Mr. GEORGE L. ELLARD, Tenor. Pianists: Miss SOPHIA FLORA HEILBRON and Mr. A. H. PEASE, Signor EMILIO AGRAMONTE, Conductor.

Tickets $1, for sale at principal music stores, and at Rullman's, No. 114 Broadway.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS.

NEW OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY, AND 29TH ST.

Immense success of the BURLESQUE SPELLING MATCH.

Seats secured. MATINEE SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—23D st. and 4th av.; the fiftieth grand annual exhibition of paintings; now open day and evening.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. WM WEIR, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, April 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210 and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. NICKERSON, Wednesday, Apl 28
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, May 1

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information, can be obtained at the office of BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD. WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 24, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, April 28, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, May 1, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, May 5, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.

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Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

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PORT ROYAL AND FERNANDINA STEAM-SHIP LINE.

Only through line to Florida without change.

The steam-ship LEO, DANIELS, master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will be dispatched for Fernandina, via Port Royal, on Thursday, April 29, at 4 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 3 North River.

Rates of passage.

New-York to Fernandina, first-class..............$20 00
New-York to Jacksonville, first-class.............. 22 50
New-York to Augusta, first-class................. 20 00

These rates include state-rooms and meals on the steamer.

Through tickets to all points in Florida.

The steam-ship NORTH POINT will follow on the 6th of May.

For freight or passage apply to HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK ....Thursday, April 29
CITY OF HAVANA..............................Tuesday, May 11
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....................Thursday May 13

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.

CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN, AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF HAVANA..............................Tuesday, May 11
CITY OF MERIDA..............................Tuesday, June 1

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans April 24 and May 15 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. R. C. REED, Tuesday, April 27.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, May 6.

For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

McKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. BRYANT.

WEDNESDAY NEXT, APRIL 28, 1:30 P. M.

Mr. Augustin Daly begs to announce a special MEMORIAL MATINEE,

Under the generous and distinguished patronage of GEN. W. T. SHERMAN, U. S. A., Chief Justice Charles P. Daly, ex-Gov. John T. Hoffman, Judge John R. Brady, Mayor W. H. Wickham, Hon. Richard O'Gorman, William Wheatley, Esq., And many others,

In aid of the fund for the benefit of the widow and children of the late world-wide favorite,

DAN BRYANT.

The special programme on this occasion will comprise—

I. A Memorial Address.

II. A Requiem for poor Dan by his old comrades in Minstrelsy, led by the famous quartet of the San Francisco Minstrels, the solos by Mr. D. S. Wambold.

III. The revival (for this time only) of the celebrated comedy by Dion Boucicault, LONDON ASSURANCE, With the favorite cast of the Fifth Avenue Theatre Company.

*** Please take notice that all the BRYANT TESTIMONIAL TICKETS will be received at this Memorial Matinée.

*** Box sheet now ready. Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, extra; Private Boxes, $12 and $15.

WEDNESDAY NEXT, APRIL 28, 1:30 P. M.

THE BEST RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES, SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, AT TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

COLOSSEUM. COLOSSEUM.

THIS SUNDAY EVENING, APRIL 25. POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT, and last opportunity of viewing the unique and world-renowned cyclorama of PARIS BY MOONLIGHT, with its thrilling storm effects. First and only exposition of the BEAUTIFUL TABLEAUX, entitled the WONDERS OF THE WORLD.

Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Re-engagement for six nights only of EDWIN F. THORNE, in a new drama, written for him, entitled, TRUE AS STEEL; and STAGE-STRUCK YANKEE.

MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

NEWEST AND BEST MUSIC.

"Golden Sunset" Polka, Smith, 35 cents; "Heavenward," song, Tours, 40 cents; "Little Mollie Brown," Blake, 40 cents; "Mother is the Old Home Lonely?" Blake, 40 cents; "Fille de Madame Angot," four hands, Berg, 75 cents; "Sunday Morning Reverie," Mueller, 50 cents; "Rockaby Lullaby," King, 40 cents; "Twilight Fancies," Wilson, 50 cents.

WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway. Branch store, No. 39 Union square.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY!

MRS. STOWE'S NEW NOVEL!

We and Our Neighbors;

OR,

THE RECORDS OF AN UNFASHIONABLE STREET.

A Sequel to "My Wife and I."

By HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

ILLUSTRATED.

12mo. Fancy Stamped Cloth. $1 75.

This new book of Mrs. Stowe's is likely to be the most popular story she has ever written—always excepting that exceptional book of the world, "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN." Her last previous novel, "MY WIFE AND I," has run through about 50,000 copies in three years, and is still a most popular, because eminently readable, book. "WE AND OUR NEIGHBORS," although a complete and admirable story in itself, is a sequel to "MY WIFE AND I," taking up the principal characters of that book, and, with others added, giving a most enjoyable picture of social and city life. The style is Mrs. Stowe's best and most delightful; it is natural, sprightly, full of action and incident, softened by tenderness and illumined by wit, and made companionable and charming throughout by Mrs. Stowe's delicious and inimitable humor.

The illustrations, by Fredericks, are capital, and, being well engraved and printed, notably brighten the book. Advance orders for this book already number nearly 20,000 copies, and it is evidently to be

THE NOVEL OF THE SEASON.

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MUSICAL.

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THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

HAINES BROS.

PIANO-FORTES.

REMOVAL.

The above well-known firm has removed its warerooms from No. 27 Union square to the Manufactory, corner

21ST ST. AND 2D AV.,

Where they will continue to offer, as heretofore, instruments that cannot be excelled in tone and workmanship, on the most favorable terms. Try a HAINES PIANO before purchasing elsewhere.

A MAGNIFICENT PARLOR, SQUARE, grand, 7¼ octave rosewood piano-forte, four round corners, carved legs, patent agraffe, all modern improvements, made by best City maker; used six months; cost $900, for $300; embroidered cover, stool, music cabinet; maker's bill of sale and warrantee for five years.

Call at private residence No. 120 West 23d st., near 6th av.

N. B.—Box for shipping.

BOYS AND GIRLS, (OF ABOUT ELEVEN years,) with good voices, invited to Christ Church, 35th st. and 5th av., on WEDNESDAYS, at 4, for free musical instruction.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SON'S, manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AVERY

SAMUEL P. AVERY'S ENTIRE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS, (Exclusively foreign,) Now on exhibition DAY AND EVENING, at the SOMERVILLE GALLERY, No. 82 5th av. Where they will be SOLD AT AUCTION! TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 4.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor.............................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager.............................A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8; over at 11.

128TH TO 135TH TIME of Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of THE TWO ORPHANS.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere.

The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe.

THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

SATURDAY, May 1, TWENTY-FIRST MATINEE of THE TWO ORPHANS.

Seats may be secured one month in advance.

P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME

BROOKLYN—ONE WEEK ONLY. CAPITOLINE GROUNDS, COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 26.

ACRES OF WIDE-SPREAD CANVAS AND THE LARGEST AMPHITHEATRE IN THE WORLD.

Nearly 1,800 Men, Women, and Children; 750 Thoroughbred and Imported Horses; Gilt and Gold-besprinkled Chariots and Tableau Cars; Solid Silver and Jeweled Armor; Glittering Paraphernalia, and the most Elaborate, Brilliant, and Expensive Wardrobe ever beheld. Historical Pageant of the CONGRESS OF NATIONS,

Producing a grand succession of Intellectual Surprises, equivalent to sitting in full view of the Royal Courts of the whole world. Magnificent Revival of the SPORTS OF ANCIENT GREECE AND ROME! With all the exciting Races and many Realistic Pictures of the olden times.

FETE OF PEKIN; OR, CELESTIAL HOLIDAY! INDIAN LIFE; OR, CHASE FOR A WIFE!

Presenting Leonchi's Tribe of Wild Indians and Mexican Rangers in scenes incident to savage life.

Mlle. D'ATALIE, SATSUMA, and LITTLE ALL RIGHT, and LAZELLE, MILLSON, and Master LAZELLE, in a trio of Acts.

Vision of the Houris—Grand March of the Amazons—Ballet divertisement, &c.

Prof. W. H. DONALDSON, the distinguished Aeronaut, will make gratuitous Ascensions in the Air-ship P. T. BARNUM.

Sixty Uniformed Ushers in attendance to seat the audience.

Admission, 50 cents; children under nine years, 25 cents; reserved seats extra.

THE FLORALIA AND LADIES' FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FREE TRAINING AND COOKING SCHOOLS of the Women's Educational and Industrial Society, will be held at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, Broadway and 35th st., from WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, April 28, to SATURDAY EVENING, May 1, concluding with an Oriental May-day Festival. Illustrations of Oriental life every evening at 8 o'clock by Greek, Turkish, and Armenian ladies and gentlemen; Russian, Samovar, and Nalifka. Children's Department with Punch and Judy, the Learned Pig, Grab-bag, Fishing-pond, Magic Illusions, &c. Dancing every evening; music by Lander.

PRIZES.

Weber Grand Piano, value..............................$1,200
Solid Silver Tea Set, value.............................. 800
Brewster Phaeton, value.............................. 600
Stive's Shifting-top Light Wagon, value.............. 450

A magnificent Solid Silver Punch-bowl and Ladle, Gorham manufacture, value $1,000, will be awarded to the New-York City newspaper receiving the largest number of votes.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's.

BROOKLYN BRANCH: Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court st., near State.

PUPILS NOW RECEIVED FOR THE SPRING SEASON.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

103 LOTS, comprising the TWO BLOCKS OF LAND BOUNDED BY 2D AV., THE EAST RIVER, 100TH AND 101ST STS., with WATER FRONT.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on

THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1875,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,

By order of THOMAS J. McCAHILL and ROBERT LUDLOW FOWLER, Attorneys, the 103 City Lots, bounded by 2d av. and the East River, 100th and 101st sts., comprising TWO BLOCKS OF LAND, WITH WATER FRONT. The sale will be absolute and in lots to suit purchasers.

60 PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON MORTGAGE.

For maps and full particulars apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st.; THOMAS J. McCAHILL, No. 9 Pine st.; THOMAS P. FOWLER, (Sullivan, Kobbe & Fowler,) No. 29 Wall st. (Drexel Building.)

SALE BY ORDER OF THE COURT OF Common Pleas—Valuable Property north-west corner Broadway and 18th st., under the direction of JAMES H. GILBERT, Esq., Referee, will be sold at auction on MONDAY, April 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, being part of the estate of Edwin Hoyt, deceased—The very valuable and extra large 5-story marble-front Stores, situated on the north west corner Broadway and 18th st., and covering the entire plot of ground, being 110.6 feet front on Broadway and 138 feet on 18th st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS, ON RIVERSIDE AND 11TH AVS., 99TH AND 102D STS., AND WATER-LOTS, ON 12TH AV.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, MAY 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the undersigned Trustees, under the will of William P. Furniss, deceased, twenty-eight very valuable lots, situate on Riverside and 11th avs., 99th and 102d sts., also, five water-lots, on 12th av., between 99th and 102d sts.

Title perfect. Sale absolute, and without reserve.

Seventy per cent. may, at the option of the purchaser, remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

S. R. C. FURNISS, MARGARET E. ZIMMERMAN, JACOB D. VERMILYE, } Trustees.

ABSOLUTE SALE.—THE PROPERTY, CORNER of Amity and Macdougal sts., will be sold at public auction, the 29th of April 1875, at 12 o'clock, by RICHARD V. HARNETT, at Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building; it has steam on five floors and is now let for $3,000 per annum.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Senator Fox, Assemblymen Daly, Campbell, and others called upon Mayor Wickham yesterday.

The arrests by the Police during the past week numbered 1,708.

Mr. Franklin Edson, President of the Produce Exchange, returned to the City yesterday, after an absence of several days.

The Mayor, Controller, and Chamberlain will meet to-morrow to select banks for City depositories under the new act.

Secretary Bristow arrived in this City yesterday, and is the guest of Mr. E. W. Stoughton, of No. 93 Fifth avenue.

A social reunion of the Alumni of Union College will take place on Tuesday evening next, at 8 o'clock, at Delmonico's.

William Young, yesterday charged in the Court of Special Sessions with stealing silver spoons from the house of Mrs. Seymour, No. 13 East Forty-ninth street, was sent to prison for six months.

Post Office Substation F will remove from Third avenue and Twenty-fifth street to No. 550 Third avenue, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets, about the 1st of May.

Henry Lockyer, of No. 202 First street, Hoboken, while at work yesterday at No. 103 Warren street, fell through the hatchway from the second floor and sustained serious injuries.

Postmaster James deposited in the Treasury, during the week ending yesterday, the sum of $61,900, being the receipts of the New-York Post Office from all sources during that period.

The receipts of the Water Bureau of the Department of Public Works last week were $5,439 64. The requisitions drawn on the Controller during the same period amounted to $72,273 17.

Empire Chapter, No. 170, Royal Arch Masons, will "work" the Royal Arch Degree to-morrow evening, with a first-class organist and full band. P. R. L. Raleigh has consented to officiate on the occasion.

A minstrel performance in aid of the Homeopathic Hospital for Women and Children, by amateur performers, will be given at the Union League Theatre, Twenty-sixth street and Madison avenue, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during the past week 580 deaths, 410 births, and 135 marriages, showing an increase of 8 deaths and a decrease of 83 births and 11 marriages as compared with the previous week.

While Patrolman Daniel H. Hill, of the Sixteenth Precinct Police, was yesterday on duty at Twenty-fourth street and Eleventh avenue, he was suddenly seized with vertigo and fell to the sidewalk, sustaining serious injuries.

Edith O'Gorman, the escaped nun, will give her last public lecture this evening, in De Garmo Hall, Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street. Subject: "The Romish Priesthood." The lecturess will also relate how and why she escaped.

The Board of Publication of the *City Record* met yesterday, and designated the following as corporation papers: The *World, Tribune, Staats Zeitung, Evening Express, Commercial Advertiser, Sunday News*, and *Sunday Times* or *Noah's Messenger*.

The April reception of the School Teachers' Association of the City of New-York will be held at Steinway Hall, Mayor Wickham presiding, on Friday evening next, April 30. An attractive programme, consisting of readings, duets, songs, and piano solos, has been prepared.

Guesseppi Paudolphio, who was stabbed during a drunken quarrel at his residence, No. 13 Jersey street, on the night of the 13th inst., by Romanico Polico, died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital. Police was arrested, and is held to await the result of an inquest by Coroner Croker.

In the case of the girl Mary Ann Davis, aged ten years, of No. 437 East Seventeenth street, accidentally killed by a stone thrown by a boy named William Lyons, Coroner Eickhoff held an inquest yesterday, and the boy was held in default of $2,000 bail to answer before the Grand Jury.

The Association for the Extension of the Reformed (Dutch) Church will meet to-morrow evening in the chapel of the Collegiate Church, Fifth avenue and Twenty-ninth street, at 7:45 o'clock. Rev. G. H. Mandeville, D. D., will read a paper on Denominational Duty," to be followed by Rev. Dr. J. H. Suydam and others.

A meeting of the stockholders of the New-York Loan and Indemnity Company was held yesterday for the purpose of settling the accounts. No further information of the proceedings was given to the public by the officers of the institution, on the ground that all public business had been closed some months ago and all accounts with depositors settled.

One effect of the recent block in the coal trade caused by the strike of the miners is seen in the presence of an unprecedented number of schooners waiting at anchor in the bay and rivers for coal. Old river men say that there were never so many in this port before. For the last few days the coal has been arriving in large quantities from Newburg and Rondout, and the schooners are now leaving as fast as they are loaded.

Bridget Conners, aged forty, of No. 41½ Henry street, was found yesterday morning at the corner of Pike and Monroe streets suffering from a severe wound on the forehead, which she stated she had received during a fight with Dennis Moran, at No. 17 Monroe street. The woman was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and the Police are searching for Moran.

The following mail matter was sent from the New-York Post Office by the steamers sailing from this port yesterday: By steamer Republic, for Liverpool, 18,206 letters and 24 bags newspapers; by steamer Elysia, for Glasgow, 1,139 letters and 4 bags of newspapers; by steamer Atlas, for Bermuda, 2,372 letters and 10 bags of newspapers; by steamer Weser, for Southampton and Bremen, 24,123 letters and 40 bags of newspapers.

Mayor Wickham will probably send the names of candidates for Commissionerships of the various departments to become vacant on May 1 to the Board of Aldermen on Thursday next for confirmation. The City Fathers of the Tammany school are not, however, quite a unit upon the question of the Mayor's nominations. Some of them assert that they will vote dead against any Swallow-tails the Mayor may name.

On Wednesday afternoon a fair for the benefit of the Free Training and Cooking Schools commences in the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment, Broadway and Thirty-fifth street, continuing until Saturday evening. The programme includes illustrations of Oriental manners and customs, a spelling-match, Punch and Judy exhibitions, mystic illusions, prize drawing, a combination choir, and other amusements, together with dancing to the music of Lander's orchestra every evening.

The Woman's National Christian Temperance Union, simultaneously with the English observance of the date, will recognize the 30th of April as a day of fasting and prayer. The subjects of prayer will be as follows: "The Christian Women of the Land," "The Pastors of the Churches," "The Children and Young People of the Land," "Christian and other Business Men," "Our Country and All in Official Positions," "Manufacturers and Dealers," "Intemperate Young Men, Drunkards, and their Suffering Families."

At a meeting of the American Academy of Dental Surgery the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. George H. Perine; Vice President, Dr. A. P. Merrill; Recording Secretary, Dr. George A. Wilson; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. J. A. Bishop; Treasurer, Dr. R. P. Perry. The Academy has a large corps of corresponding members, from whom matter of interest is being constantly received. The association necessarily extends the knowledge of dentistry and cultivates close professional relationship.

The circumstances attendant on the sudden death of Mr. George Tappan, of No. 36 East Thirty-second street, in the Methodist Church at One Hundred and Nineteenth street and Second avenue, were developed by a Coroner's inquest yesterday. Mr. Tappan went up town to call on his old foreman, and was startled to learn that he died suddenly a few hours before. He then went to the church to meet his brother Thomas B. Tappan, and while conversing with his nephew fell dead from heart disease. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.

The committee of bondholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad adjourned yesterday without deciding on any plan of action. The result of their three days' session was an agreement to consider the subject individually with as much care as possible, and in the light of the information and figures furnished by the officers and Directors of the road, and to have another meeting probably within the next ten days. No date for reassembling was fixed, but the understanding was that Mr. Cass should summon them at an early day.

The steamer Stonington is still lying partly submerged at the foot of East Ninth street. The wreckers were actively at work yesterday, several divers being employed for the subaqueous work. Their curious costumes and clumsy exits from the water attracted a crowd of idlers, who watched the operations with interest. The prospects are that by Tuesday the hull will be in sufficient repair to allow of the working of the pumps. Capt. Mott says he does not understand why his boat sank, and cannot tell with any degree of accuracy how seriously she is injured.

A number of members of the Stock Exchange, not satisfied with the ticket presented by the Nominating Committee, have presented the following names: For President, George W. McLean; for Treasurer, D. C. Hays; for Secretary, R. K. Cooke; for Chairman, M. A. Wheelock; for Vice Chairman, James Mitchell; for Trustee of Gratuity Fund, A. S. Peabody; to fill vacancy for two years on Governing Committee, W. K. Soutter; to serve four years, George H. Brodhead, John Tenbrook, Fitch W. Smith, G. L. Haight, H. E. Alexander, Charles M. Stead, D. B. Hatch, John V. Bouvier, B. L. Smythe, M. L. B. Martin.

BROOKLYN.

The Police made 444 arrests during the past week.

During the past week the tax receipts amounted to $64,281 70.

Three picnics are announced to start from this city next week.

Residents in the neighborhood of Fort Greene are anxious to know when the improvements begun some time ago in that vicinity are to be completed.

All necessary preparations to commence work on the Brooklyn tower of the East River Bridge will be completed by to-morrow, and on Tuesday the workmen will begin operations for the season.

In a few days a mounted squad of ten men will be added to the working force of the Brooklyn Police Department. The head-quarters of the mounted squad will be at the Tenth Precinct Station-house.

There was no change to note yesterday in the relations between the striking hod-carriers and the employers. The former express a determination to hold out, and the latter are firmly resolved not to concede to the demands of the strikers.

Mayor Hunter has on an average received five delegations of Democrats and "Liberal" Republicans each day for the past three weeks, all seeking appointments to the offices for which the Mayor will make nominations on the 3d of May.

A law has just passed the Assembly authorizing the appointment of a Second Assistant District Attorney for Kings County. It is rumored in political circles that the appointment will be given to Henry Snell, of the law firm of Britton, Snell & Ely.

At a meeting of the General Committee of the Brooklyn Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, held on Friday night, it was resolved to discontinue the early morning decoration of Farragut's grave this year. A movement is on foot by private individuals to carry out the ceremony as usual.

By special request of a large number of prominent citizens, the grand military and musical entertainment given at the Academy of Music last week by the members of the Seventy-third Regiment will be repeated at the same building on Monday evening.

Rev. Mr. Porteous will deliver a discourse this morning in the Elm Place Church on the question, "Is Brooklyn a Sodom and Gomorrah?" in which he will make an elaborate review of the Tilton-Beecher scandal, and reply to strictures recently made by Dr. Talmage.

Mrs. Eliza Videll, aged seventy years, committed suicide yesterday morning by cutting her throat from ear to ear at her residence, No. 164 Clermont avenue. Mrs. Videll is supposed to have killed herself because of the recent death of her husband, to whom she had been married for a great many years.

In the divorce case of Henry H. Clayton, the son of a commission merchant doing business in Washington Market, against Minnie A. Clayton, a bill of particulars was yesterday applied for by the defense. Decision reserved. The trial of the case, it is said, will involve the presence on the witness stand of several prominent residents of this city.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Bishop Potter will administer the rite of confirmation to a number of candidates in St. Peter's Church, Port Chester, on Tuesday evening, May 18.

The first shad of the season in Peekskill Bay was caught, on Friday morning, by William Dyckman.

The Trustees of School District No. 1, of Pelhamville, have determined to enlarge their school accommodations, rendered necessary by the steady increase of scholars.

Mr. Charles H. Deveau has been appointed by Mr. Bergh, of New-York, agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for the village of New-Rochelle.

The trial of criminal cases in the Court of Sessions for Westchester County will be commenced on Monday morning.

The fifty-sixth anniversary of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows will be celebrated by Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 195, at Becker's Hall, Mount Vernon, on Monday evening next.

The work of excavating for the foundation of the new railroad depot at Mount Vernon will be commenced at an early day. Stone for the foundation walls is now being quarried.

An election for four Trustees of the Presbyterian Church of White Plains resulted in the choice of M. G. Hart, for two years, to fill vacancy; Elias T. Hunt for three years; James Gibson for three years, and C. R. Willis for three years.

The Presbytery of Westchester held its sessions at New-Rochelle on Tuesday and Wednesday last. Rev. Dr. Hodge, of Hartford, was elected Moderator, and Rev. Messrs. Niven and Barnum Clerks. Matters of great local interest occupied the attention of the body for three days. The next meeting of the Presbytery will be held in Hartford, Conn.

NEW-JERSEY.

Lucette La Fleoche, an Indian girl, won the first prize at a spelling-match, in Elizabeth, Friday night.

The Somerset County Courts have refused to renew the license of Isaac Fisher, of the Middlebrook Hotel at Bound Brook, on the ground that he sold liquor to boys.

Daniel Flynn, an Orange saloon keeper, carelessly laid his pocket-book, containing $80, on his counter, while he went for change, on Friday. When he returned, a stranger whom he had left in the saloon and the pocket-book had disappeared.

A wager was made between two Orange-men a year ago as to the quantity of liquor a certain other party could drink. Within the year the man who made the wager and the keeper of the saloon in which the liquor was drank have died suddenly, and the boy who carried the liquor has committed suicide.

The jury before whom the inquest over the body of Patrick Walsh, Jr., was held in Orange, have returned a verdict exonerating Ebenezer Green, whose violence caused the death of the boy. Green is blind and old, and a number of boys, among whom Walsh was, were tormenting him several days ago. They finally made an effort to throw him down. To keep them back he swung his cane around, striking Walsh on the head and inflicting the injuries which resulted in the death of the boy.

THE ANNUAL HEGIRA.

Yesterday's steam-ship departures showed that the Summer season of ocean traffic has fairly commenced. Five steamers left for Europe, namely: the Republic, the Elysia, the Egypt, the Weser, and the City of Montreal. The Republic, of the White Star Line, carried 300 passengers, seventy of whom took cabin passage. In her cargo were 1,000 bales of cotton, 9,000 boxes of cheese, 200 tierces of lard, 600 boxes of bacon, 400 tons of grain, and the same weight of oil-cake, besides a miscellaneous list of smaller items. The Elysia, of the Anchor Line, took about 150 passengers, forty-three of whom went in the cabin. Her cargo, which was large, consisted of miscellaneous merchandise. The Egypt, of the National Line, took 125 cabin and 150 steerage passengers. In her cargo were 2,521 bales of cotton, 50,000 bushels of wheat and corn, 773 boxes of bacon, 497 tierces of lard, 150 hogsheads of tallow, 545 boxes of cheese, 720 bundles of hides, and a long list of smaller items, one of which was 172 packages of Pullman car material. Her cargo was very large. The Weser, of the North German Lloyds Line, carried 129 cabin and 200 steerage passengers. In her hold were stored 8,000 bushels of rye, 100 boxes bacon, 350 barrels resin, 500 bales cotton, 200 tons agricultural implements, 600 hogsheads of tobbaco, 200 cases tobacco, and 50 bales of leather. On the City of Montreal, of the Inman Line, were 36 cabin and 80 steerage passengers, 30,176 bushels of grain, 1,268 bales of cotton, 1,018 boxes of bacon, 271 barrels of apples, 3,546 boxes of cheese, 600 bags of oat-meal, and 255 cases of rifles destined for Spain, besides a large assortment of general merchandise. Beside these, the Metropolis sailed for the Bermudas, the Atlas for Kingston, and the Merrimack for Rio Janeiro, each carrying good cargoes and a fair list of passengers.

ANCIENT EGYPTIAN ART.

The sculptor, Wilson MacDonald, delivered his second lecture on the "Arts and Artists of the Ancient Egyptians," last evening, at Steinway Hall, under the auspices of the School-teachers' Association. The lecture, which was illustrated by stereoscopic views of ancient ruins, detailed the labors of the French, German, and Tuscan Commissions, the importance of the Rossetta stone as the key to Egyptian hieroglyphics, and the obligations of the present generation to Egyptian artists, moralists, and philosophers. The lecturer also touched upon the early civilization of the land of the Nile and the glory of Egyptian cities, contrasting their ancient mechanical and artistic works with the art and artists of modern times. Mr. MacDonald concluded with a description of the various implements and household articles of the Egyptians, and a review of their religion, morals, and military tastes.

FESTIVAL AT ST. ANN'S SCHOOL.

The annual festival of the children of the school connected with St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church was celebrated yesterday, at No. 254 West Eighteenth street. About 125 children, under the supervision of the Principal, Miss Mary A. Banker, and a large number of visitors interested in the school were present. The exercises consisted of singing, recitations, and addresses by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, Rev. John Chamberlain, and Rev. Mr. Kraus. The school was originally founded by several charitable ladies connected with the church, and has been in existence about seven years. It has a daily attendance of over 150 children, who, on Saturdays, are taught sewing and needle-work by experienced instructors. The usual six months' vacation commenced yesterday, and the school will remain closed until October.

TWO FAMILIES BROKEN UP.

A MEMBER OF THE AMARANTH ASSOCIATION OF BROOKLYN ELOPES WITH A NEW-YORK MERCHANT—THEY ARE CHASED BY A DETECTIVE.

A dispatch received in this City yesterday morning announced the arrest in Canada by a private detective of Mrs. Louisa Ferguson, wife of Henry C. Ferguson, a Custom-House broker in this City, who had eloped with Mr. Edwin Rowe, a merchant also doing business in this City, taking with her in her flight her daughter, four years old. The detective, who, it is understood, is no less a person than Chris. Hogan, the ex-secret service officer, traced Rowe and Mrs. Ferguson to Stonington, Conn., from thence to Philadelphia, Clifton, Montreal, Toronto, and other cities in Canada. He finally succeeded in finding Mrs. Ferguson registered at the Falmouth Hotel in Rockland, Canada, and there arrested her without any legal authority on Friday. The unfortunate woman, fearing imprisonment, and being unable to procure counsel, consented to return to this City with her child, and left Rockland yesterday morning in charge of the detective. She is expected to arrive here this morning.

The parties to this sad domestic scandal are well known in this City and Brooklyn. Mr. Henry C. Ferguson, the husband of the misguided woman, is a member of the well-known firm of Ferguson & Co., Custom-house brokers, of No. 4 Pine street, and has for some years past resided in Brooklyn. His wife, Louisa Ferguson, is a handsome blonde, aged about twenty-eight years. She is a member of the Amaranth Society of amateur actors in Brooklyn, and gained quite a local celebrity through the merit of her performances.

Mr. Edwin Rowe is a well-known sugar importer who has done business for the last ten years at No. 40 Burling slip. He has a wife and five children, and is about thirty-six years old. He resided with his wife and family at No. 47 St. James place, Brooklyn. About a month ago Mrs. Rowe left her husband and went to reside in Connecticut. Rowe is also an amateur actor and a member of the Amaranth. While engaged acting he met Mrs. Ferguson, and so began the acquaintance which has ended in so deplorable a fashion. Yesterday morning a messenger from Rowe removed the office furniture from his office at Burling slip. He has not been seen in this City during the past two weeks.

CONFERENCE ON THE CANAL TOLLS.

The Committee of the Produce Exchange on the Reduction of Canal Tolls, consisting of Mr. L. J. N. Stark, Chairman, and Messrs. William J. Phillips, J. P. Robinson, L. Hazeltine, Edward Annan, Isaac H. Reed, and Carlos Cobb, had a conference with Speaker Maguire at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening in relation to the best way of furthering their interests, and will proceed to Albany to-morrow. This committee succeeds the one which conferred with the House Committee at Albany some time ago, and the views of which were then favorably received. Since then, however, the Assembly has determined not to disturb the present tolls on grain, and this committee are in hopes to obtain a reversal of that decision. They say that it is probable a reduction of one-half cent a bushel on elevating will be made in New-York, and the same reduction in Albany, and if a reduction of even one cent a bushel on the tolls can be obtained it will make a vast difference in the export trade. Grain is now carried from Chicago to Baltimore for nine cents, while it costs fifteen cents to bring it to New-York from the same place, and even this is cheaper than it ever was before. The conversion of Mr. Kellogg, of the Investigating Committee, to the views held by the Produce Exchange is looked upon by them as a point in their favor.

THE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL FAIR.

The ladies in charge of the Homeopathic Hospital Fair have decided, in consequence of the success which has attended their efforts during the past two weeks, to prolong the enterprise until next Thursday evening. The stands have all been rearranged and new decorations added. The voting for the splendid stand of regimental colors attached to the Lady Washington department is progressing in a spirited manner, the Twenty-second Regiment leading by about twenty-five votes, and the Seventh holding second place. The popularity of the representatives of the medical and clerical professions are also being tested in similar manner. Mrs. Barrow's stall offers a magnificent set of imported writing materials to be given to the physician receiving the greatest number of votes; also a gold-headed cane and umbrella to the clergyman who happens to be the favorite. The transactions at the various tables during the past few days have been attended with the most satisfactory results. Among the most successful has been Mrs. Salem H. Wales' flower-bedecked stall, from which large quantities of fancy articles have been sold. Many handsome articles of jewelry, &c., have been sold from the Lady Washington, bric-a-brac, cornucopia, Norwalk, and other departments. Mrs. Phelps and Mrs. McVicker were in charge of the restaurant yesterday and took in large receipts. The floral temple also was liberally patronized. The fair was very numerously attended last evening, one of the attractions being a grand promenade concert by Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment Band.

THE BOARD OF EXCISE.

The following is a statement of the applications for licenses made to the Excise Department during the week ending yesterday: Monday, twenty-eight applications, amount deposited $1,670; Tuesday, twenty-six applications, amount $1,630; Wednesday, thirty-one applications, amount $2,080; Thursday, twenty-nine applications, amount $1,770; Friday, thirty-two applications, amount $2,033 30; Saturday, twenty applications, amount $1,550; total number of applications, 1,661; total amount $10,703 30.

[Advertisement.]
LORD.—FRENCH CLEANING AND DYEING.—Strangers should examine goods cleaned by his "Dry Method." 630 Broadway, or principal store 860 Broadway, corner 17th st.

[Advertisement.]
BEAUTIFUL BROWN OR BLACK, no previous wash, BOSWELL & WARNER'S "COLORIFIC FOR THE HAIR." All druggists. Depot No. 9 Dey st., New-York.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Weser, for Bremen.—L. Tetens, Mrs. L. Tetens and children, Dr. George Hayward, Mrs. Annie H. Hayward, Miss Georgiana Hayward, Miss Ellen Hayward, Miss Frances Hayward, Erich Meyer, Mrs. Erich Meyer, F. W. Müser, Mrs. F. W. Müser, four children, and servant, H. Bünemann, A. Frankenthal, Mrs. A. Frankenthal, child, and servant, W. Neuhaus, Hermann Thyssen, Charles Unger, F. Madlener, Mrs. F. Madlener, children, and servant, C. F. Erhart and son, L. Henermann, G. Obarrio, Mrs. W. Koch and servant, L. C. Stagg, Mrs. A. Dreyer, Mrs. Louise Schunemann, Mrs. W. Kruse and three children, Joe Fischer, Mrs. Joe Fischer, Mrs. B. Wenborne, child, and servant, Mrs. F. Schmidt, F. Winkhaus, Karl Voigt, W. Loeb, S. Baumann, Mrs. S. Baumann, children, and servant, Bernhard Baer, Mrs. Karoline Dichtel, Johann Gasteiger, Heinrich Gerlach, Mrs. Thekla Rohe, Charles Rohe, Miss Louise Rohe, Mrs. Bianca Moltkamp, Levi Stern, Mrs. Levi Stern and child, Mrs. Margarethe Heisser, Miss Anna Heisser, Friedrich Springer, H. L. Hupe, H. Weinheimer, Mrs. Anna Weinheimer and child, Master W. Weinheimer, Mrs. Karoline Dienst and son, Charles W. Roesler, M. Baum, Albert Rosenthal, Miss Auguste Rosenthal, Ernst Hinke, lady and children, Miss Marie Muhlert, Otto Gaffron, H. Schmieder, Jacob Lang, Mrs. H. L. Hupe and child, Tristano Fabris, Mrs. Tristano Fabris, W. Lindemann, Charles A. Mayer, Gustav Horn, Mrs. Dorothea Meislahn and child, Miss Mathilde Meislahn, Miss Emma D. Meislahn, Miss Henriette Meislahn, Master Eduard Meislahn, John G. Haas, Konrad Schütte, Henry Redlich, Mrs. Henry Redlich, Mrs. Johanna Vick, Mrs. Emma Dieckmann and child, Miss Eveline Kunsemüller.

In steam-ship Egypt, for Liverpool.—Dr. Morse Stewart and wife, Morse Stewart, Jr., G. Duffield Stewart, Miss Isabella Stewart, Miss Mary B. Stewart, Master Robert Stewart, Dr. Edmund Chapoton, Mrs. Hubbard, Miss Roby, Mrs. Edwards and two children, Mr. and Mrs. George Holland and child, Mr. and Mrs. Burton, maid, and two children, Mrs. T. A. Richardson and son, Mrs. Harsuell and child, Mr. and Mrs. Donaldson, Mr. and Mrs. Ruddell and child, Mr. and Mrs. Puckey, J. J. Hart and wife, Rev. John Lindsay, Eppa Hunton, Jr., G. R. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Reading and child, Miss Dewsnap, Mrs. J. J. Howard, Mrs. E. P. Bosworth, Mrs. H. H. Todd, A. T. Reckeler, W. H. Whyte, Mrs. S. E. Smith, Miss Clinton, Mr. Conrow and son, Mr. Beardmore, Robert Jacob, Charles Carr, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Kirkpatrick and child, Mrs. Karwick, two children, and infant, Samuel McBride, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Gayer and daughter, Miss Emily Millett, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dixon, nurse, and six children, Frederick Foster, Mr. Gibbs, Mr. Bedell, John Hooker, Mrs. Frances Gillette, Mrs. N. H. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Milliken, Mrs. S. C. Milliken, Mrs. S. King, Miss E. C. Cane, Miss E. G. East, Mrs. J. H. Kirk and two children, Dr. and Mrs. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. John Preterre, Mrs. De Foresta, maid, and infant, Mr. and Mrs. McGilboray, P. A. Bergsma, nurse, and two children, H. G. M. Linton, John L. Leib, Charles Majilton, Francis Majilton, Mrs. Majilton and two daughters, A. McCarty, Mr. and Mrs. James Callaghan and two children, Master John Callaghan, Edward Gibbon, Rev. J. W. Andrews, President Marietta College.

In steam-ship Republic, for Liverpool.—William F. Orr, Mrs. William F. Orr, S. Austin Allibone, Mrs. S. Austin Allibone, Miss Allibone, Miss Florence Allibone, Mrs. S. M. Davis, D. S. Dodge, Mrs. D. S. Dodge, W. L. Palmer, F. Parkman, Mrs. F. Parkman, Miss Fanny Parkman, Miss Adela Parkman, Miss Luz Parkman, Master W. Dodge, Master Frank Dodge, infant, and nurse, H. S. Hayden, Mrs. H. S. Hayden, Lieut. Col. Mollen, C. B., Mrs. G. B. Lincoln, Miss Edith Lincoln, Mrs. H. R. Stiles, Master H. Stiles, Mrs. Calvert, Miss L. Carthew, Miss Donaldson, G. B. Smith, J. H. Johnson, E. C. H. Blake, Robert Neill, J. H. Hodgson, Mrs. Hodgson, Miss D. E. Hodgson and infant, E. L. Perdriaux, H. S. Roberts, B. James Laurence, Don Salvadore Eturbide, R. M. Donaldson, James T. Lee, Lewis S. Black, L. W. Eaton, Mrs. Eaton, H. S. Ritchie, Henry Levy, F. S. Roberts, A. D. Lovett, J. R. Emmet, Mrs. J. R. Emmet, Master Emmet, J. R. Rogers, William Kimpner, William Friedman, J. H. Sayre, J. Cahn, Vincent A. Errico, A. M. Agelasto, L. Severini, Charles Strauss, F. A. Baker, Louis Stoiber, H. Vaughan, W. H. Olmsted, Dr. R. Rendle, Edward D. Beverly, Mr. Green, I. S. Van Beelen.

In steam-ship City of Montreal, for Liverpool.—Mrs. E. A. Ashworth, Rev. T. B. McElroy, Col. S. B. Hayman, Wayne Hayman, Mr. Broughton, C. C. Adams, John C. Wharton, James C. Russell, Charles W. Gardner, B. C. Brewer, Mrs. Smith, Master Smith, W. F. Orr, Mrs. W. F. Orr, Mrs. E. Turner, Miss E. Davenport, J. P. Shaw, Capt. James Hammond, Dr. W. Acharius, Mrs. W. Acharius, Miss K. Acharius, S. Acharius, Mrs. Robinson, Robert Marsh, Mrs. J. J. Howard, Mrs. Martha Lewis, John Lewis, Miss M. E. Chipperdale.

In steam-ship Elysia, for Glasgow.—James W. Bromlie, John M. Sentrennan, Alexander McDoneguel, Peter Buchanan, H. H. Fletcher, Lewis Caroico, Thomas Chimock, Capt. Jacob P. Holin, Thomas J. Williamson and lady, William Maltby and lady, J. Springler and lady, Miss Myra H. Stetson, Otis Gage, lady, and child, Hugh Murphy, lady and 2 children, Charles Mackintosh, William Earnshaw, Henry Tucker, Thomas Workman, John Murdock and lady, Mrs. C. Peterson and child, Charles Peterson, James McIntosh, Timothy Booth, J. G. Wild.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.—A. J. Letze, C. H. Smith, W. K. Everdell and wife, Edwin Lester and wife, Miss Anna Lester, Miss Ester Lester, Robert Lester, F. P. Heidt, Clarence Tompkins, H. B. Porter, H. A. Taylor, Robert Cowie, Mrs. Amy Dzialynski, Rev. T. G. Campbell, Mrs. Harriet Meshaw.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....5:07 | Sun sets.....6:50 | Moon rises.12:00
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
SandyHook.10:31 | Gov. Island.11:20 | Hell Gate..12:40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SATURDAY, April 24.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Weser, (Ger.,) Willigerod, Bremen, via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Clyde, Kennedy, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Hudson, Gager, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., J. C. Kenyon; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Regulator, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., William P. Clyde & Co.

Ship Naturalist, (Br.,) Thomas, Liverpool, Peabody, Willis & Co.

Barks Nordstjernen, (Norw.,) Jensen, Cork, Ireland, for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Sagnedalin, (Norw.,) Falch, Havre, France, C. Tobias & Co.; Genitore, (Ger.,) Bonness, Glasgow, Funch, Edye & Co.; Zuisko, (Ger.,) Therlen, Bremen, H. Koop & Co.; Shawmut, Conner, Trinidad, Cuba, Miller & Houghton; New Republic, (Br.,) Adams, Yokohama, Salter & Livermore.

Brigs Anos, (Norw.,) Royen, Queenstown or Falmouth, Tetens, Bockmann & Co.; Five Brothers, Thurlow, Cardenas, Cuba, Miller & Houghton; Hattie E. Wheeler, Armstrong, Cardenas, Miller & Houghton; B. Cleaves, Cummings, Cardenas, J. H. Winchester & Co.

Schrs. Robert Byron, Nicholson, Governor's Harbor, B. J. Wenberg; Lookout, Huckins, Yarmouth, N. S., Jed Frye & Co.; O. C. Acken, Toms, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; J. P. Kelsey, Steelman, Philadelphia; C. I. Godfrey, Savannah; A. A. Booth, Bales, Mobile.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Donau, (Ger.,) Bussius, Bremen April 10 and Southampton 13, with mdse. and 53 cabin and 531 steerage passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had variable winds and weather the fore part of passage, and strong western gales the latter part. April 20, lat. 42, lon. 50 50, passed a Cunard steamer bound W.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Gibbs, Lewes, Del., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Nickerson, Charleston April 21, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Knickerbocker, Kemble, New-Orleans April 18, with mdse. and 36 passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship Eleonora, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Bark Robert Kelly, (new, 800 tons,) Kingman, of and 5 ds. from Boston, in ballast to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Will load for Yokohama.

Bark Mary Rideout, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Gibson, Caibarien 14 ds. with sugar and molasses to Knowlton & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. W. gales.

Brig Louise Price, (Hay.,) Brown, St. Marc 13 ds., with logwood to R. Murray, Jr. Has been 6 ds. north of Hatteras with N.W. gales.

Schr. Annie P. Chase, Pool, Jacksonville 8 ds., with lumber to Drew & Bucki—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. B. F. Waite, Aylward, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to Murchison & Co.—vessel to John Boynton's Son.

Schr. Gen. Howard, Ferris, Providence.
Schr. Marietta Steelman, Somers, Providence.
Schr. E. C. Gates, Gates, Providence.
Schr. D. W. Saunders, Carter, Providence.
Schr. Datocha, Lemings, Gloucester.
Schr. A. L. Bennett, Hall, New-Haven.
Schr. Annie B., Wilson, Boston.
Schr. Excelsior, Dodge, Boston.
Schr. J. W. Boyle, Smith, Virginia.
Schr. Charles Lawrence, Adams, Virginia.
Schr. Ida Thayer, Pierce, Virginia.
Schr. Mary Wood, Parker, Virginia.
WIND—Sunset, moderate—N. W; hazy and raining.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Weser, for Bremen; City of Montreal, Republic, Egypt, and Memnon, for Liverpool; Stephensons, for Queenstown; Elysia, for Glasgow; Atlas, for Kingston, Jam.; Clyde, for Galveston; Hudson, for New-Orleans; San Salvador, for Savannah; Charleston, for Charleston; Old Dominion, for Richmond; Richmond, for Baltimore; George Cromwell, for Portland; ship W. R. Grace, for San Francisco; barks Ilex, for Havre; D. McPherson, for Cardenas; brigs Essex, for Montevideo; Caraline Eddy, for St. Thomas; Lophema, for Guantanamo; schr. Jefferson, for Galveston.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, April 24.—Sld. for the United States, Nellie Moody, Simla, Nile, Terzo, Juventa, Edith, Blomidon, Daisy Boynton, Wm. H. Van Brunt, and A. O. Vinge.

Arr. from the United States, on the 15th inst., Fanny Fern, (at Lisbon.)

Arr. on the 21st inst., Rydal Hall, (at Kinsale,) Guglelmo and Tommasino, Idea, Robert, (latter at Copenhagen,) and Allegro.

Arr. on the 24th inst., John Hunt, (at Plymouth,) Advena, Marcia Greenleaf, (latter at Portland, with her pumps damaged), Oneida, (at Crookhaven,) and British Peer.

QUEENSTOWN, April 24.—The Royal mail steam-ship China, Capt. Gill, from New-York April 14, touched at this port at noon to-day, en route to Liverpool.

PLYMOUTH, April 24.—The Eagle Line steam-ship Goethe, Capt. Wilson, from New-York April 14, for Hamburg, arr. here to-day.

HAVRE, April 24.—The General Transatlantic Company's steam-ship Amerique, sld. from this port at 11 o'clock this morning, for New-York.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
CARPETS,
OIL-CLOTHS, LACE CURTAINS, &c.
SHEPPARD KNAPP,
Nos. 183 and 185 6th av.,
OFFERS THE
LARGEST ASSORTMENT
AT RETAIL IN THE CITY,
AT THE
LOWEST PRICES.
Consisting of
MOQUETTE CARPETS,
AXMINSTER,
VELVETS,
BODY BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
THREE PLYS, (yard wide,)
TAPESTRY INGRAINS,
SUPER INGRAINS, (all wool.)
INGRAIN,
OIL-CLOTHS, (all widths.)
WHITE, RED, CHECK AND FANCY MATTINGS.
REAL LACE CURTAINS from $5 to $50 per pair.
NOTTINGHAM and GUIPURE from $2 to $15 per pair.
CURTAIN NETS AND VESTIBULE LACES.
COTTAGE DRAPERY AND WINDOW SHADES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
CRETONNES AND FURNITURE CHINTZES.
EMBROIDERED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS IN ENDLESS VARIETY.
Churches, Offices, Hotels, and Steam-boats furnished at the shortest notice.
Parties wishing to furnish will find it to their advantage to call.
6TH AV., ONE DOOR BELOW 13TH ST.

Le Boutillier Bros.
OFFER ON MONDAY
One Case Black Italian Silks.
"Cachemire de Como" at $1 35, new shade of black, and very cheap. Ask for the yellow edge.
Also, a full line of plain colors at $1 25, $1 50, and $1 75.
Striped do. at 75 cents, 85 cents, and $1.
A very large assortment of fine
Hand-made Embroideries,
10 cents per yard and upward, *less than 50 cents on the dollar.*
French Embroidered Dressing Sacks at $2.
Closing balance of Paris Night Dresses, Chemises, &c., at very low prices.
Fancy Hose, in browns and other desirable shades.
No. 48 East 14th st.,
Union square, New-York.

KNABE
GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS,
NEW-YORK HOUSE, NO. 112 5TH AV.
WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore and New-York

GRAND EXHIBITION
Of Seasonable
CARRIAGES,
IN ALL THE FASHIONABLE STYLES.
ROAD WAGONS,
ALL WEIGHTS, IN GREAT VARIETY, SUPERBLY FINISHED.
BRADLEY, PRAY & CO.,
No. 25 Union Square.

NOTICE.
NONE GUARANTEED UNLESS EACH PIECE BEARS THE MARK.
HAND-SPUN
(TRADE MARK.)
BLACK SILKS.
"ANCIENNE MAISON HAMOT."
The frequent disappointments which ladies experience in the wear of black silks are to be attributed partly to the use of loaded chemical dyes [which cause the fabric to cut] instead of pure vegetable dyes, partly through employing Chinese and Asiatic raw silk instead of pure Italian Organzine, but chiefly to the increasing tendency of late years to produce silk goods in factories by means of power looms.
Every effort, however, to make silks by purely mechanical process has been attended with but doubtful success, and it has been found almost impossible to produce them free from that crisp, harsh touch so common to the ordinary makes of silks.
Moreover, it is foreign to the character of the French weaver to work in factories, and all attempts of manufacturers to induce the best workmen to do so have proved unavailing.
This accounts for the superior excellence of the Handspun Cachmire Silks marked "Ancienne Maison Hamot," spun from the purest Italian raw material, and each piece made in the good old-fashioned way by skilled weavers on looms at their own homes, thus fulfilling the true conditions under which fine silks can alone be produced, insuring more reliable wear, rendering them less apt to wear shiny, and giving them that soft, mellow, satin finish so sought after by all connoisseurs.—*Translated from the Paris Journal.*
A FULL LINE OF THESE FINE SILKS FOR SALE BY
LE BOUTILLIER BROS.,
14TH ST. AND UNION SQUARE.

BARGAINS IN
FURNITURE.
Enameled Chamber Suits.
Walnut Chamber Suits.
Silver Maple Chamber Suits.
Maple and Rosewood Chamber Suits.
Furniture in Eastlake's Designs.
Parlor, Library, and Dining-room Furniture in Great Variety. Decorations, Bedding, &c., Selling at Extremely Low Prices.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
CORNER SPRING AND CROSBY STS., N. Y.

BODY BRUSSELS
CARPETS
AT RETAIL.
1,000 Pieces New Goods,
$1 50 TO $1 90 PER YARD.
Geo. E. L. Hyatt,
273 CANAL ST., THRO' TO 31 HOWARD ST.

STECK
PIANOS
Are acknowledged to be the best. They have received the HIGHEST PRIZE,
THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL,
AT THE
WORLD'S FAIR, VIENNA, 1873.
WAREROOMS, No. 25 East 14th st., New-York.

GENUINE
VICHY
NAMES OF THE SPRINGS { HAUTERIVE, CELESTINS, GRANDE GRILLE, HOPITAL.
Bottled under the supervision of the French Government, for Dyspepsia, Gout, Gravel, Diabetes, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder.
CAUTION.
To avoid counterfeits and imitations, require that the capsule bears the name of one of the above-named springs, and also the year of the bottling.
For sale by all leading retail Grocers and Druggists, and to the Trade only, by
BOUCHE FILS & CO.,
NO. 37 BEAVER ST., NEW-YORK.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

NEW-YORK TURF EXCHANGE,
No. 15 West 28th st.
French and auction pools will be sold on the
Great English Race,
The Two Thousand Guineas,
Monday and Tuesday. Results received by cable dispatch.
Also, on the
GALVESTON RACES,
every morning and evening during the meeting.
KELLY, BLISS & CO.

Le Boutillier & Bride,
IMPORTERS,
No. 10 Maiden lane.
French Marble Clocks,
At $12 and upward.
French Bronze Statuettes,
From $7 to $25 a pair.
The above goods comprise a large variety, specially ordered for the Spring Trade.
FORMERLY
Shepard, Le Boutillier & Co.

THE CENTRAL PARK SPRINGS
Will open next SATURDAY, May 1, at 6 A. M.
CARL H. SCHULTZ,
No. 860 Broadway.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK,
Manufacture WEDDING PRESENTS of STERLING SILVER, put up in appropriate and attractive cases, and also other articles for household use in new styles and rich variety, presenting effects in chasing, engraving, and gilding in colors not heretofore produced.

CROSSLEY'S CARPETS
GRAND OPENING OF NEW SPRING STYLES.
ENGLISH VELVETS, $1 75 PER YARD. BODY BRUSSELS, $1 50 PER YARD. TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, $1 PER YARD. INGRAINS FROM 40c. PER YARD.
AGENTS FOR THE ENGLISH LINOLEUM.
J. & J. W. CROSSLEY,
NOS. 320 AND 322 BROADWAY.

STORAGE.
Family Plate and other valuables received on storage as usual by
BLACK, STARR & FROST,
SUCCESSORS TO
BALL, BLACK & Co.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.
Packages called for and delivered free of charge in this City.

WEBER
PIANOS.
NILSSON. I shall take every opportunity to *recommend* and *praise* your instruments.
KELLOGG. For the last six years your Pianos have been my *choice* for the *concert-room* and my own *house*.
LUCCA. Your Uprights are *extraordinary* instruments and deserve their *great success*.
PATTI. I have used the Pianos of every celebrated maker, but *give yours the preference over all*.
STRAUSS. Your Pianos astonish me. *I have never yet seen any Pianos which equal yours.*
WEHLI. Mme. Parepa called your Piano the finest in the United States. *I fully indorse* that opinion. They have no *rival anywhere.*
Prices Reasonable. Terms Easy.
WAREROOMS:
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BUILDINGS, DWELLINGS, AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE A SPECIALTY.
REPUBLIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 153 BROADWAY.
BRANCH OFFICES. { No. 304 3d av., New-York. No. 205 Montague st., Brooklyn.
CASH ASSETS, - - - - - - - $520,931 60
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary. EDWARD ROWELL, Assistant Secretary.

CHENEY BROS.'
AMERICAN SILKS.
Black & Colored Gros Grains.
We are receiving daily additions to our Selected Stock of these Fine Goods, and we unhesitatingly say that, for the price, there is no Silk sold in this country that gives so good a combination of beauty and durability. They are warranted not to cut or change color in wearing.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th st.

SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES.
LANDEAUS, SIX-SEAT ROCKAWAYS, TOP PHAETONS, VICTORIAS, T CARTS, CURTAIN COACHES, COUPELETTES, NO-TOP PHAETONS, CABRIOLETS, PONY PHAETONS.
Also, several wagons.
We offer the above varied and seasonable assortment of second-hand carriages, some of them our own build, and all in excellent order, at prices calculated to induce sales and speedy removal, in order to make room for our new work.
BREWSTER & CO., 5TH AV. COR. 14TH ST.

BARGAINS
IN
FURNITURE.
As we are retiring from the Retail Trade, we offer our large stock of FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE, of every variety, during this Spring season, at cost and less than cost. It will pay those who intend purchasing to call and examine our stock, and compare prices to satisfy themselves.
G. L. KELTY & CO.,
No. 184 5th av., near 23d st.

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The Circulation of the Daily and Weekly Sun
EXCEEDS TWO HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN THOUSAND.
Advertisements in both Editions, reaching more than One Million souls, only 90 Cents a Line.

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IN
Furniture Coverings
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CURTAIN MATERIALS.
NEW STYLES OF
CRETONNES AND SATINES,
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

ALL SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.
Ladies afflicted with superfluous hair on the lips, cheek, chin, arm, &c., who have in vain tried the various depilatories in use for this purpose, may apply to Mme. JULIAN with the certainty of guaranteed and perfect success. Mme. Julian has removed this disfigurement RADICALLY and PERMANENTLY in the worst possible cases, where all previous attempts had failed. Application must be made personally at her residence, No. 206 West 38th st., from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Willcox & Gibbs.
The only Standard Sewing-machine REALLY
Silent and Light Running.
MAKES A SECURE SEAM—the best, if properly sewn.
IS SAFE FOR WOMEN—even if delicate. Physicians recommend it.
IS EASIEST TO LEARN—and for families and many manufacturers,
HAS NO RIVAL!
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CAUTION!—BEWARE OF UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS who japan old and worn-out MACHINES, and palm them off as new. Also, buy none but genuine NEEDLES. Each and every NEEDLE made by us is stamped on the shank, "Pat. March, 1861." All others are worthless.
GOOD AGENTS WANTED.

SAFES!—BEFORE PURCHASING, EXAMINE OUR Patent Welded Steel and Iron Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, vastly superior and fifty per cent. cheaper than any safe in the world. A large stock second-hand Safes on hand; also taken in exchange.
TERWILLIGER & LOCKWOOD, 54 Maiden lane, between Nassau and William sts., New-York.